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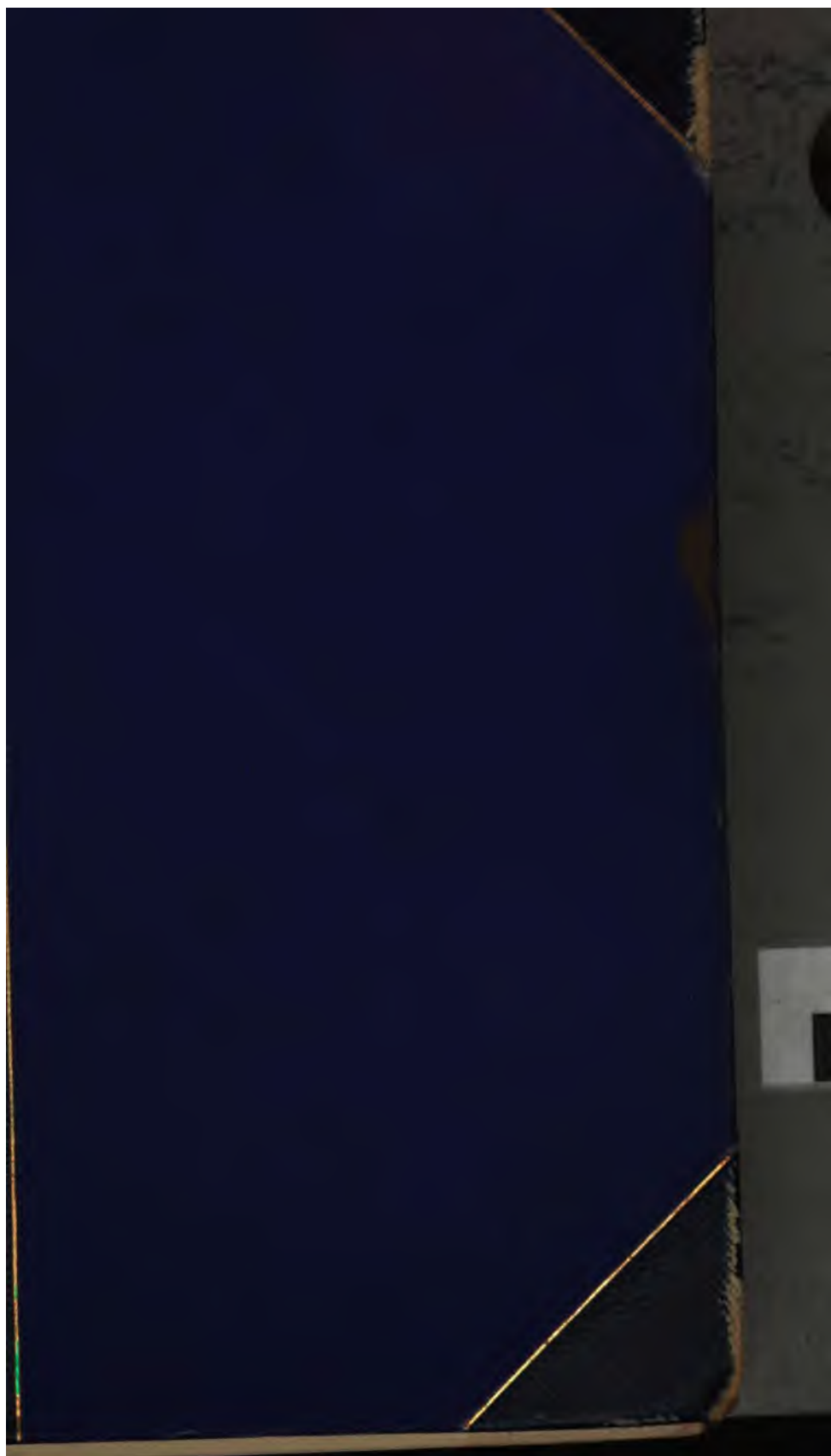
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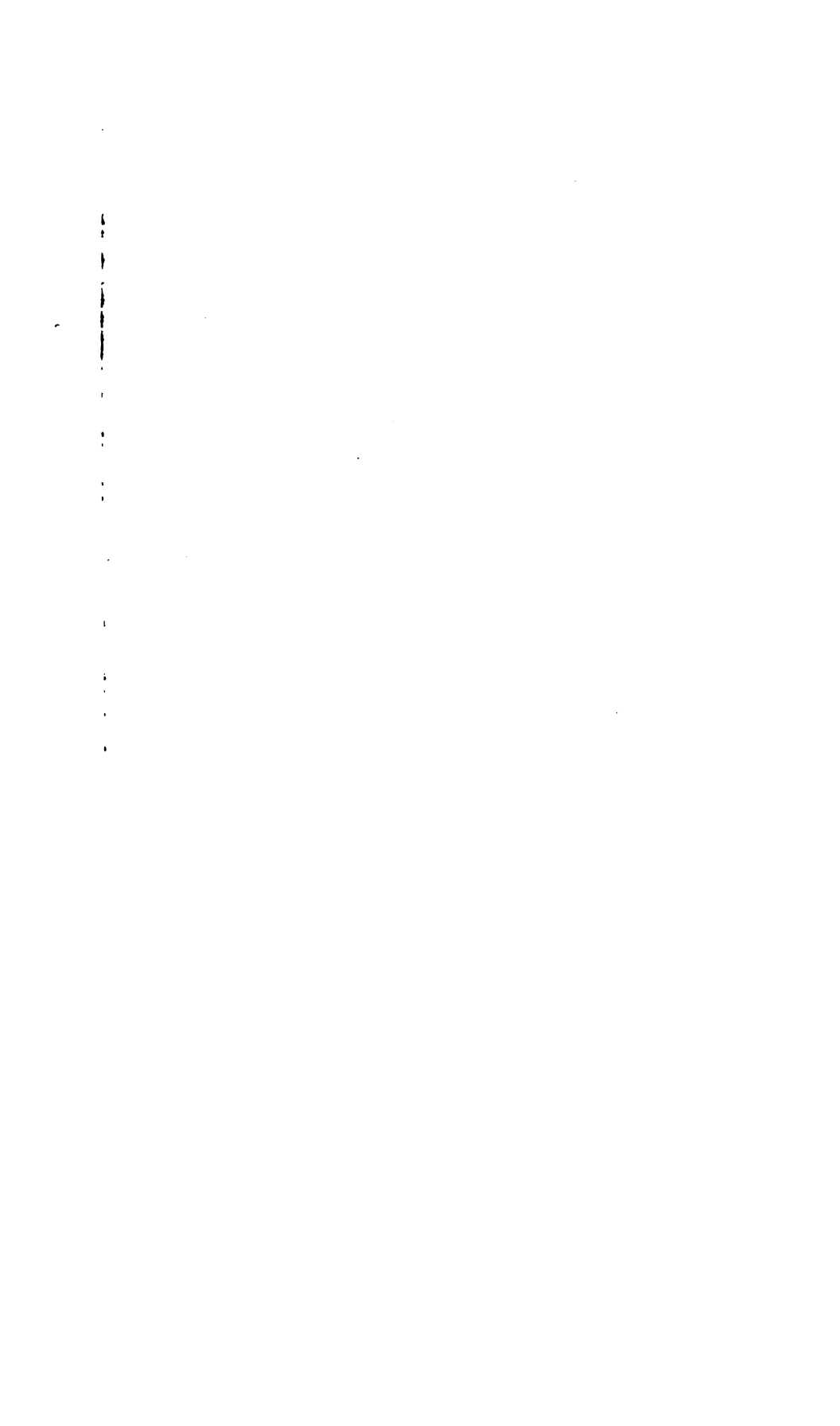
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# ENGLISH DIALECTS— THEIR SOUNDS AND HOMES;

BEING AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE AUTHOR'S 'EXISTING  
PHONOLOGY OF ENGLISH DIALECTS,' WHICH FORMS  
PART V. OF HIS 'EARLY ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION,'  
WITH A SELECTION OF THE EXAMPLES REDUCED  
TO THE GLOSSIC NOTATION.

BY  
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LITT.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

TWICE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—  
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—

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## Key to the Maps of the English and Lowland Dialect Districts.

The Maps themselves are loose, and kept in pockets in the cover, for greater ease of reference.

The **BOUNDING LINES OF THE DISTRICTS** are drawn in red over Philip & Son's convenient little maps, but on account of the smallness of the scales (that of England being about 57 miles to the inch, and that of Scotland about 42 miles to the inch), the boundaries, which had been all previously traced out on maps of 4 miles to the inch, could be only roughly laid down.

The **COUNTRY CONSIDERED** lies east and south of the **CELTIC BORDER** marked CB, commencing in Ireland, and passing through Wales and Scotland.

The six principal **DIVISIONS**, Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern and Lowland, are bounded by thick lines, and, being sufficiently indicated by these positional names, are not further marked.

The forty-two **DISTRICTS**, in each of which a sensible similarity of pronunciation prevails, are bounded by continuous lines, numbered with bold figures, in the order in which they will be treated, and are named positionally in the following list.

**VARIETIES**, or parts of Districts separately considered, are not entered on the map, but are numbered with small Roman numerals, named and roughly located on the next page.

The **CHARACTERS**, principally phonetic, by which Districts and Varieties are distinguished, are briefly indicated in the following pages.

Ten **TRANSVERSE LINES**, passing from sea to sea, and limiting certain dialectal usages, are represented on the map by broken lines, which when the Transverse Lines coincide during any part of their length with the boundaries of Divisions or Districts, are expressed by small cross-lines. The Transverse Lines are numbered with small figures in ( ), and when two or more of them are partially coincident with one another, all the corresponding numbers are annexed as (1. 2), (4. 5), (8. 9. 10).

The names of these ten lines, the meaning of which is explained below, p. 6, are as follows :

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) the north <b>SUM.</b>   | (6) the south <b>HOOSE.</b>    |
| (2) the south <b>SÖÖM.</b>  | (7) the north <b>TEE.</b>      |
| (3) the reverted <b>UR.</b> | (8) the south <b>SUM.</b>      |
| (4) the south <b>TEETH.</b> | (9) the north <b>SÖÖM.</b>     |
| (5) the north <b>TEETH.</b> | (10) the south <b>Lowland.</b> |



## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST.

B, b. Border.	E, e. East-ern.	N, n. North-ern.
C Celtic.	I Insular.	S, s. South-ern.
D District.	L Lowland (Scotch).	V Variety.
Div. Division.	M, m. Mid, Midland.	W, w. West-ern.

## TWO-LETTER ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF COUNTIES CONSIDERED, WITH THE PAGES WHERE THEY ARE PRINCIPALLY TREATED.

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Ay. Ayr, 144, 149.	Fo. Forfar, 151, 152.	Ox. Oxford, 24, 32, 33, 34.
Ba. Banff, 153.	Gl. Gloucester, 24, 32.	Pb. Peebles, 141.
Bd. Bedford, 51.	Gm. Glamorgan, 23.	Pm. Pembroke, 23.
Be. Berks, 24, 30, 32, 33, 35.	Ha. Hampshire, 24, 30.	Pr. Perth, 151.
Br. Brecknock, 43.	Hd. Haddingtonshire, 141.	Rd. Radnor, 43.
Bt. Bute, 144.	He. Hereford, 24, 43.	Rf. Renfrew, 144.
Bu. Buckinghamshire, 34, 50, 57.	Ht. Hertford, 51, 57.	Rt. Rutland, 58.
Bw. Berwickshire, 141.	Hu. Huntingdon, 51.	Rx. Roxburghshire, 137.
Cb. Cambridge, 58.	Kb. Kircudbright, 149.	Sc. Scilly Isles, 37, 41.
Cc. Clackmannan, 141.	Kc. Kincardine, 152.	Sd. Shetland Isles, 161, 167.
Ch. Cheshire, 76, 90, 99.	Ke. Kent, 30, 32, 35.	Se. Selkirk, 137.
Co. Cornwall, 37, 39, 41.	Kr. Kinross, 141.	Sf. Suffolk, 59.
Cr. Cromarty, 153.	La. Lancashire, 76, 82, 113.	Sg. Stirling, 141, 151.
Cu. Caithness, 160.	Lc. Leicester, 101.	Sh. Shropshire, 43, 44, 99, 101.
Cn. Cumberland, 113, 123, 137.	Li. Lincoln, 71.	Sm. Somerset, 24, 37, 38.
Db. Derby, 76, 90, 92, 101.	Lk. Lanark, 144.	Sr. Surrey, 30, 32, 35.
Df. Dumfries, 137, 149.	Ll. Linlithgow, 141.	Ss. Sussex, 24, 30, 35.
Dm. Dumbarton, 144.	Ma. Isle of Man, 83.	St. Stafford, 90, 92, 101.
Dn. Denbigh, 99.	Mg. Montgomery, 44.	Wa. Warwick, 32, 101.
Do. Dorset, 24.	Mi. Middlesex, 57.	We. Westmorland, 113.
Du. Durham, 113, 123.	Mo. Monmouth, 43.	Wg. Wigtownshire, 149.
Dv. Devon, 24, 37, 38, 39.	Na. Nairn, 153.	Wi. Isle of Wight, 30.
Ed. Edinburghshire, 141.	Nb. Northumberland, 123, 137.	Wl. Wiltshire, 24.
El. Elgin, 153.	Nf. Norfolk, 59.	Wo. Worcester, 32, 101.
Ea. Essex, 51, 57.	Np. Northampton, 32, 51, 58.	Wx. Wexford, 20.
		Yo. Yorkshire, 83, 108, 113.

## LIST OF DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND VARIETIES, WITH THEIR NAMES.

I. S. Div.	iv. Do.	D 7. m.BS.
D 1 to 12.	v. Utchland.	In m. and s. Ox.
D 1. w.CS.	Merriott, Montacute, and about a dozen villages between the railways w. of Yeovil Sm., where the personal pronoun I is called <i>wtch</i> .	D 8. s.BS.
That is, S on C ground, shewn on the map by the CB pointing to I in margin, representing the position of the sc. of Wx. in Ireland, opposite Aberystwith (d. Dialect in existence a century ago, but now extinct.	vi. n. and e. Sm.	Containing s. London and suburbs in Be. Sr. and ne. Ke.
D 2. m.CS.	D 5. e.MS.	D 9. ES.
In sw. Fm.	V i. Ox.	V i. e.Ss.
D 3. e.CS.	ii. Be.	ii. n.Ke.
In sw. Gm.	iii. Ha. and Wi.	iii. e.Ke.
D 4. w.MS.	iv. s.Sr. and w.Ss.	D 10. n.WS.
V i. Wl.	D 6. n.BS.	In w.Sm. and ne.Dv.
ii. Gl.	V i. s.Wo.	D 11. s.WS.
iii. e.Hc.	ii. s.Wa.	V i. n.Dv.
	iii. Banbury.	ii. s.Dv.
	iv. sw.Np.	iii. e.Co.
		D 12. w.WS.
		In w.Co. and Sc., modern, varied, not dialects proper.

- II. W. Div.  
D 13 and 14.  
D 13. SW.  
In Mo. He. Rd. s.Sh.  
D 14. NW.  
In m. and se.Sh.

- 
- III. E. Div.  
D 15 to 19.  
D 15. WE.  
In m. and n.Bu.  
D 16. ME.  
V i. Ht.  
ii. Bd.  
iii. Hu.  
iv. m.Np.  
v. Es.

- D 17. SE.  
Containing n.London and  
suburbs in Bu. Ml. and Es.  
D 18. NE.  
V i. Cb.  
ii. ne.Np.  
iii. Rt.  
D 19. EE.  
V i. nw.Nf.  
ii. ne.Nf.  
iii. s.Nf.  
iv. e.Sf.  
v. w.Sf.

- 
- IV. M. Div.  
D 20 to 29.  
D 20. BM.  
The whole co. of Ld.  
V i. s.Li.  
ii. m.Li.  
iii. n.Li.  
D 21. s.NM.  
V i. se.La.  
ii. nw. or n. Peak of  
Db.  
D 22. w.NM.  
V i. Ormskirk.  
ii. Bolton and Wigan  
iii. Chorley & Leyland  
iv. Blackburn.  
v. Burnley.  
vi. Old Colne Valley.  
D 23. n.NM.  
V i. The Fylde in m.La.  
ii. Ma.  
D 24. e.NM.  
In South Yo.  
V i. Huddersfield.  
ii. Halifax.  
iii. Keighley.  
iv. Bradford.

- v. Leeds.  
vi. Dewsbury.  
vii. Rotherham.  
viii. Sheffield.  
ix. Doncaster.  
D 25. w.MM.  
V i. e.Ch.  
ii. m.Ch.  
iii. w.Ch.  
iv. n.St.  
D 26. e.MM.  
V i. s.Peak of Db.  
ii. w.Db.  
iii. e.Db.  
iv. s.Db.  
D 27. EM.  
The whole co. of Nt.  
D 28. w.SM.  
V i. nw.Sh.  
ii. detached or Eng-  
lish Fl.  
iii. w.Ch.  
iv. Dn. and se. of  
main or Welch Fl.  
D 29. e.SM.  
V ia. ne.Sh. and nm. St.  
b. wm. St.  
c. em. St.  
iia. me. and s.Sh.  
b. s.St.  
c. n.Wo.  
iiia. e.Wa.  
b. w.Wa.  
iv. Le.

- 
- V. N. Div.  
D 30 to 32.  
D 30. EN.  
Mostly in n. and e.Yo.  
V ia. m.Yo.  
b. York Ainsty.  
c. Northallerton.  
d. New Malton.  
e. Pateley Bridge.  
f. Washburn River.  
iia. s.Cleveland.  
b. ne. Coast and  
Whitby.  
iiia. Market Weigh-  
ton.  
b. Holderness.  
iv. Goole and Marsh-  
land.  
D 31. WN.  
In nw. Yo., Cu. and We.  
V i. n.Craven and nw.  
Mining Districts  
of Yo.

- iia. s.Lonsdale.  
b. n.Lonsdale.  
iii. s.We.  
iv. Edenside.  
Or basin of River Eden in  
Cu. and We.  
v. w.Cu.  
vi. s.Du.  
D 32. NN.  
V i. n.Cu.  
ii. n.Du.  
iii. Hexham or sw.  
Nb.  
iv. Coalfields or se.  
Nb.  
v. m.Nb.  
vi. n.Nb.

- 
- VI. L. Div.  
Chiefly after Dr. Murray,  
whose names of districts  
are given in Italics.  
D 33 to 42.  
D 33. SL.  
*Southern Counties.*  
With a different s. bound-  
ary.  
V i. English.  
In n.Cu. and nw.Nb.  
ii. Scotch.  
In e.Df., se. and Rz.  
D 34. e.ML.  
*Lothian and Fife.*  
In Bw. Co. Ed. Fl. Hd. Kr.  
Ll. and Pb.  
D 35. w.ML.  
*Clydesdale.*  
In Ar. n.Ay. Bt. e. and s.  
Dm. Lk. Rf.  
D 36. s.ML.  
*Galloway and Carrick.*  
In s.Ay. w.Df. Kb. Wg.  
D 37. n.ML.  
*Highland Border.*  
In nw.Fl. w.Fo. w.Sg. e.Pr.  
D 38. s.NL.  
*Angus.*  
In e.Fo. and m. and s.Kc.  
D 39. m.NL.  
*Moray and Aberdeen.*  
In Ab. Ba. e.Cr. El. n.Kc.  
n.Na.  
D 40. n.NL.  
*Caitness.*  
In ne.Ca.  
The following were not  
treated by Dr. Murray.  
D 41. s.IL.  
The Orkneys.  
D 42. n.IL.  
The Shetlands.

## Alphabetical Key to Glossic.

In order to treat intelligibly of sounds there must be some typographical representation of the elements of speech and a fixed method of combining them. A writer on English dialects generally takes the first combination of English letters, which strikes him as convenient for his own use, because it conveys to him personally and at the moment the sound he wants to express, and he mostly does not trouble himself to give any indication of the meaning of his letters and groups of letters. But in this way such a great variety and ambiguity of spelling has been introduced into dialectal writing that no one can read aloud with certainty unless he is previously familiar with the sounds, and a writer is not unfrequently posed himself with his own spelling after the lapse of some years, when the original associations have been forgotten. Outsiders are always quite puzzled. At any rate I have myself been frequently unable to guess the sounds intended. When the pronunciations of all existing different dialects have to be compared, this lazy method breaks down altogether. But such a comparison is what is aimed at in this book. Hence a systematic orthography must be used and its meaning must be explained. English dialect writers founded their own varied spellings on the present received orthography, one of the worst for the purpose that could be conceived. But this made it necessary for me to find a new spelling, which, though based upon the received, could nevertheless be used for all English dialects. Now some years ago I invented Glossic, which has already been used extensively by writers for the English Dialect Society, though strangely enough they do not give even a page of explanation except in one paper by Mr. Elworthy, where the explanation was written by myself. Now letters do not tell their own tale, and I have found my glossic symbols to be sometimes oddly misread by those who have shot at ~~me~~ without having read the explanations. Hence to this key to glossic, and request that it may be consulted, ~~it~~ will be utterly useless. ~~the~~ very varied habits of different parts of the ~~in~~ care and attention, and the length of the follow-

ing list may appal some readers who are unaware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem. To assist the general reader therefore I have devised a system of *varieties* indicated by superior figures. The varieties have to be referred to in my discussions, or preliminary notes, but in writing they are generally left undistinguished, thus the *a* will stand at times for *a*<sup>1</sup>, *a*<sup>2</sup>, *a*<sup>3</sup> and *e* at times for *e*<sup>1</sup>, *e*<sup>2</sup>, *e*<sup>3</sup> and so on, as explained in the preliminary notes for each district. All these are however displayed below in alphabetical and numerical order, so that when the reader meets with any one of them he can immediately obtain the required information. My intention has been to give every symbol used in the present treatise, with a general and familiar explanation. I have avoided all scientific and systematic phonetics, sufficiently treated in my larger work, but have endeavoured to make the meaning of the varieties clear.

The reader is recommended first to familiarise himself with the following very short key, in which sufficient words are given to explain the general character of the system of writing, and then to begin the book, and refer to the alphabetical key for an explanation of any other symbols he may meet with, especially those with superior figures attached, and not to assign any value to such symbols without consulting the key.

As an example of the use of Glossic according to the short key in the next page, I annex the dialect test, given on p. 18, in received educated London pronunciation, which may be contrasted with the various dialectal forms given below. The variants in parenthesis ( ) are admissible, but not recommended.

## RECEIVED EDUCATED LONDON dt.

1. *Soa* (*soa·w*) *ei sai* (*sai·y*), *mai'ts*, *you see nou*, *dhüt ei üm reit*  
*übou't dhat lit'l gyu·l kum'ing from dhü skoo'l yon'dür.*
2. *Shee* *iz goa'ing down dhü roa'd dhe'r throo' dhü red gai't on dhü left*  
*hand seid üv dhü wai·y.*
3. *Shooür inuf dhü cheild hüz gon strai't up tü dhü doa·ür* (*daw·ür,*  
*daw·r*) *üv dhü rong hous,*
4. *who'r shee wil chaan's tü feind dhat drung·kn, def, shriv·üld fel·oa*  
*(fel·ü) üu dhü nai'm üv Tom·us.*
5. *Wee aw'l noa* (*noa·w*) *him ver·i wel.*
6. *Woa'nt dhi oa'ld chap soo'n tee'ch hür not tü doo' it ügen* (*ügai'n*),  
*puo·ü thing!*
7. *Luok! iz'nt it troo'?*

## SHORT KEY.

ALL GLOSSIC WORDS AND LETTERS WILL, FROM THIS PAGE FORTH, BE WRITTEN IN ITALICS EXCLUSIVELY, and Italics will not be used for any other purpose.

The following method of expressing quantity should be thoroughly familiar.

All Glossic vowels are to be considered as short unless marked as long by a turned period (˘) placed after them when having the stress, as *mæ˘ting*, or two turned periods (˘˘) when not having the stress, as *moo˘rgai˘˘t* Moorgate.

All short Glossic vowels followed by a consonant in syllables having the stress are distinguished by an inverted period after the following consonant, as *eekon˘oami* also pronounced *ikon˘ümi* economy, where the *ee* and *oa* are both short and fall in familiar speech into *i* and *ü*.

Short vowels having the stress and not followed by a consonant are marked as in these words, *göö˘in*, *goo˘in*, common provincial forms of 'going,' in received speech, *goe˘ing*.

An inverted period before a whole word indicates emphasis, as *˘hee*, not *˘yoo*.  
) separates words to the eye which are not separated to the ear, as *hee˘)l* he will.

- |                                       |                  |                   |                   |                |               |              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Long vowels                        | beet             | bait              | baa               | bought         | boat          | boot         |
| Glossic                               | <i>bee˘t</i>     | <i>bai˘t</i>      | <i>baa</i>        | <i>bau˘t</i>   | <i>boa˘t</i>  | <i>boo˘t</i> |
| with vanishes                         |                  | <i>bai˘yt</i>     |                   |                | <i>boa˘wt</i> |              |
| 2. Short accented vowels              | knit             | net               | gnat              | knot           | nut           | nook         |
| Glossic                               | <i>nit˘</i>      | <i>net˘</i>       | <i>nat˘</i>       | <i>not˘</i>    | <i>nut˘</i>   | <i>nuok˘</i> |
| 3. Short unaccented vowels            | merry            | parental          | influence         |                |               |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>mer˘i</i>     | <i>pären˘täl</i>  | <i>in˘flooüns</i> |                |               |              |
| 4. Vowel diphthongs unanalysed        | file             | foil              | fowl              | fuel           |               |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>feil</i>      | <i>foil</i>       | <i>foul</i>       | <i>fewil</i>   |               |              |
| 5. Aspirate                           | hay              | behave            | mishap            |                |               |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>hai˘</i>      | <i>bi-hai˘v</i>   | <i>mis-hap˘</i>   |                |               |              |
| 6. Mutes and Sonants                  | pea              | bee,              | toe               | doe,           | cape          | gape         |
| Glossic                               | <i>pee</i>       | <i>bee˘,</i>      | <i>toa˘</i>       | <i>doa˘,</i>   | <i>kai˘p</i>  | <i>gai˘p</i> |
| 7. Hisses and burrs                   | whey             | way,              | feel              | veal,          | thin          | then,        |
| Glossic                               | <i>whai˘</i>     | <i>wai˘,</i>      | <i>fee˘l</i>      | <i>vee˘l,</i>  | <i>thin˘</i>  | <i>dhen˘</i> |
|                                       | seal             | zeal,             | rush              | rouge,         | hue           | you          |
|                                       | <i>see˘l</i>     | <i>see˘l,</i>     | <i>rush˘</i>      | <i>roo˘zh,</i> | <i>yhoo</i>   | <i>yoo</i>   |
| 8. Liquids                            | ear ring         | hearing,          | gull              | struggle       |               |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>ee˘ü ring</i> | <i>hee˘üring,</i> | <i>gul˘</i>       | <i>strug˘l</i> |               |              |
| 9. Nasals                             | sum              | chasm,            | sun               | open,          | sung          |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>sum˘</i>      | <i>kas˘m,</i>     | <i>sun</i>        | <i>oa˘pn,</i>  | <i>sung˘</i>  |              |
| 10. Consonantal diphthongs unanalysed | chest            | fetch,            | jest              | judge          |               |              |
| Glossic                               | <i>ches˘t</i>    | <i>fech˘,</i>     | <i>jes˘t</i>      | <i>juj˘</i>    |               |              |

## ALPHABETICAL KEY.

Only short vowels are given in the list; but every one can be lengthened in the way indicated above. Analysed diphthongs ending in *i*, *uo* have these sounds expressed by *y*, *w* as *aay*, *aaw*. If analysed diphthongs end in any other vowel, as *u*, *uo*, this vowel has the short mark as *eü*, *uü*, which see, pp. xix and xxvi.

The palaeotype form of each symbol is given after the letter in parentheses ( ), preceded by 'pal.,' in order that it may be identified with the Table of Dialectal Palaeotype, pp. 76\* to 88\* of the larger work.

The varieties expressed by small-letter italics with superior numbers are placed in numerical order after the general symbol, written as a capital, and are generally used only in phonetic discussions. The pages of this book, where some of the principal varieties are used, are added at the end of most articles. Where no superior numbers are used or indicated in a preliminary notice, the general symbols have their values assigned in the short key opposite.

The numerous duplicate forms have been designedly introduced for the purpose of assisting the reader in approximating to the sounds.

**A**, general symbol, with three varieties :

*a*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (æ), 'short a in bat' and long 'provincial a in Bath,' *ba't*, *Ba'th*; see usual received 'short a,' p. 58.

*a*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (ah), a finicking, but educated sound, used much by ladies in such words as *ass*, *pass*, *laugh*, *aunt*, *a's*, *pa's*, *la'sf*, *a'nt*, commonly *aa's*, *paas'*, *laaf'*, *aan't*, or *aas'*, *paas'*, *laaf'*, *aun't*, pp. 38, 58, differing little from *a*<sup>3</sup>.

*a*<sup>3</sup>, also written *aa*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (a<sup>1</sup>), fine 'Fr. a in patte,' heard short in place of *a*<sup>1</sup> in sw. w. and e. England, and long in n. England, p. 58.

*a'*, pal. (ah) or (a<sup>1</sup>), used for either *a*<sup>2</sup> or *a*<sup>1</sup> when it is advisable to avoid superior figures, p. 68. See *a'y*.

**AA**, general symbol, with the following varieties :

*aa*<sup>0</sup>, pal. (a<sup>0</sup>), an indistinct sound recalling *aa*<sup>1</sup>, p. 116.

*aa*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (a), 'short of a in father,' quite distinct from *a*<sup>1</sup>, and common in the M. div.

*aa*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (a), frequently written *ah*, p. 138, to avoid superiors, broader form of *aa*<sup>1</sup>, liable to be confused with *au*, especially heard in D 33.

*aa*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (a<sup>1</sup>), the same as *a*<sup>3</sup>, which see; p. 154.

*aa*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (a<sub>1</sub>), a form of *aa* noted in D 31, p. 114, as lying very near to *aa*<sup>2</sup>, but not quite so deep; here it is not generally distinguished from *aa*<sup>1</sup>.

*aa*<sub>1</sub>, pal. (a<sub>1</sub>), nasalised *aa*, distinct from the 'Fr. an' *ahn*'.

**AAü**, pal. (üv), a fracture consisting of a short *aa* gliding on to *ü*; the long form *aa·ü* is heard occ. in 'far' *faa·ü*, but the *ü* is generally omitted by Londoners even in the pause.

- AW*, pal. (au), German diphthong in 'haus' *haaws*, an ordinary provincial diphthong representing *ou*, which see, consisting of short *aa* gliding on to short *uo*, fully written *aaüö*.
- AY*, pal. (ái), 'German ai in Hain' *haayn*, the common provincial form of *ei*, which see, consisting of short *aa* gliding on to short *i*, fully written *aaí*. Many educated people use *ay* for their 'long i.' In the English pronunciation of Greek, *ei*, *ai* are received and provincial 'long i,' or *a'y*, *aay*, or *ay aay*; the Greeks themselves pronounce them as *ee'*, *ae'*.
- AE*, pal. (æ), the Fr. and Italian broad or 'open e,' the common provincial form of 'e in met,' which is also written *e³* as a variety of *e* (which see), and distinct from *e²*, though both sounds are usually written by the general symbol, *e*; this *ae* approximates very closely to *a¹*.
- AEŃ*, pal. (ea), the 'Fr. orinasal in vin' *vaen'*, according to French analysis, but to English ears it sounds rather *an'*, or a French nasalisation of the English *a¹*, see *N'*.
- AEW*, *AE'W*, pal. (æ'u, æ'u), two common provincial forms of *ou*, consisting of short or long *ae* or *e³* gliding on to short *uo*, of which *ew* is a mild London form.
- AEY*, *AE'Y*, pal. (æ'i, æ'i), a very common provincial form of the 'long i,' (heard also often in London), consisting of a strong short or long *ae* gliding on to short *i*. It produces a very unpleasant effect. It is often represented by *ey*, which is a milder form.
- AH*, pal. (a), the same as *aa²*, used when superior figures are inconvenient as in the three following combinations.
- AHN*, pal. (aa), 'Fr. orinasal vowel in dans' *dahn'* according to Fr. analysis; to Englishmen it sounds like *on'*, or a Fr. nasalisation of the English *o*. See *N'*.
- AHW*, pal. (du), a diphthong in which *ah*, that is *aa²*, glides on to *üö*, not uncommon provincially, and then often confused with *ow*, which see.
- AHY*, pal. (di), diphthong with *ah* = *aa²* gliding on to *i*, very common provincially and constantly mistaken by strangers for *oy*.
- AI*, general symbol, with the following varieties:
- ai¹*, pal. (e), 'Fr. é in été,' with no vanish or termination approaching but not reaching *ee*, as in *ai'y*; it is frequent in the dialects, and its long form also occurs, at any rate in older received speech, but in the pause *ai¹* is replaced by *ai'y*.
- ai²*, pal. (e¹), an acuter form of *ai*, nearly *i*, which is generally written, p. 154.
- ai,*, pal. (e,), a nasal form of *ai* occ. heard.
- äise*, (pal. (ei), a form of *ee* with a very brief initial *ai*, p. 114.
- AIY*, pal. (éi), with the first element short and the glide from *ai* to *i* rapid and close. Common provincially, and often not distinguished from *ey*.
- AI'Y*, pal. (e'e'j), the first element long, gliding off (or 'vanishing') towards some indefinite voice-sound approaching *i*, but often not nearly reaching it; the common London final *ay* in the pause, as say may *sai'y mai'y*. This is the sound written 'ei' by Dr. Sweet in his 'Elementarbuch.' It is not common provincially.
- AO*, pal. (o) = *o²*, a very common provincial form of 'short o' in closed syllables, replaced usually by *o*; long *ao* occurs in the older careful pronunciation of 'oar ore, more, four fore,' properly *ao'ü*, *mao'ü*, *fao'ü*, but now constantly replaced by *au'ü*, *mau'ü*,

- fau*-*ü*, and even the *ü* is frequently omitted as *aw mau fau*, which should properly represent 'awe, maw, faugh!' p. 138, No. 9.
- AOŃ*, pal. (oA), French nasal, see *N'*.
- AOW*, pal. (öu), a very common provincial form of *ou*, which is generally written *ow*, as most readers would probably confuse *aow*, *ow*, not merely together, but with *aaw*.
- AU*, general symbol, with the varieties:
- au*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (A), which when short differs very slightly from *o* or 'o in not,' but when long as in *aw* awe, *brau*:*d* broad, is a very common rec. vowel in England, but is not found on the continent, and also not found in NL., D 38 to 42, although 'au aw' are used by dialect writers. Englishmen constantly confuse *ah* = *aa*<sup>2</sup> with *au*<sup>1</sup>.
- au*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (AA<sup>1</sup>), a peculiar delicate form of *au*, heard in D 23, p. 82, and probably much the same as *ao*.
- Añ*, pal. (æ'v), the short 'a in bat' gliding on to the 'short a in China.'
- AÜü*, pal. (A'v), the sound of *au* gliding on to *ü* used for *r*, 'or' is constantly so pronounced when there is a little pause after it; but the first element is often lengthened. See *AO*.
- AUy*, pal. (AA<sup>1</sup>i), the coarsest form of *oi*, the usual finer form being *oy*.
- AŴ*, pal. (w'u), not to be confused with *au*,—a diphthong consisting of *a* gliding on to *üö*, very similar to *aaw*, but coarser and harsher, used as a form of *ou*, see *ew*.
- AY*, *A'Y*, pal. (æ'i, æw'i) not to be confused with *ai*, a coarse harsh provincial form of *ei*, beginning with *a*<sup>1</sup> in place of *aa*.
- A'y*, pal. (á'i) or (áhi), according to the value attributed to *a*<sup>1</sup> [which see under *A*], the finest form of the diphthong *ei* (which see), used by the most refined speakers, in the s. and n. of England.
- B*, pal. (b), 'b in be,' the English voiced *p*.
- CH*, general symbol for the diphthong usually analysed as *tsh*, with the varieties:
- ch*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (tj), usual 'ch in church,' a consonantal diphthong beginning with the ordinary English *t*<sup>2</sup> and gliding on to the 'convex *sh*<sup>1</sup>.'
- ch*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (tj), a variety of the last occasioned by reversion, beginning with reverted (*r*) and gliding on to the 'concave' *sh*<sup>2</sup>, naturally and easily resulting from attempting to say *ch* with a 'reverted' tongue, that is, with the under part of the tip against the hard palate.
- D*, general symbol, having the varieties:
- d*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (d), the usual continental form of *d*, the tip of the tongue being brought against the lower part of the upper gums near the teeth, usually called 'dental,' but properly 'alveolar.' It seldom or ever occurs in the dialects except in connection with *r*<sup>4</sup>. See *D'R*.
- d*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (d), the usual English coronal 'd in do' with the tip of the tongue free from the gums, and approaching the 'crown' of the arch of the hard palate, formed from *d*<sup>4</sup> through *d*<sup>3</sup>.
- d*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (d), the whole tongue so retracted that the tip of it touches the palate as far away from the gums as possible without 'reversion,' that is, without turning the under side against the palate, p. 28.



*d*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (n), the tongue is 'reverted' so that the under surface of the tip comes against the palate and the tip points to the throat. The peculiar effect on the following vowel is produced by the great hollow thus formed at the back of the tongue. This reversion is naturally relaxed into 'retracted' *d*<sup>1</sup>, and that again, by slightly advancing the tongue, into the coronal *d*<sup>2</sup>. This *d*<sup>1</sup> is the true Indian 'cerebral,' and the Indians still feel *d*<sup>2</sup> as cerebral, when opposed to the 'dental' *d*<sup>1</sup>. The two letters *d*<sup>1</sup>, *d*<sup>2</sup> form part of the Indian alphabet. The English seems to be the only tongue which has all three forms *d*<sup>1</sup>, *d*<sup>2</sup>, *d*<sup>3</sup> and perhaps *d*<sup>3</sup> existing in its dialects.

*D*, pal. (*d*<sup>1</sup>), 'suspended' *d*. See p. 115.

*DH*, pal. (dh), the common 'English th in there father breathe' *dhe-r faa-dhür bree-dh*. When final, in the pause, it regularly becomes *dhth*, but the *th* being faint, and entirely resulting from ceasing to vibrate the vocal chords, is seldom recognised; the *dh* final is usually short and the *th* after it of indefinite length.

*D'R*, a contraction for *d<sup>1</sup>r<sup>1</sup>*, pal. (*d,r*), shewing the dental *d*<sup>1</sup> in connection with the dental *r*<sup>1</sup>, as it occurs in some dialects. See p. 115.

**E**, general symbol, used for the following varieties:

*e*<sup>0</sup>, pal. (*e*<sup>0</sup>), an indistinct sound, scarcely separable from *ü*, but rather recalling *e*<sup>1</sup> or *e*<sup>2</sup> than *u*.

*e*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (*e*<sup>1</sup>), the true short of *ai*<sup>2</sup>, which see.

*e*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (*e*<sup>2</sup>), the educated Londoners' sound of 'e in net, met, etc.,' of which are the vowels *æ* there *e-r she-r dhe-r*,

or in London often *e-ü she-ü dhe-ü*, distinct from *ai-ü shai-ü dhai-ü*.

*e*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (*a*), the common provincial sound of 'e in net, met, etc.,' much deeper than *e*<sup>2</sup>, also written *æ*, which see; as a general rule *e* is written for both *e*<sup>2</sup> and *e*<sup>3</sup>, except in phonetic discussions, because the reader is sure to pronounce them according to his usual habits, and will with much difficulty perceive the difference, as in p. 50.

**EE**, a general symbol, with the following varieties:

*ee*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (*i*), short 'e in emit' in open syllables, where it is usually confused with *ee*<sup>2</sup>; in closed syllables it is frequent in Fr., as ville *ee'it*, and occurs also in Lowland, p. 137, and possibly occurs in the single English word *been*, but the short form in closed syllables is common in Lowland, French and Italian.

*ee*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (*i*), the same as *i*<sup>2</sup>, which see, but represented by *ee*<sup>2</sup> to shew its similarity with *ee*<sup>1</sup>. The two are confounded by most Englishmen.

*ee*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (*i*<sup>1</sup>, *i*<sup>1</sup>), is properly a diphthong beginning with *i*<sup>2</sup> or *i*<sup>3</sup> and ending with a clear *ee*<sup>1</sup>, but conceived to be a simple *ee*<sup>1</sup> by those who use it, p. 67. It is the first transitional form from *ee*<sup>1</sup> to *ei*. It is also written *ée* and more frequently *iy*, according to convenience.

*EE*, *ée* another way of writing *ee*<sup>3</sup> when it is desirable to avoid superior figures, and yet to shew the relation to *ee*<sup>1</sup>.

*EEü*, pal. (*ie*), the diphthong heard when *r* is fully vocalised in here, tier tear, near, *hee-ü, tee-ü, nee-ü*, as usually appreciated, but perhaps *hi-ü*,

- ti·ä, ni·ä*, with *i*<sup>2</sup> lengthened, is the more correct analysis.
- EEW**, pal. (*iw*), a diphthong of the *eu* class beginning with a perceptibly clear *œ*<sup>1</sup>, but *iw* is the more usual form. Not to be confounded with *yoo, yeew, you, yew*.
- EI**, pal. (*a'i*), an unanalysed diphthong beginning with some form of *a, aa, ae, u*, gliding on to *i*. Used when the particular form has not been satisfactorily analysed or obtained. It has been found in some cases impossible to determine the particular diphthong used, although the general character is well known, see p. 154.
- EO**, a general symbol, with the following varieties:
- eo*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (*e*), the true Fr. 'eu in *peu*' as distinguished from *œ* the Fr. 'eu in *peuple*,' which see. Dr. Murray recognises it in Lowland, but the sound there is usually taken as *ue*.
- eo*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (*e*<sub>1</sub>), a deeper form lying between *eo*<sup>1</sup> and *œ*<sup>1</sup>, pp. 38, 115. This seems to be the English form of the Fr. vowel.
- EU**, pal. (*i'u*), that is, an unanalysed diphthong, beginning with some variety of *e*, and ending with some variety of *oo*.
- Eü**, pal. (*ëu*), not to be confused with *eu* above, the first element *e*<sup>2</sup> is generally long and glides off into *ü* as London *ke·ü care*.
- EW**, general symbol of a diphthong beginning with some variety of *e* gliding on to *uo*, and generally a form of *ou*. Varieties:
- e'w*, pal. (*éu*), beginning with *ai*.
- e<sup>2</sup>w*, pal. (*e'u*), beginning with *e*, mild form.
- e<sup>2</sup>w*, pal. (*e'u*), beginning with *e*<sup>1</sup> = *ae*, and generally written *aeu*, which see, and also *aw*.
- EY**, pal. (*éi*), a common provincial diphthong *e*<sup>2</sup> gliding on to *i*.
- F**, general symbol, with the following varieties:
- f*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (*f*), 'f in *fee*' with the lower lip touching the upper teeth, the usual English, German, and Romance, and probably Old Latin *f*. When the upper teeth are lost, the under-lip is much retracted, and thus *f*<sup>1</sup> is still distinguished from *f*<sup>2</sup>. The position of the tongue is usually low.
- f*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (*ph*), the lower lip free from the teeth, the two lips in the position for blowing a small stream of air, the voiceless form of 'German *w*' = *v*<sup>2</sup>, the modern Greek *φ*, the regular Magyar or Hungarian *f*. The position of the tongue is indifferent, but usually low.
- f*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (*fh*), a *w**h* complicated by bringing the lower lip against the upper teeth as for *f*<sup>1</sup>, but leaving the back of the tongue raised as in *w**h*; or it may be considered as an *f*<sup>1</sup> with the back of the tongue raised as for *oo*, p. 153.
- G**, pal. (*g*), English 'g in good,' the voiced form of *k*, and with the same varieties.
- GH**, a general symbol, with the following varieties not found in any English dialect:
- gh*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (*gjh*), an attempt to pronounce *gh* and *y* at the same time, confused with *y* by German phonetists, the voiced form of *k**h*<sup>1</sup> (which is found in English dialects), conditioned in German by a palatal vowel preceding 'g.' Also written *gyh*.
- gh*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (*gh*), the true German 'g in *Tage*,' the voiced form of *k**h*<sup>2</sup>.
- gh*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (*guh*), *gh*<sup>2</sup> modified by bringing the lips together as for *oo*, found in German after labial

vowels, as genug *gūnoo'gh<sup>3</sup>*, also written *guh*.

*GW*, pal. (*gw*), labialised *g*, an attempt to pronounce *g* and *w* at the same time, as in guano *gwaa'noa*.

*GWH*, the same as *gh<sup>3</sup>* above.

*GY*, pal. (*gj*), an attempt to pronounce *g* and *y* at the same time, palatalised *g*, common in older English and still occasionally heard before *aa*, as garnet *gyaa'net*, and generally in girl *gyu'l*.

*GYH*, the same as *gh<sup>1</sup>*, which see.

*H*, pal. (*h*), at the beginning of a word, or after a hyphen or stress accent or period in the middle of a word, the general form of the aspirate, as *hap mis-hap* hap mishap, the latter thus distinguished from *mish'ūn* mission, so also *hap-haz'ūrd* haphazard, *pot'hous* pothouse, *ūpoth'ikeri* apothecary. The following varieties are rarely distinguished:

*h<sup>1</sup>*, pal. (*h*), a mere jerk given to the following vowel, without any escape of unvoiced breath, the true voiced aspirate, used in Indian and Celtic postspirates, where it is written *h*, as *sth'oa'n* stone, p. 21, No. 124.

*h<sup>2</sup>*, pal. (*h̄*), a gradual but slightly jerked emission of unvoiced breath preceding a vowel with the mouth in the vowel position and the pharynx slightly contracted, the most common form of the aspirate.

*h<sup>3</sup>*, pal. (*h̄h*, *h̄h̄*), a strongly jerked emission of unvoiced breath before a vowel, a violent form of *h<sup>2</sup>*.

*I*, general symbol, with the following varieties:

*i<sup>1</sup>*, pal. (*i<sup>1</sup>*), a high form of *i* approaching *ee* in character, but perceptibly leaning towards *ai*.

*i<sup>2</sup>*, pal. (*i*), the true English 'i in hit,' which is a duller and lower form of *ee*, and hence sometimes written *ee<sup>2</sup>*, which see, but to be carefully distinguished from *ee<sup>1</sup>*.

*i<sup>3</sup>*, pal. (*i<sub>1</sub>*), very nearly *ai<sup>1</sup>*, but with a perceptible leaning towards *i*; some consider that 'pity' is rather *pi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>3</sup>* than *pi<sup>2</sup>i<sup>2</sup>*, see pp. 39, 154, 163.

*i<sup>4</sup>*, pal. (*i<sub>11</sub>*), the Aberdeen 'thick i' which dialect speakers consider to be pronounced uniformly, but which to my ear varied as *i*, *i<sup>2</sup>*, *e*, *u<sup>2</sup>*, in different words with the same speaker, see pp. 152, 154, 155.

*ī* is used in some provincial diphthongs, p. 116, to indicate an equality of stress in the two elements of a diphthong beginning with *i*, as *īaa = ī<sup>2</sup>aa<sup>4</sup>* and *īe = ī<sup>2</sup>e<sup>3</sup>* with an even stress on each element, pal. (*ī, ī<sub>1</sub>, ī, ī<sup>2</sup>*), and similarly *ūō*, which see.

*I'*, pal. (*y*), a sound between *i* and *e* as in the last syllable of houses *houzi'z*, for which either *i* or *e* is generally used.

*Iū*, pal. (*iū*), nearly the same as *eeū*; this fracture, with a long first element, is common in London, as ear *i'ū*, mere *mi'ū*; and with a very short first element is common in D 33, p. 137, No. 3.

*Iw*, pal. (*iw*), nearly the same as *eeu*, but having a duller initial sound, the commonest form of 'long u' after a consonant, as few *fw*, mute *miwē*, cure *kiwū*.

*IY*, pal. (*īi*, *īī*), the commonest way of writing *ee<sup>2</sup>*, which see, pp. 68 line 1, 107, 114.

*J*, a general symbol of the consonantal diphthong in 'judge,' having two varieties:

*j*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (dj), voiced form of *ch*<sup>1</sup>, which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with *d* and gliding on to the 'convex' *sh*<sup>1</sup>, the usual 'j in jest,' *jest*.

*j*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (vj), voiced form of *ch*<sup>2</sup>, which see, a consonantal diphthong, beginning with reverted *d*<sup>4</sup> and gliding on to the 'concave' *sh*<sup>2</sup>, heard in D 4 and D 11 when following *r*<sup>2</sup>, as *u*<sup>2</sup>*r*<sup>2</sup>*j*<sup>2</sup> *urgo*.

**K**, a general symbol, which has the varieties:

*k*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (kj), the tongue is raised into the position for *y* while the back position of *k* is maintained, hence this form is usually written *ky*, as *kyaa't* = *k'aa't*, rather an antiquated form of 'cart.' This palatalisation of *k* was formerly much used before *aa*, but is now discredited.

*k*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (k), the usual English 'k,' without palatalisation or labialisation.

*k*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (kw), the lips being closed as for *oo*; it generally gives the effect of a following *w*, and hence *kw* is usually written, thus *kwee'n* queen.

**KH**, a general symbol for 'the guttural,' having three varieties:

*kA*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (kjh), the palatal form which may be considered a *k*<sup>1</sup> with the closure of the tongue against the palate opened so as to admit of unvoiced breath passing through the opening, and hence also written *kyA*; it is the German 'ch in ich,' and occurs in D 33, p. 132.

*kA*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (kh), the usual guttural Germ. 'ch in ach,' usually written *kA* simply, frequent in the L. div.

*kA*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (kwh), the sound of *kA* modified by closing the lips as

for *oo*, the Germ. 'ch in auch buch'; this occurs in D 33, p. 138, very frequently.

*KW*, pal. (kw), the same as *kA*<sup>3</sup>, which see.

*KWH*, pal. (kwh), the same as *kA*<sup>3</sup>, which see.

*KY*, pal. (kj), the same as *k*<sup>1</sup>, which see.

*KYH*, pal. (kjh), the same as *kA*<sup>1</sup>, which see.

**L**, general symbol, with the following varieties:

*l*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (l), the 'dental l' of the continent, see *d*<sup>1</sup>.

*l*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (l), the English 'coronal l,' see *d*<sup>2</sup>, p. 38.

*l*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (l), the 'retracted l,' see *d*<sup>3</sup>, p. 28.

*l*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (l), the 'reverted l,' see *d*<sup>4</sup>.

*LH*, pal. (lh), properly *lʰ*, the flated form of the English *l*<sup>2</sup>, which some phonetists say they hear in felt *folht*, but this would be extremely difficult for an Englishman to pronounce.

*LY*, pal. (lj), an attempt to pronounce *l* and *y* together, common in Italian, not heard in English, though *stal'yün*, *mul'yün*, *buol'yün*, stallion, mullion, bullion, are common; here the place of the accent mark shews that *l*, *y* are pronounced separately, and not as in Italian figlio *fily'oa*.

**M**, pal. (m), ordinary hum with closed lips and detached uvula, so that the voice passes through the nose, as in *mai' him* may hymn.

**N**, general symbol for the hum with open mouth, having the varieties:

*n*<sup>1</sup> pal. (n), tongue as for *d*<sup>1</sup>, 'contidential n.'

*n*<sup>2</sup> pal. (n), 'ordinary coronal English n,' tongue as for *d*<sup>2</sup>.

*n*<sup>3</sup> pal. (n), 'retracted n,' tongue as for *d*<sup>3</sup>.

- n*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (ŋ), 'reverted n,' tongue as for *ɖ*<sup>4</sup>, common in D 4, 10, 11 in connection with *r*<sup>s</sup> as *ur*<sup>s</sup>*n*<sup>4</sup> earn.
- N*<sup>7</sup>, pal. (ɑ), French nasalisation, a peculiar way of combining the oral vowels with a strong utterance through the nose, whereby the uvula becomes so much detached that the purity of the vowels is much affected. The French refer their four oronasals to the vowels *ah*, *ao*, *oe*, *ae*, as *ahn*<sup>7</sup> *aon*<sup>7</sup> *oen*<sup>7</sup> *vaen*<sup>7</sup> an on un vin; but to Englishmen they sound like *on*<sup>7</sup>, *oan*<sup>7</sup>, *un*<sup>7</sup>, *van*<sup>7</sup>, though the three unnasalised vowels, *o*, *u*, *a*, are unknown in French.
- NG*, ordinary back hum with the mouth open and the tongue in the position for *g*. Observe the combination *ng-g* in *ŋŋg*<sup>7</sup>*g*<sup>7</sup>*ur*, compare *ŋŋg*<sup>7</sup>*ur* singer, and *ngk* in *think* think. Both *ng-g*, and *ngk* occur final in La. and Ch. for the participial termination *ng*.
- NH*, pal. (nh), the voiceless hum, unvocalised breath being passed through the nose; it is used in D 31 in place of initial *kn*, as *nhaa* know. See p. 116.
- NY*, pal. (nj), 'palatalised n,' an attempt to pronounce *n* and *y* at the same time, common in French signe *ŋiny*, which some analyse as *ŋiny*.
- O*, general symbol, in two varieties not usually distinguished:
- o*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (o), the true English 'o in not,' very slightly differing from *au* short; this sound is very difficult to a foreigner, who uses *o*<sup>2</sup>.
- o*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (o), the same as *ao*, the common 'short o in French,' as in 'homme,' very usual among the dialects, but in this work *o*<sup>1</sup>, *o*<sup>2</sup> are not distinguished.
- O.A.*, general symbol, with two varieties:
- oa*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (o), occurs often long, as in note *noat* and properly without the vanish, see *oa*<sup>7</sup>*w*; but the short sound does not occur in England, although heard in America, as *hoat*<sup>7</sup> whole.
- oa*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (o'), a high sound of *oa*, approaching to *oo*, and very little different from *uo*<sup>1</sup>, p. 138.
- O.A.W.*, pal. (oo<sup>7</sup>*w*), the *oa* lengthened with a vanish which goes in the direction of *oo*, but does not quite reach it; the form *oaw* with a short *oa* is a diphthong of the *ou* class, by no means usual, see *oaw*.
- OE*, general symbol, with the varieties:
- oe*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (œ), Fr. 'eu in peuple veuve,' to be distinguished from *eo*<sup>1</sup>, which see.
- oe*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (œ), the peculiar sound heard, if, while saying *oo*, the lips are suddenly and widely opened without displacing the tongue, see *eo*<sup>2</sup>, and p. 69.
- oe*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (œ), lying between *oe*<sup>1</sup> and *ue*<sup>2</sup>, often heard in Nb, p. 124, the northern transition from *uo*<sup>1</sup> to *ue*<sup>2</sup> corresponding to the Midland *uo*<sup>2</sup>.
- OEN*<sup>7</sup>, pal. (œɑ), Fr. 'orinatal in un' *oen*<sup>7</sup>.
- OI*, pal. (oi), an unanalysed diphthong, representing all forms of the English 'oy in boy.' See *auy*.
- OO*, general symbol, with these varieties:
- oo*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (u), when long, English 'oo in hoot,' but it does not occur short in ordinary English, being generally replaced by *uo*.
- oo*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (œ<sup>7</sup>*u*), that is, *oo* commenced with too open a mouth, very like *œœœœ*, really *œœ<sup>2</sup>œœ*, much used in the Mid. division. It is always conceived to be simple *oo* by dialect speakers. Also written *ôo*, pp. 60, 67, 69, 71, 77, 103.
- oo*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (ú,ü), that is, *oo* com-

menced with a deep  $uo^3$  gliding on to  $oo$ , which I generally write  $uow$  (which see); it is the first step in the transition from  $oo$  to  $ou$ .

$\delta o$ , the same as  $oo^2$ .

*OU*, pal. (a'u), an unanalysed diphthong, beginning with  $aa$ ,  $ao$ ,  $u'$ , or  $u^2$  and ending with  $uo$ , but the first element is often difficult to determine; see *ow*, *uw*.

*OW*, pal. (o'u), used for *aw*, pal. ( $\delta u$ ), which see.

*P*, pal. (p), ordinary labial mute in paw *pau'*.

*R*, a general symbol, with many varieties; the essence of the  $r$  is a periodical rattle or beat causing an intermittence in the loudness of the voice or flatus similar to a beat of intermittence in music, by allowing the tip of the tongue in various positions, or the uvula or the lips, to flap without muscular effort, by the mere rush of the breath through the mouth. Though the variations are very considerable, they have been mainly overlooked, and usually the general form only is used, often in two or three senses, but by means of the superior figures these can be distinguished and discussed.

$r^1$ , pal. (r), the true trill of the tip of the tongue, which is always supposed to be heard before a vowel in English, as ray row rue  $ra^1i$   $r^1aa$   $r^1oo$ , but is produced with different force in Scotch and Italian. It is only in w. Midland, Scotland and Wales that it appears to be heard after a vowel, as  $her^1$   $haar^1t$  her heart, pp. 35, 45, 49.  $r^1$  is also used for  $r^1$ .

$r^2$ , pal. (x), permissive trill, where  $r$  is usually vocalised to  $\ddot{u}$ , or left untrilled as  $r^2$ , but may at

pleasure be followed by  $r^1$ , especially in public speaking, as  $deer^2$  either  $dee^2\ddot{u}$  or  $dee^2\ddot{u}r^1$ . But this, though frequently heard, is not permissible when no  $r$  is written, as  $dhi$   $eidee^2r^2\ddot{u}$  *it*.

$r^3$ , pal. (xr), the  $r$  after a long vowel, when another vowel follows, as  $Me^2r^3i = Me^2\ddot{u}r^1i$ , Mary, the first  $r$  being simply vocalised. This is not the custom in Scotch or Italian, where *Mair^1i* would be said.

$r^4$ , pal. (r), the tip of the tongue which is trilled is advanced nearly against the roots of the gums, which is necessary in the combinations  $t^1r$ ,  $d^1r = t^1r^4$ ,  $d^1r^4$ , pal. (t,r, d,r), on account of  $t$  and  $d$  being produced in that position.

$r^5$ , pal. (r), the uvular  $r$  common in North Germany and North France, and much used in Nb., where also  $r^6$  occurs, p. 125.

$r^{65}$ , pal. (r<sub>o</sub>), the effect of stiffening uvula so that it does not flap with the passing breath, p. 125; this is comparable to  $r^7$ , in which, however, it is the tip of the tongue that is stiffened.

$r^6$ , pal. (r<sub>w</sub>), that is,  $r^5$  complicated by partial closure of the lips, frequent in Nb.; thus southerners are apt to hear Rothbury  $R^6othbor^6i$  as *Waw-thbaw*.

$r^7$ , pal. (r<sub>o</sub>), the point stop, the tip of the tongue being so stiffened that it does not flap in the passing breath; in this case the breath is checked less than for  $d$ , of which  $r^7$  is an imperfect form. It is said to be much used in London, where the speaker dislikes vocalising his  $r$ , pp. 49, 58, 70.

$r^8$ , pal. (x), reverted  $r$ , the tongue being bent round so that the tip points to the throat, the large

hollow thus formed behind the tongue gives a peculiar hollow effect. It may be trilled, and is perhaps always so before a vowel, but natives consider that it is not. It seems to blend with the preceding vowel. See pp. 7, 24, 35, 38, 39, 50, 70, 79.

$r^6$ , pal. (r), the tongue is as much retracted as possible, without being actually reverted, so that there is a large hollow at the back of the tongue, and the effect produced is nearly that of  $r^9$ , pp. 28, 34.

$r^{10}$ , pal. (r), the 'Midland r.' Whether the analysis given on p. 70 is correct, I cannot say with confidence, as Mr. Hallam, my principal M. authority, does not accept it. He considers this  $r^{10}$  to be the 'ordinary r, but only before a vowel,' that is,  $r^1$ . Not before a vowel, he makes r also =  $r^1$  in n.Db., n. and m. St., Ch. and La., except in a few words. In e.Db., Nt., and Lø. r not before a vowel is, he says, partly omitted or vocalised to  $\ddot{a}$ , and partly becomes  $r^1$  or  $r^7$ .

$r^{11}$ , pal. (w), stiff-lip-trill; the lips being held firm, there is a slight trill of the inner edges, which is more felt by the speaker than heard by a non-native listener, who is apt to hear a simple  $w$ , for which reason  $w^2$  may be used as a symbol, but the speaker always feels that he is saying r and not  $w$ , for which there is no such tightness nor quivering. Usually this defective utterance, which occurs only before a vowel or between vowels, is written  $w$ , as 'vewi waini' for  $ver^{11}i$ ;  $r^{11}aiwi$  or  $wer^{11}i$   $w^2ai$ :ni very rainy. See p. 128.

$r^{12}$ , pal. ( $r^2$ ), a variety of 'untrilled r' which I accept on the authority of Mr. Goodchild, but which I could not distinguish from  $r^7$  in his pronunciation. He considers that " $r^{12}$  is produced by driving the voiced breath over the curved tip of the tongue, which is turned up to the front palate in a spoon-shaped form, and remains rigid instead of vibrating," it is therefore a retracted form of  $\ddot{a}$  (EP. p. 543). Mr. Goodchild hears  $r^7$ ,  $r^{10}$ ,  $r^{12}$  as a series, so that to him  $r^7$ ,  $r^{12}$  are not only not identical but have an intermediate form  $r^{10}$ . I have however usually written the general symbol r, as it would be hopeless without long native experience to make or even to recognise these fine and difficult distinctions.

$RH$ , pal. (rh), a voiceless r in any of the 12 forms above symbolised; but as it is not generally recognised, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars; ( $r^6h$ ) or voiceless reverted r is heard initially in D 4.

$S$ , pal. (s), the common voiceless hiss in cease *see's*. There are many varieties of no dialectal importance, depending on the position of the tongue.

$SH$ , pal. (sh), the common 'sh in she wish.' Two varieties need only be mentioned:

$sh^1$ , pal. (shj), with the tongue convex to the palate; it forms the second element in the consonantal diphthong  $ch^1$ , and is probably the high German initial 's' before 'p' and 't,' as in *stehen spielen sh'tai:ün sh'per'lün*.

$sh^2$ , pal. (sh), the ordinary 'sh' with the tongue concave to the palate, and the lips, especially in German, often projected, as *she wish*.

These varieties are both usually written with the general symbol *sh*.

*T*, general symbol, having the varieties:

*t*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (t), 'dental t,' see *d*<sup>1</sup>, and *t*<sup>2</sup>, frequently written as *t*<sup>1</sup> to avoid superior figures.

*t*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (t), the usual English *t*, see *d*<sup>2</sup>.

*t*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (t), 'retracted t,' see *d*<sup>3</sup>.

*t*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (x), 'reverted t,' see *d*<sup>4</sup>, occurring in connection with *r*<sup>5</sup>.

*T*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (t'), 'suspended t,' the tongue assuming the position for *t*<sup>1</sup> and remaining unmoved for a sensible time, which influences the glide on to the following consonant or vowel; thus *t* *tin* the tin, different from *tin*, *t* *dog* the dog, different from *dog*. It is often run on to the preceding consonant where possible, as *in*)*t* *oo's* in the house, *in*)*t* *kaart* in the cart, used for the definite article in D 30 and 31.

*TH*, pal. (th), the common voiceless 'th in thin,' see *dh*.

*T'R*, pal. (t,r), contracted form of *t*<sup>1</sup>*r*<sup>4</sup> common in D 21, 22, and 23, and ne. 25, and in N. div.

*U*, a general symbol, having several varieties, which, however, need not be anxiously distinguished:

*u*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (ø), the fine 'London u in nut' *nu*<sup>1</sup>*t*, p. 58.

*u*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (æ), a much deeper form prevalent in the provinces, and occ. written *uu*. In this treatise the general symbol *u* is usually written for either. Before *r*<sup>2</sup>, *r*<sup>3</sup> it fuses with the consonant, as *ur*<sup>2</sup> *err* in London *u*<sup>2</sup>*r*<sup>3</sup> *her* in D 4.

*u*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (v), as in parental *pu*<sup>3</sup>*ren*·*tu*<sup>3</sup>*l* or more conveniently *pūren*·*tūl*, or even *pu*<sup>3</sup>*ren*·*tu*<sup>3</sup>*l*; very common in unstressed syllables, in which

frequently *u* alone is written, as *pu*<sup>3</sup>*ren*·*tu*<sup>3</sup>*l*, the absence of stress preventing all ambiguity.

*u*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (o), the 'e in her, u in cur,' if these can be distinguished from *u*<sup>1</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup>, but remarkable in the Dv. form of *ou*, or *u*<sup>4</sup>*ū*<sup>5</sup>, see p. 40.

*u*<sup>5</sup>, pal. (æ), a peculiar modification of *u*<sup>2</sup> in D 4, which is heard with *au* sounding through it, so that dialect writers constantly write *au*, p. 24, and this is always written *u*<sup>5</sup>.

*u*<sup>6</sup>, pal. (a<sup>1</sup>), a peculiar lighter form of *u*<sup>1</sup> inclining towards *i*; heard in D 10, p. 38, replacing *i* and always written *u*<sup>6</sup>.

*u*<sup>7</sup>, pal. (æ), a much deeper sound than *u*<sup>2</sup>, but of the same character, the back of the tongue being much lowered.

*ū* = *u*<sup>1</sup>, being the form usually employed. It is especially used for fractures and diphthongs.

*u*<sup>7</sup> = *u*<sup>2</sup>, a form of *u*<sup>2</sup>, used when the type *ū* fails.

*ū*, a form formerly used for *uo*<sup>2</sup>.

*UE*, a general symbol, of which the following are varieties:

*ue*<sup>1</sup>, pal. (y), the true 'Fr. u, Germ. ü,' which seems not to be heard in English.

*ue*<sup>2</sup>, pal. (y<sub>1</sub>), a deeper variety of *ue*, heard in D 10, 11 and 19, and generally in the L. div. where, however, it is confused with *eo*<sup>1</sup>, p. 38.

*ue*<sup>3</sup>, pal. (y<sup>5</sup>), that is, *ue*<sup>2</sup> with very projecting lips, as in the Dv. diphthong *u*<sup>4</sup>*ū*<sup>5</sup> more conveniently written *uue*<sup>2</sup>, p. 40.

*ue*<sup>4</sup>, pal. (iy<sub>1</sub>), a diphthong heard in D 19, p. 60; it consists in beginning *ue*<sup>2</sup> with the lips too open, and is generally misheard by southerners as *eu*.



*UO*, a general symbol, with the following varieties :

$uo^1$ , pal. (*u*), the 'u in pull' in the S. div. It does not occur in the L. div. At the end of a diphthong of the *ou* class it is written *w* as *aww* = *aaüŷ*.

$uo^2$ , pal. (*u<sub>o</sub>*), or  $uo^1$  pronounced with the lips in the position for *oa* and a slightly lower tongue. It is very like  $oa^2$ , and both are transitional sounds between the early *uo* and the modern  $u^2$ . This  $uo^2$  is prevalent in the M div. where a southerner hears it as  $uo^1$ . The line of demarcation between  $uo^1$ ,  $uo^2$  in D 24 is very difficult to draw, but in D 24, 30, 31  $uo^1$  prevails; it is also difficult at times to distinguish between  $uo^2$  and  $u^2$ . See pp. 33, 50, 55, 61, 67.

$uo^3$ , pal. (*u<sub>i</sub>*), is a much deeper form of  $uo^1$ , almost  $oa^1$  at times, occurring in D 20, 31. See p. 75.

$üö$ , used in some provincial diphthongs to indicate equality of stress in the two elements, thus  $üöa^2$  = pal. (*üä<sup>1</sup>*), see *i*.

*UOü*, pal. (*üv*), practically the English 'oor in poor' omitting all trill from the *r*, as *puoiŷ*, but in L. div. where it occurs, the *uo* is practically  $uo^3$  and approaches  $oa^2$  in effect, the *ü* being very short, p. 138.

*UOW*, the more general form for  $oo^2$ , pal. (*ü, u*). See the similar *iy*.

*UU*, the form used in place of  $u^2$  when it is convenient to avoid superior figures, as in  $uuw = u^2w$ ,  $uuy = u^2y$ .

<sup>121</sup> properly  $u^1üŷ$ , see *u<sup>1</sup>*.

general symbol, with the following varieties :

$w^2$ , pal. (*ö'u*), but used also for other similar diphthongs beginning with other varieties of *u*, as  $u^2w$

(generally written *uuw*; see *uu* above),  $u^2w$ ,  $u^1w$ , which need not be anxiously distinguished.

$uw^2$ , pal. (*ö'y<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup>*), the peculiar Dv. sound of *ou*, see *u<sup>4</sup>*.

$uw^3$ , pal. (*ö'uu*) or (*ö'un*), not here distinguished, really diphthongs of which the first element is  $u^1$  or  $u^2$  bearing the stress, and the second is *oo* lengthened, but without stress, sometimes written *üoo*; but dialect speakers identify it with *oo*. See p. 123, lines 1 and 2, for examples.

*UY*, a general form, having the varieties :

$uy^1$ , pal. (*ö'i*), a common southern form of *ei* differing from *aay*.

$uy^2$ , pal. (*ü'i*), also written *uuy*, a very frequent broad southern form of the diphthong which is commonly confused with *oi*.

$uy^3$ , pal. (*ö'i*), not very clearly distinct from the last =  $u^2y$ .

*V*, general symbol, the voiced form of *f*, with the following varieties :

$v^1$ , pal. (*v*), 'v in view,' voiced form of *f<sup>1</sup>*, which see. It is not used in German. On the e. of England from Ke. to Nf. it is replaced by *w*.

$v^2$ , pal. (*bh*), voiced form of *f<sup>2</sup>*, which see; the German *w*.

*W*, general symbol, with the following varieties :

$w^1$ , pal. (*w*), common 'English w in we,' the back of the tongue being raised as for *oo*, and the breath when escaping inflating the upper lip, which is not the case for  $v^2$ . Either  $w^1$  or  $v^2$  may directly arise from *oo*, and in Sanskrit even  $v^1$  so arises. At present  $w^1$  seems confined to English, and it must be distinguished from a prefixed

short *oo*, thus Fr. *oui ooëë*,  
English *we wee*, German *wie v<sup>2</sup>ee*,  
Fr. *vie v<sup>1</sup>ee*, and Wood *wooded* a  
woman *Wuod woo'd ü wuomün*.

*w<sup>2</sup>*, a stiff tongued trill. See *r<sup>11</sup>*.

*WH*, pal. (wh), the voiceless form of *w*,  
from which it differs as *s* from *z*, and  
is not at all *hw* or *hðð*, thus when  
*when*, not *hwen*, and not *hðden*. In  
educated London speech *wh* is mostly  
confused with *w*. In Aberdeen it  
becomes *f<sup>1</sup>* or *f<sup>2</sup>*, p. 153.

*Y*, pal. (j), common 'y in yet,' to be  
distinguished from prefixed *ee* as *ye*

yield *yeē· yeē'id*, and from the German  
*gyh*.

*YH*, pal. (jh), the flated form of *y*,  
heard properly in *hue human yhoo*  
*ýhoo·mün*, not *yoo yoo·mün* or *hðoo*  
*hðoo·mün*.

*Z*, pal. (z), the common voiced form of  
*s* in *zeal buzz zee'l buz*.

*ZH*, general symbol, voiced form of *sh*,  
which see, with the varieties:

*zh<sup>1</sup>*, pal. (zhj), voiced convex *zh<sup>1</sup>*,  
second element in *j = d<sup>2</sup>zh<sup>1</sup>*.

*zh<sup>2</sup>*, pal. (zh), voiced concave *zh<sup>2</sup>*,  
used in *vision vizeh<sup>2</sup>·ün*.



# INTRODUCTION.

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## Nature of the Investigation.

In these pages I propose to give a comparatively popular account of the results obtained on the pronunciation and localisation of English dialects, in the fifth part of my *Early English Pronunciation*, specially entitled *Existing Phonology of English Dialects*. Those who wish more exact accounts are referred to that work, in which I have endeavoured to be as precise as the nature of the case admitted. To indicate the sounds I there used my phonetic alphabet called PALAEOTYPE, or 'ancient types,' which admits of the utmost accuracy, but requires of course a considerable amount of study. In this account I use my other phonetic alphabet called GLOSSIC, already familiar to the English Dialect Society by the works of Mr. C. Clough Robinson for Mid Yorkshire, Mr. Darlington for Cheshire, Mr. Elworthy for West Somersetshire, and Mrs. Parker for Oxfordshire, and extensively employed by Miss Jackson for Shropshire.

I shall not however use Glossic with all the accuracy of which it admits, because I am well aware that few people would take the pains to understand very fine distinctions, and my object is to give a general conception of the nature and localities of the different ways of speaking English among our peasantry, such as most people that can read and write would without much difficulty understand. The values of the Glossic symbols here used are given in a short introductory table, with which I must suppose the reader to be acquainted. The localities are laid down in the two preceding maps of England and Scotland, with the descriptions which follow. Each locality or District is numbered on the map, and will always be referred to by its number, preceded by a capital D, followed frequently by its abbreviated systematic name as given in the key to the map. Thus D 4=w.MS means, district 4, also called western Mid Southern. The district number will enable any one to refer at once from the map to the account of the district here given, without being obliged to look through a mass of other matter. The systematic name shews the

geographical position of the district. The name of the district is also used as the name of the special speech-form which is there prevalent.

The word Dialect has been much discussed, till it has become difficult to say what is a dialect as distinguished from a language on the one hand, or a variety on the other. The term is here used quite popularly for a form of speech among the uneducated confined to a certain district, and distinct from the received speech which we are taught in schools. The relation of received to dialectal speech need not be separately considered. We know that received speech, in all parts of the world, and not in England only, grew out of the speech of those districts which obtained political power, that it was cultivated by writers and taught in schools, till it became quite distinct even from its original source, and has altered continually both in construction and pronunciation, not to mention vocabulary, with the advance of knowledge and the whim of fashion. With this we have nothing to do. Readers that wish to know something of it are referred to the first four Parts of my *Early English Pronunciation*. The speech we here wish to know is the inherited speech of the uneducated, handed down from mother to child without any reference to books—a genuine organic formation. This is even now difficult to discover, and is rapidly disappearing under the influence of railways (which allow of constant shifting of the population), of domestic service (which brings the children of dialect speakers, especially their daughters, who subsequently as mothers become the principal teachers of speech, into close connection with the educated classes, whose speech they naturally strive to imitate), and, worst of all for this investigation, though best for the people themselves, of widely diffused primary education (which introduces as much as possible the system of received speech, and fights with dialect as its natural enemy). It is with great difficulty during many years search, aided by over eight hundred informants, from over eleven hundred places, both fully specified in my larger work,<sup>1</sup> that I have obtained

<sup>1</sup> For brevity and distinctness I here as a general rule omit the names of my informants, but I wish to mention my very great obligations to the following, without whose kind assistance I could not have produced anything like a satisfactory account of English dialectal pronunciation: Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, for general dialects and w. of England; Mr. T. Hallam, for the Midland Division and adjacent parts; Mr. J. G. Goodechild, for Cu. We. and nw. Yo.; Mr. C. Clough Robinson, for Yo. generally; Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Principal, four Teachers, and twenty-eight Students at Whitelands Training College, Chelsea, for very various counties; Dr. J. A. H. Murray, for Scotland; and, in addition, the following, among numerous others, for the districts named: D 4 Rev. A. Law, Mrs. Clay-Ker-Seymour,

sufficient knowledge to draw up the account here given. I only profess to assign the pronunciation prevalent during the last twenty years. Occasionally a happy chance has enabled me to look further back. The generation of those pronunciations I have been of course unable to trace, but by referring them all back to their Wessex or West-Saxon form, in which our principal documents of Old English, or so-called Anglo-Saxon, are written, I have been enabled to gain a common standard of comparison, by which all can be judged by themselves and by one another.

The reader should bear strictly in mind the limitations of the title. All speech consists of significant sounds, forming clauses or sentences, whence words are obtained by analysis. These words forming the *vocabulary* are then put together in certain ways called *constructions*, whence grammar and grammatical usage. Now the English Dialect Society has had a great deal to do with vocabulary, as shewn by their original and reprinted glossaries, and a little, unfortunately far too little, to do with grammar. In the present short treatise I have almost nothing to do with peculiar words, and very little indeed to do with peculiarities of construction. My sole interest has been in sounds and places. Taking a number of words in received speech, which have different forms in different localities, and which as a rule have some definite form in each locality, I endeavour to discover what those forms are, and then to classify the kinds of speech by these forms. Thus taking the words 'some house' I find, very roughly speaking, that they are called *sum hous* in the South, *suom hous* in the middle, *suom hoos* in the North of England, and *sum hoos* in the Scottish Lowlands. This at once gives four very important localities, which will be more exactly treated presently. Other words I examine are like 'name, road,' which are occasionally heard as almost *neim, roud*, rhyming to 'lime, loud,' but also very frequently with what are here termed 'fractured' vowels, as *naiüm neeüm, roaüd rooüd*.

Of constructions I venture upon giving very few indeed, and those principally because they accompany certain pronunciations. These I generally distinguish as 'usages.' Such constructions are 'I am, I be,

Mr. and Miss Trotter; D 5 Mr. Percival Leigh; D 7 Mrs. A. Parker; D 9 Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. R. Stead, Miss Darby; D 10 Mr. Elworthy; D 11 Mr. J. Shelly; D 17 Mr. S. Macburney; D 18 Mr. T. E. Cattell; D 19 Rev. Ph. Hoste, Mr. Grant, Rev. C. W. Jones; D 20 Lord Tennyson, Mrs. Douglas-Arden, Mr. Blasson, Mr. E. Peacock; D 25 Mr. T. Darlington; D 30 Mr. Stead, Rev. J. Jackson Wray; D 31 Rev. T. Ellwood; D 32 Mr. Ridley, Rev. G. Rome Hall; D 39 Rev. W. Gregor, Mr. Innes; D 41 Mr. W. Traill Dennison; D 42 Mr. A. Laurenson, Miss A. B. Malcolmson.

I is, I are, we am, they knows I, he do, they does, they do'n *doom*, I do walk, I have a-walked, he walketh.' But I do not dwell upon them as principals, merely as important accessories which serve to point out the district when other information fails.

There is one point of pronunciation which I have been obliged to neglect entirely—intonation. This is only heard in connected sentences spoken by unwatched natives, and even then requires great familiarity to appreciate properly. But even when appreciated there remains the great difficulty of symbolising it intelligibly—a difficulty I have been unable to surmount. Let any one attempt to indicate his own intonation and he will soon discover what I mean. We can go little beyond a vague statement of raising and lowering the pitch of the voice, which moreover does not present precise musical sounds at definite pitches, but a gliding imperfect approximation to musical sounds. When mere unconnected lists of words were sent or recorded, there was no possibility of obtaining even as much as this. Hence I have not attempted to give any account of this peculiarity, which, however, is very characteristic, and strikes a stranger strongly when he first hears it.

It must be understood, then, that this short essay says nothing upon the origin, history, vocabulary, or grammar of the English spoken in different parts of the country, but indicates simply as nearly as I could ascertain the prevalent non-received pronunciation of certain districts into which the English-speaking portion of England, Wales, and Scotland, has been mapped out. The determination of the boundaries of these districts with any approach to exactness has of course been extremely difficult and laborious, but in this essay I must take the results for granted, referring for more particulars to my larger work (Part V. of my *Early English Pronunciation*), and leaving the actual boundaries to the maps themselves. Very seldom indeed can they be accepted as exact, and generally the bounding lines may represent a width of five or ten miles. This is not surprising. The wonder rather is that I have been able to come so near the truth. Received pronunciation is never considered. Even the town as distinct from the rural pronunciation is rarely alluded to. The forces which cause dialects to disappear are necessarily more active and potent in town than in country districts.

### The Area of English in Great Britain.

English was not the language originally spoken, and is not even yet universally spoken in the United Kingdom. The whole country was Celtic till about A.D. 449, when the North Germanic nations, usually called Saxons, invaded it. After the battle of Deorham, near Bath, Sm., A.D. 577, when the east of England had been conquered, there was more settlement than conquest. Draw a line roughly from the Firth of Forth by Edinburgh to the w. of Nb. and Du., through Yo., nearly on the line separating D 30 and D 31, and then along the division of D 22 and 24. Continuing by w. side of Db. and e. side of St., skirt the forest of Arden in Wa., and pass through Wo. to the Severn, near Gloucester. Cross the Bristol Channel, going e. of the forest of Selwood, on the borders of Wl. and Sm., and then through Wl. and Do. to the sea. East of this line the language was Saxon, complicated subsequently by Danish on the e. coast, and west of it, the language was Celtic.

THE MODERN CELTIC BORDER is marked by a broad line lettered CB on the map. The disposition of the Saxon tribes, and the various changes, may be sought for in Rev. J. R. Green's 'Popular History of England,' and 'Conquest of England.' Here we are concerned only with the present boundary of Celt and non-Celt or English, for our population is now too mixed to be called Saxon. The Irish part of the Celtic border in Wx. belongs indeed to extinct times, and has no longer a material existence. The Welsh part of the Celtic border cuts off the extreme sw. of Pm., and the peninsula of Gowerland in Gm., which are old English colonies, where no Welsh has been spoken for centuries. It then runs with a little divergence to the w. through Mo. Br. Rd. Mg. Sh. Dn. and Fl. to the sea at Connah's Quay. To the n. and w. of this line Welsh is the general language spoken, although most (not all) of the inhabitants can understand and even speak English, which is taught in all the schools. To the east all is English, and remains so proceeding n. till we reach the Scotch part of the Celtic Border which passes through Bt. Ar. Dm. Sg. Pr. Ab. Ba. El. Na. Cr., where it reaches the sea, but again appears in Cs. To the w. of this line Gaelic is the language of the people. To the e. and ne. up to Orkney and Shetland, English is the regular speech.

For the other islands, Sheppy belongs to Ke., the Isle of Wight belongs to Ha., the Scilly Isles to w. Co., and all speak English only; the Isle of Man is also now almost, if not quite, entirely English. The



Islands off the w. of Scotland are Gaelic. The Channel Isles, as Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, are Norman French.

The English of Ireland is quite recent, and like that of the American Continent, Canada and the Colonies, is an imported speech, with peculiarities, not forming a separate dialect. These will therefore be disregarded.

Attention, then, will be confined to those districts limited by the Celtic Border as already described. For an accurate and detailed account of these and all other boundaries and matters here spoken of, the reader is once for all referred to my larger treatise. Here the maps are considered generally sufficient to point out the 'Homes' of the English Dialects.

### The Ten Transverse Lines.

The area thus laid down is traversed on the map by 10 lines which point out the boundaries of great varieties of speech, but do not always delimit districts. They are shewn on the map by broken lines — — —, when not forming parts of other boundaries, when they do so the broken parts of the line are drawn transversely so as to cut the other boundary. These Lines are numbered on the map where they reach the sea, and often in inland places, by numbers in parenthesis. It will much facilitate the comprehension of the rather complicated arrangement of English dialects, if these Lines are carefully traced and studied.

1. THE NORTH *Sum* LINE, that is, the northern limit of the pronunciation of 'some' as *sum* in England till, proceeding northwards, we reach Line 8. Between Lines 1 and 8 the word is called *suom* or *suo<sup>2</sup>m*. Beginning at the n. it follows the Welsh border to Sh., which it traverses to the Severn. Next it pursues this river to Bewdley Wo. (14 nnw. Worcester) where it cuts across Wo. and Wa., nearly in an e. and se. direction, till entering Np. it passes ne. through it and Hu. and by the borders of Rt. and Cb. to the Wash.

2. THE SOUTHERN *Suom* LINE. Although the above Line limits the n. pronunciation of 'some' as *sum*, it does not always limit its southern pron. as *suom* or *suo<sup>2</sup>m*. This Line bulging out in parts to the s. of Line 1, limits *suom* or *suo<sup>2</sup>m* to the south so far as it has been at present observed. Lines 1 and 2 coincide as far as Bewdley Wo. The Line 2 follows the Malvern Hills for some way, then crosses Gl. Wl. Ox., just touches Bu. Bd., and runs nearly along the border of Np., till it rejoins Line 1 in Hu. for a little while, but

soon again goes s. through Cb. and Nf., where it bends nw. and falls into the sea near Hunstanton, on n. coast of Nf. Hence there is a considerable area inclosed between Lines 1 and 2 in which both *sum* and *suom* or *suom*<sup>2</sup> are both heard, and also an intermediate form like *som*. This may be called the mixed *som* region. We shall find a similar mixed region but with a different intermediate vowel between Lines 8 and 9.

3. THE REVERTED *ur*<sup>2</sup> LINE, or n. limit of the pron. of 'r' as *r*<sup>2</sup>. Sporadically this *r*<sup>2</sup> through defects of utterance may be heard everywhere, but it ceases to be the regular pronunciation of 'r' beyond this Line. The Line proceeds along the Irish and Welsh parts of the Celtic border, but in England proper begins at the mouth of the Wye in the Bristol Channel at the e. border of D 13, along which it proceeds till it joins Line 1, and then passes along Line 1 to Np., when it diverges to the se. and then probably runs just e. of the border of Ox. to the Thames at Henley, the course of which it follows to the sea. The great difficulty of obtaining information renders the exact position of this line along Ox. slightly doubtful. The line bounds the whole Southern Group of English dialects, and *r*<sup>2</sup> becomes the parent of *r*<sup>2</sup>, *r*<sup>3</sup>, *r*<sup>7</sup>.

4. THE SOUTHERN *teeth* LINE, or southern limit of the use of a 'suspended' *t*, or else a voiceless *th*, for the definite article 'the.' The *t* generally occurs by assimilation, except in D 24, where it is the rule; *dhu*, *dhi* are also found within this region. The line begins at the s. of the estuary of the Dee in Ch. passing just within the s. border of Ch., cuts across St. n. of Stone, and then across Db. s. of Derby. On leaving Db., it suddenly wheels n. along the e. border of Nt. and w. border of Li., continuing to the Humber, which it pursues to the sea.

5. THE NORTHERN *dheeth* LINE, or the northern limit (till we reach Line 7) of the pronunciation of the definite article as *dhi*, *dhee*, *dhu* or *th*. Between Lines 5 and 7 the simple 'suspended' *t* alone is used, except in Holderness on se. Yo., where the definite article is altogether omitted. This line begins at sea to the n. of the Isle of Man, and proceeding by sea to Cockerham (6 s. Lancaster), runs e. with a slight s. cusp, till it reaches the Hodder, forming the e. border of La., and pursues this river till it joins the Ribble, which it follows into Yo. as far as Sawley (17 wnw. Keighley), and then probably proceeds direct to Burley (8 n. Bradford) till it joins Line 6, which it follows to the n. border of Li., along which it runs to the sea, that is, it then becomes the same as line 4, but lies on the south side of the Humber. Line 5 forms the n. border of the M. and s. border of the N. dialects.

6. THE SOUTHERN *hoo*s LINE, or the Southern limit of the pronunciation of 'house' as *hoo*s. From this line northwards throughout England and Scotland *hoo*s alone is heard. But for a small portion of the area, in n.Nb. and in D 33, 'how' is not *hoo*, as usual within this region, but *huw*. Although this is a very important Line, yet this distinction does not limit dialects either at its e. or w. extremity, because *hoo*s is simply a survival. To the immediate s. of this line 'house' sounds very variously, as will be seen. Line 6 begins at sea to n. of Isle of Man, then crosses to the mouth of the Esk by Raven-glass, Cu. (17 sse.Whitehaven), traverses Cu, and goes to the head of Windermere, which it descends to Newby Bridge (7 ne.Ulverston). It then sweeps round in a way not precisely mapped out, north of Cartmel, and through s.We., to the e. border of La., and enters Yo. just s. of Sedberg (8 e.Kendal, which says *hoo*s), and n. of Dent (13 sse.Kendal, and 4 sse.Sedberg), which says *haaws*. This is a very close and sharp division. The Line then runs to the w. border of the West Riding of Yo., which it probably pursues to Burley (7 n. Keighley), and then crossing (to the nw. of Leeds, which has *aa*'s, a remnant of *aaws*), it passes to w. of Snaith (6 s.Selby, having *hoo*s), and then goes nearly s., passing n. of Doncaster (using *haaws*), reaches the b. of Li. at the s. of the Isle of Axholme. The line then sweeps through the n. of Li. in rather a ne. direction to the sea, 6 nw. Great Grimsby in Li.

7. THE NORTHERN *tee* LINE, or Northern limit of the use of simple *t* for the definite article 'the.' To the n. of this line *dhee*, *dhi*, *dhu* are again used, and remain throughout Scotland, except in Cs., where the definite article is reduced to simple *ee*, *i*, and in Orkney and Shetland becomes *dee*, *di*. Line 7 commences in the w. on the Solway Frith, and passes to the e. with two s. cusps, through Cu. into Du., where it keeps on the n. side of Weardale, and then dips a little to the se. till it suddenly turns ne., running close to the coast and falling into the sea about 3 sse. of Sunderland.

8. THE SOUTHERN *sum* LINE, or southern limit of the pronunciation of 'some' as *sum* proceeding from Scotland, just as Line 2 was the southern limit of *suom* or *suo'm* proceeding from the Midland Counties, and Line 1 the northern limit of *sum* proceeding from the South coast. Between Lines 1 and 8 only *suom* or *suo'm* is heard, and between Lines 1 and 2, and also Lines 8 and 9, both *sum* and *suom* or *suo'm* are heard, but *sum* alone is heard s. of Line 2 and n. of Line 9. Line 8 begins on the Solway Frith, about the mouth of the Esk. and proceeds to the ne. to the w. border of Nb. It then turns suddenly s. till it meets Line 7, with which it coincides up to the sea.

9. THE NORTHERN *Suom* LINE, or the northern limit of any variety of *suom* mixed with *sum*, proceeding from the Midland counties. Between Lines 8 and 9, both *sum* and *suom* are heard with an intermediate form which sounded to me like *soem* (resembling *suo<sup>2</sup>m*), gradually falling into *sum*, and the latter finally prevails. This may therefore be called the mixed *soem* region. Line 9 agrees with Line 8, to the point where the latter *suddenly* turns s., whereas Line 9 sweeps along the s. declivity of the Cheviots in Nb. to the Cheviot Hill itself, and then proceeds to the ene. just s. of Wooler to fall into the sea by Bamborough.

10. THE LOWLAND BORDER, distinguishing the Lowland Scotch from the Northern English dialects, and nearly but not quite agreeing with the political boundary between Scotland and England. Line 10 agrees with Line 9 from the w. to the Cheviot Hill, and then proceeds along the w. border of Nb. to the Tweed till it reaches the liberties of Berwick-upon-Tweed (which are in Bw., although the town itself belongs to neither England nor Scotland), and it skirts those liberties to the sea.

These 10 Transverse Lines give the principal divisions of English speech as now existing, though fast disappearing, and lead to the following

#### SIX DIVISIONS

according to which the present account will be arranged.

I. or S div.=the Southern Division, contains D 1 to 12, of which D 1 is in Ireland, and D 2 and 3 in Wales, and the rest lies south of Line 3.

II. or W. div.=the Western Division, containing D 13 and 14, lies between the Welsh part of the CB. and the western parts of Lines 1 and 3.

III. or E div.=the Eastern Division, containing D 15 to 19, lies between the eastern parts of Lines 1 and 3 and the sea.

IV. or M div.=the Midland Division, containing D 20 to 29, lies between Lines 1 and 5 right across England from sea to sea.

V. or N div.=the Northern Division, containing D 30 to 32, lies between Lines 5 and 10, also from sea to sea.

VI. or L div.=the Lowland Division, contains D 33 to 42, and lies in the Scottish Lowlands to the e. of the CB, including Orkney and Shetland.

For the further arrangement of these districts see the key to the map. The phonetic characters of each division, group, and district will be concisely given, and the last generally more or less exemplified in the following pages.

## Standard for the Phonetic Comparison of English Dialects.

In order to compare all these 42 varieties of speech, it was necessary to have a standard to which they could be referred. Most dialect writers have selected the present received spelling, very indirectly recalling to the reader the present received pronunciation. This spelling is comparatively recent; and this pronunciation is not only still more recent, but is the modern development of the E. dialects which have very little in common with the other modes of speech. It seemed therefore advisable to go back to the language of the Saxon invaders, selecting the period of Alfred (d. A.D. 900) and his highly cultivated Wessex or West-Saxon speech (by abbreviation *Ws.*). This had its principal seat in D 4 and 5, but it also greatly affected the W. and E. div. The M. div. was very varied, and ancient records of these dialects fail. The N. div. was also specifically different, but its records are sparse in comparison with the *Ws.*, and indeed it is the latter only which is generally understood by Anglo-Saxon. But many words in ordinary use which it is necessary to consider are not *Ws.* but Old Norse (by abbreviation *n.*), which is represented in writing, but not exactly in pronunciation, by modern Icelandic. There are also many words from miscellaneous or unknown sources, which may be classed as English, and must be referred to their present spelling. Then there are the numerous words that we owe to the Norman conquest. Here again the ancient form is too uncertain to use for the present purpose, and hence the modern French form is generally employed. The pronunciation of French is assumed to be known. The presumed pronunciation of *Ws.* is as follows, and for the present purpose it is sufficient to consider Old Norse to have been similarly pronounced, though there were most probably very marked differences. The *Ws.* letters are in capitals, the glossic in italic.

### PROBABLE WESSEX PRONUNCIATION.

A' *ah*, A *ah*, AW *aaw*, Æ' *a*, Æ *a*, ÆG *agyh* falling into *ay* (which must be distinguished from *ai*).

B *b*.

C *k* in all cases, except CG *gg*, CW *kw*.

D *d*, possibly reverted as *d'*. ʒ *dh*, but often used for *th*.

- E' *e*, or *e*<sup>2</sup>, E *e*, EA *eah*, EA' *eah*·, EG *ey*, EI *ey*, EO *ea*, EO' *ea*·, in *eah*, *ea* the *e* is quite short, but has the stress; the *ea*, *ea* have no stress, but are short or long according to the accent mark.
- F *v*, most probably in all native words, even when final.
- G *g*, but possibly *gy*, falling into *y*, before *e*, *i*; also very commonly *gh*, *gyh*, of which the latter became *y*.
- H *h*, -*h*, when final possibly *kh*, *kyh*, and in the combinations HL, HN, HR, HW it may anciently have been a prefixed guttural *kh*, but in Ws. literary times probably indicated the voiceless *lh*, *nh*, *rh*, *wh*.
- I' *ee*, distinguished from *ei*. I *i*.
- L *l*, or possibly reverted as *l*<sup>4</sup>, HL *lh* or *l*<sup>4</sup>*h*.
- M *m*.
- N *n*, but possibly reverted as *n*<sup>4</sup>, HN *nh* or *n*<sup>4</sup>*h*.
- NG *ng*, *ngg*.
- O' *oa*, or between that and *au*, the open Italian 'o' = *o*<sup>2</sup> or *ao*.
- O *o*, or between short *oa* and *au*, that is *o*<sup>2</sup> or *ao*.
- P *p*.
- R *r*, or most probably *r*<sup>2</sup>, the reverted form, HR the voiceless form of *r* or *r*<sup>2</sup> as *rh* or *r*<sup>2</sup>*h*.
- S *s* when initial certainly, unless a voiceless consonant ended the preceding word, and very probably *s* when final, unless a vowel or voiced consonant began the following word.
- T *t*, possibly reverted as *t*<sup>4</sup>. Þ *th*, often also *dh*.
- U' *oo*, neither *yoo* nor *ou*, U *uo*, not *u*; these pronunciations prevailed all over England till the xvth century, the *uo* still prevails in the M. div. (mostly in the transition form *uo*<sup>2</sup>), and in many words as 'pull, push,' everywhere, the *oo* is found n. of Line 6, almost universally; the very various treatment of U' as forms of *ou* in the parts s. of Line 6 will be shewn hereafter, but are all comparatively recent.
- W *w*, probably the same as the modern *w*. HW probably *wh*. WL probably a labialised *l*, that is, *l* and *w* pronounced at the same time, and it may be written *wl* or *lw*. WR probably a labialised *r*, and it might be written *wr* or *rw*, as still existing it is *wr* or *vr*.
- Y' *ue*, the long French *u*, or something very like it, approximating to *eo*, but after the Norman times confused with I' *ee*. Y *ue*, was also subsequently confused with *i*.

## CLASSIFIED WORD LIST referred to as cwl.

The original Word List in *Early English Pronunciation* contains 971 words, of which a large selection is here given to shew the nature of each set of words, and each has its number in the original list prefixed. There are three lists, I. Wessex and Norse, II. English, and III. Romance. The principal word is always in Roman type, and when it is Ws. it is followed by a comma, when Norse by two commas, when modern French by (...), when old French by (...), when Latin by (—), in each case followed by the meaning, also in Roman type, and by a period (.). When the word does not come from any of these sources, or is of unknown origin, it is followed by (.) simply.

The arrangement is by the Ws. Norse, or French vowel in the accented syllable, and then by the following consonants in strictly alphabetical order, reckoning each of the letters þ, ð, as the two t and h.

## I. WESSEX AND NORSE.

Each set of words is headed by the Wessex form of the vowel, with its sound in glossic, followed by the words selected, each preceded by its number in the full classified word list. By A- is meant A followed by no consonant, or else by a single consonant, that is immediately followed by another vowel. By A: is meant A followed by one or more consonants at the end of a word, or by two or more consonants in the middle of a word. These differences have sometimes an effect on the subsequent pronunciation.

A- aa- 1 swa, so (thus). 3 bacan, to bake. 4 tacan, to take. 5 macian, to make. 8 hafa, have thou. 17 lagu, the law. 20 lama, lame. 21 nama, name. 23 same, same, adv. 24 scamu, shame. 29 aron, (we you they) are. 30 caru, a care. 34 latoet, last.

A: aa: 38 also, as. 39 cwam, (he) came. 42 and, and. 43 hand, hand. 49 hangan, to hang. 51 mann, a man. 54 wanta,, to want. 56 wascan, to wash.

A: aa: or O: o: 58 fram from, from. 60 lang long, long. 61 on gemang gemong, among. 64 wrang wrong, wrong.

A'- aa'- 67 ic gá, I go. 72 hwá, who interrogative only. 73 swá, so=like as. 74 twá, two. 76 táde, a toad. 77 hláford, a lord. 79 ágen, (his) own. 81 láne lone, a lane. 82 ánes, once. 84 mára, more (in quantity). 86 áte, oats. 87 cláðas, clothes. 89 báðir,, both. 92 cnáwan, to know. 94 cráwan, to crow.

A': aa': 101 ác, an oak. 102 ácsian, to ask. 103 ácsóde, (he) asked. 104 ráð, a road. 110 náht nát, not. 111 áhte, he ought. 113 hál, whole. 115 hám, a home. 117 án, one and a. 119 gán, to go. 120 ágán, ago=to pass by. 121 gegán, gone. 122 nán, none, no (adj.). 124 stán, a stone. 125 ánlíce, only. 128 fás, those. 133 wrát, (I) wrote. 136 áwðer, either or (see also Æ': 213). 137 náwðer, neither nor (see also Æ': 213).

Æ- a- 138 fæder, father. 140 hægel, the hail. 141 nægel, a nail. 142 snægel, a snail. 143 tægel, a tail. 144 ongægen, again. 147 brægen, brain. 148 fæger, fair adj. 149 blæsc, a blaze. 150 læset, least. 152 wæter, water. 153 wæterdæg, Saturday.

Æ: a: 154 bæc, back. 155 þæc, the thatch. 158 æfter, after. 159 hæfð, (he) has. 161 dæg, a day. 162 tó dæg, to day. 164 mæg, he may. 165 sægde,

(he) said. 166 mægden, a maid. 169 hwænne, when. 172 gærs, grass. 173 wæs, (he) was. 176 æt, at. 177 þæt, that. 179 hwæt, what.

Æ' a: 182 sæ', the sea. 183 tæ'can, to teach. 190 cæ'ge, a key. 193 clæ'ne, clean. 194 sæ'nig, any. 195 mæ'nig, many. 200 hwæ'te, wheat. 202 hæ'ta, heat.

Æ': a: 203 spræ'c, speech. 205 þræ'd, thread. 207 næ'dl, needle. 208 sæ'fre, ever. 209 næ'fre, never. 211 græg, grey. 212 hwæg, whey. 213 sæ'gðer, either (see also A': 136). 214 næ'gðer, neither (see also A': 137). 215 tæ'hte, (he) taught. 218 scæ'p, sheep. 220 scæ'phirðe, a shepherd. 223 þæ'r, there. 224 hwæ'r hwar, where. 226 mæ'st, most. 227 wæ't, wet.

E- e- 231 þe, the. 232 breccan, to break. 233 spreccan, to speak. 236 fefer, a fever. 238 hege, a hedge. 239 segel, a sail. 241 regen, rain. 243 plegian, to play. 244 wela, well (argumentative). 246 cwene cwén, quean quean. 248 mere, a mare. 250 swerian, to swear. 251 mete, meat. 252 cetel, a kettle.

E: e: 256 streccan, to stretch. 257 ecg, an edge. 259 wecg, a wedge. 261 secgan, to say. 262 weg, a way. 263 on weg, away. 264 eglan, to ail. 265 streht, straight. 266 wel, well (in a good manner). 269 self, self. 271 tellen, to tell. 273 men, men. 274 benc, a bench. 276 þencan, to think. 279 wended, (he) went. 281 lengð, length. 286 herwe, a harrow.

E' e'- 290 hé, he. 292 mé, me. 293 wé, we. 294 fédan, to feed. 296 geléfan, to believe. 297 félagi,, a fellow. 299 cwene cwén, quean quean. 300 cépan, to keep. 301 gehéran, to hear. 302 gemétan, to meet. 304 bétel, a beetle (mallet).

E': e': 305 héh heáh, high. 306 héhðe, height. 311 tén, ten. 312 hér, here. 313 hércnian, to hearken. 314 gehérde, (he) heard. 315 fét, feet. 316 néxt, next.

EA- éaa- (both vowels short) 318 hleahen, (has) laughed. 320 cearian, to care.

EA: éaa: (both vowels short) 321 geseah, (he) saw. 322 hleahhan, to laugh. 323 feaht, (has) fought. 324 eahta, eight. 326 eald, old. 328 ceald, cold. 330 healdan, to hold. 332 tealde, (he) told. 334 healf, half. 335 eall, all. 338 ceallian, to call. 339 eam, I am. 340 geard geord, a court yard. 341 mearh, marrow. 342 earm, an arm. 343 wearm, warm. 344 bearn, bairn. 346 geat, a gate (doorway).

EA' éaa'- (e short with stress, aa- long without stress) 347 heáfod, the head. 348 eáge, the eye. 349 feáwa, few.

EA': éaa': (e short with stress, aa- long without stress) 350 deád, dead. 351 leád, lead metal. 352 réad, red. 353 breád, bread. 355 deáf, deaf. 357 þeáh, though. 359 neáhgebúr, neighbour. 360 teám, a team. 364 ceápmán, a chap. 366 greát, great. 371 streáw streaw streu streá, straw.

EI- ey- (n) 372 ei,, aye. 373 þei,, they.

EI: ey: (n) 378 veikr,, weak. 380 þeim,, them. 382 þeirra,, their.

EO- éoa- (both vowels short, stress on e) 383 seofan, seven. 384 heofon, heaven. 386 eowe, a ewe. 387 neowe niwe, new.

EO: éoa: (both vowels short, stress on e) 388 meolc, milk. 390 sceolde, should. 391 eom, (I) am. 392 geond, yon. 394 geonder, yonder. 396 weorc, work, sb., see Y: 694 for the vb. 399 beorht, bright. 402 leornian, to learn. 406 eorðe, the earth. 408 cneow, (he) knew.

EO' éoa'- (first vowel short with stress, second long without stress) 410 heó, hoo (La. for she). 411 þreó (fem. and neut., þri mas.), three. 412 seó, she. 419 eówer, your. 420 feówer, four. 421 feówertig, forty.

EO': éoa': (first vowel short with stress, second long without stress) 422 seóc, sick, ill. 423 þeóh, thigh. 424 hreóh, rough. 425 leóht, light. 426 feóhtan,



to fight. 427 beón, to be. 428 seón, to see. 430 freónd, a friend. 432 feórða, fourth. 433 breóst, breast. 435 eów, you. 436 treów, true. 437 treówð, truth.

EY- *ey-* (N) 438 deýja,, to die.

EY: *ey:* (N) 439 treýsta,, to trust.

I- *i-* 440 wícu wíce wúce, a week. 446 nigon, nine. 446\* hine, him (acc. him is the dat. used in modern Eng. also for accu.). 447 hire, her. 448 píse, these. 449 gítan, to get, obtain.

I: *i:* 452 íc, I. 453 cwíc, quick. 455 liegan, to lie down. 456 gif, if. 458 niht, the night. 459 riht, right. 460 wiht, a weight. 463 til,, till. 464 hwílc, which. 465 swílc, such. 466 cild, a child. 469 willan, to will. 470 him, him (properly dative, see I-). 470\* in, in. 473 blind, blind. 475 wind, the wind. 476 bindan, to bind. 477 findan, to find. 478 grindan, to grind. 480 píng, a thing. 481 finger, a finger. 482 is, (it) is. 483 his, his. 484 pí, this. 485 pístel, a thistle. 488 gít, yet. 489 hit, it.

I' *ee-* (not *ei*) 490 bí, by= near. 492 síde, a side. 494 tíma, time. 496 hwinan, to whine. 498 wrítan, to write. 499 bítel bétele betel, a beetle (insect).

I': *ee':* (not *ei*) 500 gelíc, like. 501 wíð, wide. 502 fíf, five. 503 líf, life. 506 wífman, a woman. 507 wífmen, women. 509 hwíl, while. 510 mín, mine my. 511 wín, wine. 515 wís, wise.

O- *o-* 518 bodíg, a body. 519 ofer, over. 522 open, open. 524 woruld, the world.

O: *o:* 525 of, of and off. 527 bohte, (he) bought. 528 þohte, (he) thought. 529 brohte, (he) brought. 530 wrohte, (he) wrought. 531 dohtor, a daughter. 532 col, a coal. 533 dol dwol dwal, dull. 535 folc, folk. 538 wolde, would. 541 wol nátt, won't. 543 on, on. 544 þonne, than then. 546 for, for. 550 word, word. 551 storm, a storm. 552 corn, corn. 553 horn, horn. 554 krooss,, a cross.

O', *oa-* (or *ao-*) 555 scó, a shoe. 556, 557 tó, to and too. 558 lócian, to look. 560 scóla, a school. 561 blóma, a bloom=flower. 562 móna, the moon. 564 sóna, soon. 565 nósu, the nose. 567 þæt óþer, t'other.

O': *oa':* (or *ao':*) 569 bók, a book. 570 tók, (he) took. 571 góð, good. 572 blóð, the blood. 573 flóð, a flood. 578 plóg,, a plough. 579 genóg, enough. 581 sóhte, (he) sought. 586 dón, to do. 587 gedón, done. 588 nón, noon. 589 spón, a spoon. 592 swór, (he) swore. 594 bótt, boot. 595 fót, foot. 597 sótt, soot.

U- *uo-* 599 ábútan, above. 600 lufu, love. 601 fugol, a fowl. 602 sugu, a sow pig. 603 cuman, to come. 604 sumor, the summer. 605 sunn, a son. 606 duru, the door.

U: *uo:* 609 full, full. 610 wull, wool. 611 bulluca, a bullock. 612 sum, some. 613 druncen, has drunk. 614 hund, a hound. 615 pund, a pound weight. 616 grund, the ground. 617 gesund, sound in health. 618 wund, a wound. 619 funden, was found. 623 fundon, they found. 625 tunge, the tongue. 627 sunnandæg, Sunday. 629 sunne, the sun. 631 þunnresdag, Thursday. 632 upp, up. 633 cuppa, cup. 634 þurh, through. 639 dust, dust.

U' *oo-* 640 cú, a cow. 641 hú, how. 642 þú, thou. 643 nú, now. 645 ambúfan, above. 648 úre, our. 650 ábútan, about. 651 wiðútan, without. 3 búton, but.

: *oo':* 655 fúl, foul dirty. 656 rúm, room. 657 brún, brown. 658 dán, 659 tán, town. 662 ús, us. 663 hús, house. 664 lús, a louse. 665 we. 666 húsbónda, husband. 667 út, out. 671 múð, mouth. 673 mycel, much. 674 dyde, (he) did. 675 drygan, to dry. 679 weh. 680 bysig, busy. 681 bysign, business. 682 lytel, little.

Y: *ue*: 684 hrycg, a bridge. 685 hrycg, a ridge. 690 gecynd, a kind. 692 gyngest, the youngest. 692 gyngest, youngest. 693 synn, a sin. 694 wyrcean wyrcean, to work (the subs. is 396 weorc). 699 wyrhta, a wright. 700 wyrsa, worse. 701 fyrsta, first. 702 wyð, with.

Y' *ue*:- 705 scy', the sky. 706 hwy', why.

Y': *ue*: 709 fyr, a fire. 711 ly's, lice. 712 my's, mice.

## II. ENGLISH.

Of disputed, uncertain, or neither Saxon nor Romance origin.

A. 722 drain. 726 to talk. 732 happen. 736 a lass. 737 a mate. 738 to prate. 739 a mauther (=girl, East Anglian).

E. 744 measles. 746 to breathe. 749 left. 752 fret (a peevish fit).

I. and Y. 756 a shrimp. 758 a girl. 760 shrivelled.

O. 761 a load. 765 John. 767 a noise. 770 Thomas. 776 goodbye. 781 a bother. 791 a boy.

U. 797 squeaking. 798 queer. 799, 800 scull (of head, or of boat). 801, 802 rum (liquor or queer). 804 drunken (adj. accustomed to get drunk). 808 to put.

## III. ROMANCE.

Following a word (..) means modern, (...) old French, (—) Latin.

A.. 811 place.. a place. 813 bacon.. bacon. 815 facta— facts. 822 mai.. May. 824 chaire... a (professor's) chair. 833 paire.. a pair. 834 chaise.. a chaise. 835 raison.. reason. 836 saison.. season. 839 balle.. a bale. 840 chambre.. a chamber. 841 chance.. a chance. 845 ancien.. ancient. 847 danger.. danger. 848 changer.. to change. 849 étranger.. a stranger. 850 danse.. a dance. 851 tante.. an aunt. 852 napperon.. an apron. 857 cas.. a case which happens. 862 sauf.. safe. 864 à cause.. because. 866 pauvre.. poor.

E.. 867 thé.. tea. 885 vrai.. very. 888 certain.. certain. 890 bête.. beast. 891 fête.. feast. 893 fleur.. a flower. 894 décevoir.. deceive. 895 recevoir.. receive.

I.. and Y.. 900 prier.. to pray. 901 fin.. fine. 910 gîte.. a joist.

O.. 916 oignon.. onion. 920 point.. point. 925 voix.. voice. 926 spolier.. to spoil. 928 once.. an ounce weight. 929 concombre.. cucumber. 935 contrée.. country. 936 fonts.. (baptismal) font. 938 cornière.. a corner. 939 close.. close. (adj. and adv.). 940 cote.. coat. 941 fou.. fool. 947 bouillir.. to boil. 950 souper.. supper. 955 doute.. a doubt.

U.. 963 quietus— quiet. 965 huile.. oil. 968 huître.. oyster. 969 sûr.. sure. 970 juste.. just.

Further to facilitate comparison not only a Wordlist, something like the above, but also a "Comparative Specimen" and "Dialect Test" were written in ordinary English, and translations into the various dialect forms were obtained. From these and from words noted from native speakers, were obtained the materials for the drawing of the 10 Transverse Lines already explained, and for the separation of the dialects into the preceding divisions, and districts. As at least extracts from these will be frequently quoted, they are both given at length, with the division into paragraphs adopted for convenience of reference. The number underneath each word shews its position in the above list, and hence gives every information about the word.

## COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN referred to as cs.

In my larger work this is usually given at length. Here for brevity much is usually omitted, but the paragraphs are numbered as here for ease of reference. The numbers below each word refer to the cwl. where the original forms are given.

0. Why John has no doubts.

706 765 159 122 955

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news  
244 359 435 42 290 164 89 322 176 484 387

of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.  
525 610 72 320 177 482 214 312 137 223.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't  
349 273 438 864 373 29 318 176 293 92 586 110

we? What should make them? It is not very likely, is it?  
293 179 390 5 380 489 482 110 885 500 482 489

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your  
641 1 208 448 29 231 815 525 231 857 73 970 330 419

noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken.  
767 430 42 427 963 463 452 8 587 313

4. I am certain I heard them say—some of those folks who  
452 391 888 452 314 380 261 612 525 128 535 72

went through the whole thing from the first themselves—  
279 634 231 113 480 58 231 701 380 269

that did I, safe enough,  
177 674 452 862 579

5. that the youngest son himself, a great boy of nine, knew his  
177 231 692 605 470 269 117 366 791 525 446 408 483

father's voice at once, though it was so queer and squeaking,  
138 925 176 82 357 489 173 73 798 42 797

and I would trust him to speak the truth any day, ay  
42 452 538 439 470 556 233 231 437 194 161 372

I would.

462 538

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh  
 42 231 326 506 447 269 469 271 194 525 435 177 322  
 now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if  
 643 42 271 435 265 525 557 651 673 781 456  
 you will only ask her, oh! won't she?  
 435 469 125 102 447 541 412
7. Leastways she told it me when I asked her, two or three  
 150 262 412 332 489 292 169 452 103 447 74 136 411  
 times over, did she, and she ought not to be wrong on  
 494 519 674 412 42 412 111 110 556 427 64 543  
 such a point as this, what do you think?  
 465 117 920 38 484 179 586 435 276
8. Well, as I was saying, she would tell you, how, where and  
 244 38 452 173 261 412 538 271 435 641 224 42  
 when she found the drunken beast that she calls her husband.  
 169 412 623 231 804 890 177 412 338 447 666
9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying stretched  
 412 592 412 321 470 702 447 79 348 455 256  
 at full length on the ground, in his good Sunday coat,  
 176 609 281 543 231 616 470\* 483 571 627 940  
 close by the door of the house, down at the corner of  
 939 490 231 606 525 231 663 658 176 231 938 525  
 yon lane.  
 392 81
10. He was whining away, says she, for all the world like  
 290 173 495 263 261 412 546 335 231 524 500  
 a sick child, or a little girl in a fret.  
 117 422 466 136 117 682 758 470\* 117 752
11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came  
 42 177 732 38 412 42 447 531 470\* 17 39  
 through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes  
 634 231 154 340 58 49 667 231 227 87  
 to dry on a washing day,  
 556 675 543 117 56 161

12. while the kettle was boiling for tea, one fine bright summer  
 509 231 252 173 947 546 867 117 901 399 604  
 afternoon, only a week ago come next Thursday.  
 158 588 125 117 440 120 603 316 631
13. And, do you know? I never learned any more than this of  
 42 586 435 92 452 209 402 194 84 544 484 525  
 that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John  
 177 681 632 556 162 38 969 38 510 21 482 765  
 Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!  
 220 42 452 586 110 54 556 213 223 643
14. And so I am going home to sup. Good night, and don't  
 42 1,73 452 391 67 115 556 950 571 458 42 581 110  
 be so quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of  
 427 73 453 556 94 519 117 518 144 169 290 726 525  
 this, that, or t'other.  
 484 177 136 567
15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is  
 489 482 117 378 941 177 738 651 835 42 177 482  
 my last word. Goodbye.  
 510 34 550 776

## THE DIALECT TEST, referred to as dt.

1. So I say, mates, you see now, that I am right about that  
 73 452 261 341 737 435 428 643 177 452 391 459 650 177  
 little girl coming from the school yonder.  
 682 758 603 58 231 560 394
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on  
 412 482 119 658 231 104 223 634 231 352 346 543  
 the left hand side of the way.  
 231 749 43 492 525 231 262
3. Sure enough the child has gone straight up to the door of  
 969 579 231 466 159 121 265 632 556 231 606 525  
 the wrong house,  
 231 64 663

4. where she will chance to find that drunken, deaf, shrivelled  
 224 412 469 841 556 477 177 804 355 760
- fellow of the name of Thomas.  
 297 525 231 21 525 770
5. We all know him very well.  
 293 335 92 470 886 266
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again,  
 541 231 326 364 564 183 447 110 556 586 489 144
- poor thing!  
 866 480
7. Look! Isn't it true?  
 558 482 110 489 436

## I.

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH  
DIALECT DISTRICTS.

D 1, 2, and 3 form the Celtic Southern group, and consist of the outlying forms in Wx. Ireland, and Pm. and Gm. Wales, being English on Celtic ground. They present remnants of a very old form of S. English said to be mixed with Flemish, but in the xii<sup>th</sup> century, when the settlements took place, the differences between English and Flemish must have been so slight that they may be disregarded. At the present day nothing remains which is more like existent Flemish than existent S. English. As being the most ancient English, which, planted in a foreign soil, has preserved its Ws. form on the whole, like most emigrants, the Irish form has been put first, but it will not be well understood until the most developed S. form in D 4 has been treated.

D 1 = w.CS. = western Celtic Southern.

The baronies of Forth to the e. and Bargy to the w. form the s.e. corner of Ireland, bounded to the w. by a line from the head of Bannow Bay to Wexford, forming a peninsula easily defended, and cut off from the rest of Ireland. All we know of the old forms of speech is contained in Sir J. A. Picton's paper on them in 1866, and in the "Glossary of Forth and Bargy," collected by Mr. J. Poole, with all the specimens known, and edited by Rev. W. Barnes in 1867. Of the specimens there given, the oldest (except a few isolated words) are those written down by Dr. Vallancey in Dec. 1788, when the dialect was grievously mixed with Celtic, and was fast disappearing. It has now entirely vanished, the people speaking like those in the rest of the county. A very careful examination of the above glossary leads me to the following pronunciation of some of the words adduced. I give first the written form used by Barnes from Poole and Vallancey, in Roman letters, and if it occurs in the cwl. on p. 12, preceded by its <sup>initial</sup> does not, then the groups which are the same as shew the original form. This practice will be

repeated in all similar cases hereafter. Afterwards follows the conjectured pronunciation in glossic (and therefore in Italics), without going into the reasons for the same, and finally the meaning.

### I. WESSEX AND NORSE (EP. p. 30).

The reference (EP. p. —) in a parenthesis here and elsewhere, is to my "Existing Phonology of English Dialects."

\*.\* Note *t, d, n, l, r* were probably always reverted *t<sup>4</sup>, d<sup>4</sup>, l<sup>4</sup>, n<sup>4</sup>, r<sup>3</sup>*.

A- taake *taa:k taiük* take. Similarly for '5 maake, 6 maate, caake, taale, 21 naame, gaame gaume' = make, made, cake, tale, name, game. glade *glaad* glade.

A: 43 hoan *hoan* hand. loan *loan* land.

A: or O: 58 vram *vraam* from. amang *ümaang* among.

A'- 73 zoo *zoa* so. 82 oan *oau'nes* once. 86 oates *oau'ts* oats. drowe draugh *droa drau* throw.

A': 115 hime *hyme heim* home. bane *ba:n* bone. 124 sthoan *st.hoa:n* stone [the inserted aspirate being Celtic].

Æ- 138 vather *vaa'dhur* father. 141 niel *neiül* nail. 143 tyel *teiül* tail. 144 agyne *ügei'n* again. 147 bryne *brein* brain. 152 waudner *waa'd.hur* water (with Celtic post-aspirate *h*).

Æ: 155 detch *dech* thatch. glaud *glaa'd* glad. 161 die dey daily *dei dei'ti* day daily. 179 faade *faadt* what.

Æ'- leache *laich* leach or physician. laave *lea laiüv* leave. 194 aany *aan'i* any. 200 whet *whet* wheat.

Æ': 211 gray grey *grei* grey. meale *mai'l* a meal. earch *airch* ever-each. 218 zheep *zheep* sheep. 223 aar, thaare *aar, dhaar* there. 224 far *faar* where.

E- 238 hey hye *hei* hedge. 241 rhyme *rhein* rain. 242 twine *twy twein* twain. 251 maate *maiüt* meat. vether *vedh'ur* feather.

E: laaye *lei* lay. 262 wye wyse *wei weiz* way ways. 263 awy *üwei* away. zeen *zee'n* send. een *ee'n* end.

E'- 296 beleave *bülai'v* believe. 301 heereen *heireen hee'reen hei'reen* hearing [*hei'reen* is even now an old form in W1.].

E': 305 heegh *hee* high.

EA: 324 ayght *eit* eight. ayghteen *ei'teen* eighteen. 326 yole *yola yoa'l* yoa'li [or *oa'l*] old. 328 cole *khoal koal k.hoal* cold. 346 yeat *yai't* (yeeüt?) gate.

EA'- 348 een *ee'n* eyes.

EA': 350 deed *dee'd* dead. 351 leed *lee'd* lead (metal). 352 reed *ree'd* red. 353 breed *bre'e'd* bread. 359 nyporè *nei'poares* neighbours. reem rhyme *ree'm rheim* cream.

EI- 373 thye *dhei* they. naay *nei* nay.

EI: haail *heil* hail! 380 aam *aim* them.

EO: 388 mulke *mulk* milk. hearth *heert.h* heart. 406 eart eard *ai'rt ai'rd* earth.

EO'- 411 dhree *d.hree* three. 412 shoo *shoo* she.

EO': 436 drue *droo* true.

EY- 438 dee *dee* die.

EY: 439 thrist *t.hrist* trust.

I- vreedie *vree-dei* friday.

I: 452 ich *ich* I [and in composition, cha cham chas chood chote chull *chaa*



*chaam chaas chuod choa't chuol* I have, I am, I was, I would, I wot, I will]. 455  
lee *lee* lie down. 458 neeght nieght *nee't neit* night. 460 waaight *weft* weight.  
475 weend *wee'nd* the wind. *zhip zhip* ship. *dhurth d.hurt.h* dirt.

I'- 492 zeide *zee'd* [supposing 'ei' to be a misprint for 'ee,' to agree with the  
following words] side. 493 dhreeve *d.hreev* drive. 494 deem *dee'm* time. *peepears*  
*pee'pair* piper. *eeren ee'run* iron.

I': 502 veeve *vee'v* five. *hye hei* hay. *leen lee'n* line.

O: 531 doughtere *dou'tair* daughter. 552 coorn *koo'rn* corn. 553 hoorn  
*hoo'rn* horn.

O'- 555 shoon *shoo'n* shoes. 564 zoon *zoo'n* soon. 565 nize niz *neiz niz* nose.  
anoor *ünoo'r* another.

O': 571 gooude *gooüd* good. 572 bloeed *bloöüd* blood. 579 eenew *inew*  
enough. 597 zoot *zoo't* soot.

U- 603 coome *koo'm* come. 605 zin *zin* a son. 606 dher *d.hur* the door.

U: 612 zim *zim* some. 629 zin *zin* the sun.

U'- 640 keow *kyou* cow [*kyou*, taking 'ou' as *oo*, and so on in other words].  
648 oor *oo'r* our. 650 about *übyou't übuot*.

U': 658 deown *dyoun* down [*dyoun*]. 663 heouse *hyous* house [*hyoos*]. 667  
outh *udh out.h ud.h* out.

Y- heeve *hee'v* hive. *ree ree* rye.

Y: 684 burge *burj* bridge. 690 keene *kee'n* a kind. 701 vurst *vurst* first.

Y'- keen *kee'n* kine. 705 skee *skee* sky. *theene tine t.hee'n tein* tine.

Y': breede *bree'd* bride.

## II. ENGLISH.

A. kaayle *keil* kail.

E. lear *lair* empty. *skcine skyne skein* skein.

O. poul *poul* the poll (head).

## III. ROMANCE.

A.. face fauce *faa's* [*faa'üs* ?]. laace *laa's* [*laa'üs* ?] 813 bawcoon *baakoo'n*  
bacon. gaaye *gei* gay. gryne *grein* grain. 835 raaison *reizoo'n* reason.

E.. 885 versee *veree* very. feyer *feiür* a fair. 890 besthès *bai'st.hes* beasts.

I.. and Y.. pee *pes* a [mag-]pie. 900 pry *prei* pray. gimlie *jim'lei* chimney.

O.. faaighe fythe *fei feith* faith. geint *jeint* a joint. 925 vice *veis* the voyce.  
947 bile *beil* boil. 956 kiver *kiv'ur* cover.

U.. kie *kei* a quay. waaite *weft* wait.

Here the *v*, *s* initial for *f*, *s* and the *ei* for *ai* as in *teil* tail, are  
strongly S. The *ee* for long I', as *vee'v* five, is much more ancient  
than the present English S. It sometimes becomes *ei*. In the same  
way U' sometimes remains as *oo'd.h* out, but more often becomes *yoo*  
or *yoo*. The post-aspirations are of course Celtic.

This is the only dialect in which I have had to trust to a printed  
authority, having found it impossible to get information from private

## D 2 = m.CS. = mid Celtic Southern.

This district is also a peninsula, or rather two peninsulas, at the sw. of Pm. The character is decidedly S. *dr* for *thr* in three, through, throw, threaten, *v* for *f* in fair farm fast feed fiddle four fox flail from furrow, and *s* for *s* in say self seven sick six soon son Sunday; but *f* often remains (though not regularly as some of the words are not French) in face fail fall *v.* false far fat fault friend, and *s* remains still less regularly in sad sand saw so such sweet swallow swine. Then for AEG we have *ei* or *aay* in *sneil teil maayd* snail tail maid. The following Dialect Test (p. 18) was dictated by a native, and has variants from a resident (EP. p. 32).

(1) *zoa ey zaay, buyz* [boiz], *yu zee new* [nyou] *az ey)m rey't* übew't [übout] *dhat lidl maayd kuomin* [guomin] *vrom dhu skoo'l* [skoo'ld] *ewt dhair.* (2) *shee'z ü gwaayn dewn* [dyoun] *dhu roatüd* [rhooüd] *dhair dhroo* [dryou] *dhu rid gaat* [gavüt] *pon dhu lift hand* [han] *zeyd u dhu waay.* (3) *shoor enew* [ünow] *dhü cheyl* [cheyld] *huv ügon strayt uop* [up] *tü dhü door ü dhü roq hews* [hous], (4) *wair* [waar] *shee'ül leykli feyn dhat druongkün* [druokin] *dif* [deef] *skruoqk* [sriü't] *felü bey* [bi] *dhü naiüm ü Tomas.* (5) *wi au'l* [oaül] *nau'z een veri wel.* (6) *woa'nt* [wuont] *dhu aaül* [au'l] *chap soo'n laarn ur not tü doo't* ügen', *poöür dthing!* (7) *loo'k* [luok], *baint it tryoo?*

There is here substantial agreement, except in the treatment of U, which is *uo* from one and *u* from the other. From other inquiries it would seem that both sounds are heard, and that *uo*, the older form, still remains constantly in a few words as: full, cup, dust, up, Sunday. The analysis of *ou* differs, one giving *you* another *ew*. Probably it varies. The *r* is reverted=*r*<sup>s</sup>, according to one good authority.

## D 3 = e.CS. = eastern Celtic Southern.

The peninsula of Gowerland in Gm. is also a very old English colony, consisting of 17 English parishes. The information received is very scant. Reverted *r*<sup>s</sup> is inferred from *drou* through, occasional *s* initial for *s*, and *ün* unaccented for 'him,' are distinctly S, but the dialect seems to have been much worn out. The following are a few words obtained (EP. p. 35).

I. A'- 67 *ügwain* going. 73 *zoo* so. AE: 166 *maayd* maid. E: 261 *zaay* [or ? *zai*] say. EA: 326 *au'ld* old. EA': 355 *doof* deaf. EO': 427 *baint* be not = is not. 428 *zee* see. I- 446\* *ün* him [for 'hine' acc.]. I'- 492 *zeyd* side. U- 606 *du'r* door [asserted to be *doe'r*]. U: 634 *drou* through. Y- 682 *lidl* little.—III. A: *grasheo'z* gracious. E: *presheo'z* precious.

### D 4 & 5 = MS. = Mid Southern.

Contains Wl., Do, n. and e.Sm., a small corner of Dv., Gl., a small part of se.He., most of Be., Ha., Wi. and w.Ss. General character most fully developed in D 4, reverted *r*<sup>3</sup> strong, *z*, *v* initial for *s*, *f* in Ws. words as opposed to Romance words, ÆG, EG = *aay*, while I', U' are *uy uw*, with a very broad *u*<sup>3</sup> or *u*<sup>4</sup>; use of 'I be' for 'I am,' the periphrastic form 'I do love,' the *ü* prefixed to past participle and the use of the old acc. form 'hine' as *ün*, for 'him,' etc. In juxtaposition to reverted *r*<sup>3</sup>, and probably originally in all cases, reverted *t*<sup>4</sup> *d*<sup>4</sup> *n*<sup>4</sup> *l*<sup>4</sup>, *ch*<sup>2</sup> *j*<sup>2</sup>. None of these reversionisms will be marked, but must be borne in mind. These characters fade out towards the e., and alter in many respects towards the w.

### D 4 = w.MS. = western Mid Southern.

Contains all Wl. and Do., most of Sm. and Gl., se.He., extreme se.Dv., small parts of w.Be., w.Ha. and w.Ox.; and is the most typical region of S. speech. There are of course varieties over this large region, but they are comparatively slight. The main characters are those just given for the group of D 4 and 5.

A- is regularly represented by *eeü* reduced to *ee* in the n. and in towns especially, and becomes *aiü* in the s., and especially in rural districts, as in 'name,' called *neeüm neem*, and *naiüm nain*.

A: varies from *a*<sup>1</sup> to *a*<sup>2</sup> *a*<sup>3</sup>, that is, in the direction of *aa*, which it does not quite reach, and will be simply written as *a*.

A' is normally *ooñ oañ*, as *tooüd toañd* toad, but varies.

ÆG, EG are normally *aay* (not *uy*), as *taay'l* tail, which falls locally into *a'y aey* *ae'*, and sometimes *ai*, but only in certain words.

I' is *uy*, sometimes broadened to *u<sup>2</sup>y*, *u<sup>3</sup>y*, *u<sup>4</sup>y*, but never becomes *aay*.

O is generally *o* (or *ao*), but it often becomes *a* or *aa*.

O' is properly *oo*, but occasionally *u<sup>2</sup>*, and rarely *u<sup>5</sup>*.

U is regularly *u<sup>2</sup>*, and occasionally *u<sup>5</sup>*, but in Gl. and as far south at least as Purton in n.Wl., the M. *uo* form is either frequently or occasionally heard.

U' is regularly *uw* or rather *u<sup>2</sup>w* *w<sup>2</sup>w*, but not *aww*.

R is regularly and strongly reverted = *r<sup>3</sup>*.

I have collected slightly different examples for (1) the Wl. typical form in Christian Malford, Chippenham, Tilshead, (2) the Gl. form in the Vale and town of Gloucester, Tetbury, and the Forest of Dean, (3) the e.He. form in Ledbury, Much Cowarn and Eggleton, the Do. form in Hanford and Cranbourne, both near Blandford, and Winterborne Came, (5) the 'Land of Utch' from Montacute Sm., remarkable as the sole place where *uch* is preserved for I., (6) the Axe-Yarty district on the borders of Sm. Do. and Dv. and containing the land of Utch (which forms an island) and representing Sm. generally. These are of great interest to those who wish to investigate varieties, but the differences are so slight that it will be sufficient here to give the first and a very brief specimen of the fifth forms.

THE COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN FOR CHRISTIAN MALFORD (EP. p. 44).

This was so altered by my kind and very competent informant to make it better agree with the habits of speech of the district, and the forms of the words are so strange, that it seems best to annex the translation. For convenience *r* is used for *r*<sup>s</sup>, and *e u*, for *e*<sup>2</sup> *u*<sup>2</sup>, but *u*<sup>s</sup> is retained. Exceptionally the whole specimen is given, because of its typical character. It was written and revised by myself from my informant's dictation.

0. *wuy Jon aürz nor)ü duwt.*  
*z)dhii want d)naau wuy Jon bee*  
*zi zaart'n buwt dhuk)ür dheng, wuy*  
*dhen uy)l tel)ee.*

1. *wel, wot bi laf'in [le<sup>2</sup>.fin] üt*  
*'uy vur, dhü gurt ziliz? aa! ü)müd)*  
*laüf boöüdh on)ee, if)ee)muyn)tu,*  
*üt wat uy dü)tel)ee. 'uy duo)ünt*  
*keer! t)ee)ünt no odz tü 'uy, nür*  
*naa'büdi iüls üz)ü)naawz on.*

2. *t)woo)ünt kil ü chap bin [kai'z]*  
*ü)dü)läüf at)ün, uy) dü)lot)ün!*  
*t)ee)nt luyklë.*

3. *wat uy bi gwoing t)tel)ee,*  
*üwv'ur, bii troo'üz evür uy wur*  
*baürnd. dhur [dheür] naw! zü*  
*juz buyd kwuy)üt ün let 'uy spaiük.*

4. *wel, uy huy)ürd)üm zaay,*  
*ücev'ur, ün zum)ü dhaay v'ri*

0. Why John has ne'er a doubt.  
 do'st)thee want to)know why John  
 be so certain about that)ere thing,  
 why then I'll tell)ye.

1. well, what be (ye) laughing at  
 I for, the great sillies? ah! ye)mote  
 (=may) laugh both of)ye, if)ye(mind)to,  
 at what I do)tell)ye. I do)n't care!  
 it)is)not no odds to I, nor nobody else  
 as)I)know on (of).

2. it)will)not kill)a chap being [be-  
 cause] ye)do)laugh at)him, I do allot)  
 it! it)is)'nt likely.

3. what I be going to)tell)ye, how-  
 ever, be [as] true)as ever I was born.  
 there now! so just bide quiet and let  
 'I speak!

4. wel, I heard)them say, however,  
 and some)of they very folk too, as

*vaa'k tuo, üz*seed')it vrüm dhü vus  
dheürzel'rz, aay)haay! ·dhat)ee did  
troo nuf.

5. dhut)dhü yung'gist zun izel'f,  
ü gurt bwoi ü)nuyn, naawd)iz  
ve²·dhurz vwois üz)zoo'nd)üz evur  
ëë)huyürd)ün, dhaaw (dhuw) t)wur  
zü)kom'ikül)luyk. laa blos)ee,  
t)wür)z skwai'keo ün ba'üleo üz)erur)  
küd)bi, büt 'ee' naawd)ün, ün ee'ül  
spaik dhu troo'th aar)ü de'y [daay],  
uy)l waarn)in! [warnd)ün!]

6. ün dh)uol)d'uomün ü)zel'f,  
ül)tel en'ee on)ee, üz strae'yt vor'üd  
üz en'ee dheq, uy)l waarn'd)ür, if)ül  
aks)ür.

7. liüst'wuyz ur told 'uy wen uy  
akst)ur too)ür)dree tuynz aa'rür,  
ür'diü'd, ün 'zhee'd)naaw, if ar)ün  
ooül, uy dü)lot)ür! wat dü,dhengk  
on)t, aay?

8. wel, üz)uy)wer)ü)zaay'in  
[zay'in] ür)d)tel)ee wür)ür ruwn  
dhik)ür dru'ngkün beeüs üz)ur deo)  
ka'ül ür)uzbün.

9. dald)if)ür did)ünt tel uy üz  
ür)zee'd)ün ürzel'f. "·dhur)ee wur,"  
ür zed, "led duwn ee)wur, wee)iz  
bes klau'z on, üz tipsi üz erür)ü)  
küd)bee, ü)kuod)ünt wag izel'f noa  
uw. ü)wür) klaas up ügin dhü  
dooür)ü)dhü uws, üt)dhü) kaa-rnrür  
ü)dhü) liün.

10. "ü)wür)ü)ba'lin ün) ü)  
skwai'lin, bles)ee, vür'al) dhi wurl  
luyk)ü zik chuyld ür)ü)kat ü)  
myaaw'ütin." ün)ür)akst too)ür)  
dree on)üm, ür zed, üz)wurd)ünt  
rur'ee rur aaf, "ün dhai elpt uy  
raat)ün uoüm," ür)zed, "ün dhaay

see'd)it from the first theirselves, I)hi!  
·that)I)did true 'nough.

5. that)the youngest son himself, a  
great boy of)nine, knowed)his father's  
voice as)soon)as ever he)heard)it,  
though it)were so)comical)like. Lord  
bles)ye, it)were)as squeaky and bawly  
as)ever)could)be, but 'he knowed)it,  
and he)'ll speak the truth e'er)a day,  
I)'ll warrant) him!

6. and the old)woman herself, 'I tel  
any of)ye, az straightforward as any-  
thing, I)'ll warrant)her, if [you]'ll  
ask)her.

7. leastways her telled ·I when I  
asked)her, two)or)three times over, her)  
did, and 'she)would know, if e'er)one  
will, I do)allot [warrant] her! what  
do)think of)it, eh?

8. well, as)I)were)a)saying, her)  
would tell)ye where)her found that)ere  
drunken beast as)her do)call her)hus-  
band.

9. dashed)if)her did)'nt tel I az her)  
see'd)him herself. "there he)were,"  
her said, "laid down he)were, with  
his best clothes on, as tipsy as ever  
he)could)be, he)could)'nt wag himself  
no how. he)were)close up against the  
door)o')the house, at)the)corner o')the)  
lane.

10. "he)were)a)bawling and)a)  
squalling, bles)ye, for)all)the world  
like)a sick child or)a)cat a)mewing."  
and)her)asked two)or)three of)them,  
her said, as)were)nt very far off, "and  
they helped I fetch)him home," she  
said, "and they brought)him all  
athwart asquint [diagonally across]

*braa't ün al üdhur-t) üskwin't vaa'r-mur Puyks viül," ür zed, "wur aay dü)buyd, ün dhur dhü) liüf)ün."*

11. *an dhat [dhek] wur d)ne'ü? üz zhee)ün)ür) dat)ürle' kumd in droo dhi bak ylaard, wur)ur bin ü)ang'in uot dhi klaa's tü druy.*

12. *ün)ür wanted tü buwyl dhi kittl vär tai. "it gid uy al)üv)ü turn," ür zed, "ün miüd uy zwet ümuüs' al aa'vär." Bil Juoünz, dhur, ü)üd)ü joo'bilus dhaa't on)in vär ü teld uy üz)ee seed)ün übuw't vuvür üklo'k in dh)at)urnuüin, ün) he)wur maayn vor)üdish dhen. ü)d waa'kt purti nuy zebüm muyül ülong dhi rhaa'd ün)ee)wür) üz duwsti) üz evür en'ee dheng. uy nev ür zee'd noa sich dheng ürwoür. Laa' bles)ee, t)wür) ü wi'ük üguot kum neks dhurzedi, ün)ü) cuyn su'm)ür at)ür-nooün, too, t)wur.*

13. *ün), tel)ee waat! uy nevur huyürd noa muoür)ü) dhi)üs)i)ür job til tüde'y, ün)ü)duo)ünt keeür wur)ü doo)ür naa, aa)luk)é!*

14. *ün)dhur) uy bee gwoin uoüm tü hai)ü bit ü zu'p)pür, zü quod nuyt, ün)doon)jee bee zü kwik tü la'uf)üt)ü chap ügiün', wen)ü)dü tel)ee)ü en'ee dheng.*

15. *ün)dhats al uy got tü)zaay tuo)t. quod buy.*

farmer Pike's field," her said, "where I do)bide, and there they left)him."

11. and that were, do)know? as she and)her) daughter[in]-law came in through the back yard, where)her [had] been a)hanging out the clothes to dry.

12. and)her) wanted to boil the kettle for tea. "it gived I all)of)a turn," her said, "and made I sweat almost all over." Bill Jones, there, he)had) a dubious thought of)him, for) he telled I as)he) see'd him about four o'clock in the afternoon, and he were main forwardish then. he)had walked pretty nigh seven mile along the road, and)he) were)as dusty as ever anything. I never see'd no such thing afore. Lord bless)ye, it)were) a week ago come next Thursday, and)a)fine summer afternoon, too, it were.

13. and, tell)ye what! I never heard no more)of) this)here job till today, and)I)do)n't care whether)I do or no, ah)look)ye!

14. and there I be going home to have a bit of supper, so good night, and)do)'nt)ye be so quick to laugh)at) a chap again, when)he)do tel)ye) of anything.

15. and)that)is all I [have] got to say to it. good-bye.

## THE HORNET AND THE BEETLE (EP. p. 51).

Original by Akerman, written by an informant from the dictation of an elderly Chippenham lady. The writer considered that the reverted *r*<sup>o</sup> was merely retracted or *r*<sup>o</sup>, and all the letters *t d n l* were also always retracted as *t<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> n<sup>o</sup> l<sup>o</sup>*. He also thought that the retracted *r*<sup>o</sup> was never trilled. These and other little points are disregarded in the present glossic version, but should be borne in mind. Akerman's original dialectal spelling is given in a second column, in which the superiors refer to the following notes.

*dhu aa'rnūt un dhu bitl.*

*dhu aa'rnūt zaat'in)u ol'ū tree—  
ū propūr spahytful toād icur ee;  
un)ū meruli zung wahyl ee did zet  
iz steng az shaarp uz)ū bagunet:  
“oa, oo zu vahyn ün buwld uz ahy  
ahy beünt üfürd ü wops nar clahy.”*

*ū bitl up dhok trii did klim,  
un skaa'rnvuli did luok at ee;  
zəd ee: “zur aa'rnūt, oo' gid dheo,  
ū rahyt tu zet in dhik dhur tree?  
vaar a'l dheo zengz zu neeshun vahyn  
ahy tel dhe, t)iz ü uws ü mahyn.”*

*dhu aa'rnūts konshuns veeld u twinj,  
but graa'in buwld wi iz long steng.  
zəd ee, “püzesh'un)z dhu best laa,  
zoa 'yur dheo shat)nt put ü kle;  
bi ah'f, un liiv dhü tree tū ahy!  
dhü muk'sun)z quod ünuf' vur dhu!”*

*jis then ü yu'kl pa'sin bahy  
wuz akst bi dhem dhü kui'z tū trahy,  
“ae! ae! ahy zee uw t)iz!” zəd ee,  
“dhi)ül mee'k u veemus munsh vur  
ahy!”*

*hiz bil wuz shaarp, iz stumik liür,  
zoa up ü snapt dhü kadlin pur!*

The hornet and the bittle.<sup>1</sup>

A harnet zet in)a hollar tree—  
a proper spiteful twoad<sup>2</sup> was he;  
and)a merrily zung while he did set  
his stings<sup>3</sup> as sharp as a bagganet:  
“oh, who so vine and bowld as I!  
I vears not<sup>4</sup> bee, nor wopse nor vly.”

a bittle up thuck tree did clim,  
and scarnvully did look at him;  
zays he, “zur harnet, who giv thee  
a right to zet in thuck there tree?  
vor ael you zengs zo nation<sup>5</sup> vine,  
I tel 'e 'tis a house o' mine.”

the harnet's conscience velt a twinge,  
but grawing bowld wi his long stinge,<sup>3</sup>  
zays he: “possession's the best läaw,<sup>6</sup>  
zo here th' sha'sn't put a clääw;<sup>6</sup>  
be off, and leave the tree to me!  
the mixen's<sup>7</sup> good enough for thee!”

just then a yuckel<sup>8</sup> passin' by,  
was axed by them the cause to try.  
“ha! ha! I see how 'tis!” says he,  
“they'll mak a vemous [famous]  
nunsh<sup>9</sup> vor me!”

his bill was shearp, his stomach lear  
zo up a snapped the caddlin<sup>10</sup> pair.

*a'l yoo uz bee tu laa inklahynd  
dhius litt stahri bur in mahyn,  
vor if tu laa yoo aymz tu goaü  
yoo'l vahynd dhay a'lwuz zaar) ee  
zoa ;  
yoo'l meet dhü veet ü dheez iür too,  
dhu)l teek dhi koaüt ün kaarkus too.*

<sup>1</sup> *bitl* was the first pronunciation, afterwards changed to *beedl*, a Londonism.

<sup>2</sup> *twoad* dialect writers constantly use *w* in this position, where an accented *oo'*, *oa'* is used followed by *ü*.

<sup>3</sup> 'stinge' seems to have been invented by Akerman for the rhyme.

<sup>4</sup> since 'vears not' is literary and not dialectal, the lady who dictated used *beünt üfürd*, making the line too long, and hence *bee* had to be omitted.

<sup>5</sup> *neeshun* = nation = damnation = very.

ael you as be to *läw* inclined,  
this leetle stwory bear in mind ;  
vor if to *läw* you aims to gwo,  
you)'l vind they'll allus zar<sup>11</sup> 'e zo ;  
you)'l meet the vate o these here two,  
they)'l take your cwoat and carcass too.

<sup>6</sup> 'laaw,' Mr. A.'s spelling is unintelligible. The old sounds were *laa-klaa'*, the new are *le' kle'* broader than *lai' klai'*.

<sup>7</sup> 'mixon,' dunghill.

<sup>8</sup> 'yuckel,' one of the Wl. names for a woodpecker.

<sup>9</sup> 'munsh,' in the phonetic version is a verb used by mistake for *nunsh* = lunch, a substantive, correct in Akerman.

<sup>10</sup> 'caddlin,' usual Wl. for quarrelling.

<sup>11</sup> 'zar' for serve, also used for to earn.

#### UTCH JOKE (EP. p. 85),

As repeated to me by a native of the land of Utch. The spelling in the second column is that of Miss Ham, of Clifton, a native of Sm., in a letter to Jennings, 30th Jan. 1825, and printed by him in his glossary.

*bred)n cheez uch)uv)ü)ad  
un)wot uch)ad uch)uv)ü)ait,  
ün moor uch)uod, if uch)üd)ü)ad.*

bread and cheese 'c' have a had,  
that 'c' had 'e' have a eat,  
more 'ch wou'd 'e' had it.

#### TRANSLATION.

bread and cheese I have a-had,  
and what I had I have a-eaten,  
and more I would if I had a-had.

The villages which use *uch* for I, lie in the angular space between the two railways which have their vertex at Yeovil, Sm., on the border of Do., East Coker, East Mid and West Chinnock, Merriot, Chisselborough, Montacute, Martock, Norton, South Pethererton, and possibly Kingsbury. These are the only places which preserve a trace of *ich* found in D 1, and common in all early writers, to represent country speech. Compare Shakspeare's King Lear, Act 4, sc. 6, line 240, p. 304 of the folio 1623, here followed, where the speech is supposed to be that of a Kentish peasant. "Chill not let go Zir,



without further 'casion . . . and 'chud ha' bin zwaggerd out of my life, twould not ha' bin zo long as 'tis, by a vortnight . . . keepe out che vor'ye or ice [=I shall] try, etc." It is also found so late as in the Exmoor Scolding. The form *uches* also occurs in the above villages as an emphatic term. The *us* also found seems to be an alteration of *uch*. Jennings's *ees* for 'I' is unknown, and his *eis* can also not be found. Both have been diligently sought for.

### D 5 = e.MS. = eastern Mid Southern.

Contains all but the extreme s. of Be., all but the extreme w. of Ha., all Wi., s.Sr., w.Ss., and the extreme ne. of Ke.

The general character is that of a fading D 4. The reverted *r*<sup>s</sup> remains strongly, the initial *s*, *v*, for *s*, *f*, die out eastward, and *say* for *ÆG*, *EG* is uncertain. *I be* remains, but the *ü-* before the past participle is lost.

#### DIALECT TEST FROM WITNEY, w.Ox. (EP. p. 92),

taken by an informant, from dictation of a native.

(1) *soa uy saay, mai'ts, yu siz nuw us uy bi ruyt übuw't dhat dhur litt gyurl* [*gyaal'*] *ükum'in fraam dhü skooül yaan'dur*. (2) *ur*ʒ *ügwaa'y'in* [*ügwai'in*] *duon dhü roa'd* [*raaw'd*] *dhur, throo dhu red gyet ü dhü lift and suyd u*) *dhu waay*. (3) *shooür ünuf' dhu chuyül*ʒ *gaw'n straa'yt uop tu dhu dooür u*) *dhu rong uws*. (4) *wur ur*) *mwust luykli fuynd dhaat dhur druongkün def srivüld fel'ü ü*) *dhü nai'm ü Tom'us*. (5) *wes awl noa'z* [*naawz*] *ee veri wel*. (6) *wunt dhü owld chaa'p suon laarn ur naat: tü duo)t uyyen', pooür thing*. (7) *luk! yent it troo'?*

Some of the following words were taken from a very old man at Witney, and others from another very old man at Leafield, (EP. p. 93):

A- 21 *nai'm* name. 23 *sai'm* same. — *re'dhur* rather. A: or O: 58 *främ* from. 64 *rong* wrong. A'- *lai'n* lane. *naaw*, know. A': 104 *roa'd* road. 115 *oa'm* home. Æ- 138 *fua'dhur* father. Æ: 154 *baak'* back. 161 *daay* day. Æ'- *mai'n* mean. *cheez* cheese. 200 *wai't* wheat. Æ: 223 *dhiür* there. 226 *mwust* most. E- 233 *spak* speak. 241 *rai'n* rain. — *liëcin* leasing = gleaning. E: 261 *saay* say [*sai'y*, new form]. 262 *waay* way. 265 *straa'yt* [*straa'yt*, older form] straight. E'- 299 *green* green. E': 314 *iürd* heard. EA: 324 *aayt* eight. 326 *owld* old. 346 *gyet* gate. EA': 350 *jed* dead. — *lyem* beam. 364 *chap* chap. 371 *straa* [new form *strau*] straw. EI- 373 *dhaay* they. EO: 396 *wurk* work. EY- 438 *duy* die. I- 440 *wik* week. I: 459 *ruyt* right. 466 *chuyld* child. 468 *childurn* children. 488 *yit* yet. I'- 494 *tuy'm*. O- 524 *wurld* world. O: 531 *daa'tur* daughter.

538 *uod* would. 543 *aan* on. *aa's* horse. O'- 562 *moo'n* moon. 564 *suon* soon. U- 603 *kum* come. 605 *sun suon* son. 606 *doo'ur* door U: 613 *druo'ngk* drunk. 623 *fuo'n* found. *sun suo'n* sun. *uo'p* up. *fur'dur* further. U'- 642 *nuw* now. 650 *übuw't* about. U': 658 *duwn* down. 659 *tuwn* town. 663 *uws* house. 667 *uwt* out.

BE. The differences in Be. are too slight to notice here.

HA. The dialect deteriorates from the action probably of the large towns, as Winchester and Southampton. The following are extracts from a 'comparative specimen,' which was given me as the dialect of the district between these last-named towns. It is much worn out. The *uy* and *uw* were fully *u<sup>2</sup>y*, *u<sup>2</sup>w*. The *r* reverted as *r<sup>s</sup>*. The *ü* is generally not distinguished from *u*=*u<sup>2</sup>* in writing, except in fractures.

SOUTHAMPTON TO WINCHESTER (EP. p. 97).

(1) *wel, naay-bur, dhee un him med booüth la<sup>2</sup>f. hoo' keürz?* (2) *wee noaz, dooünt) us? ut bai'nt veri luykli, bee)ut?* (3) *jest dhee hoald dhi nuyz, vrend, til uy)v üdun.* (4) *uy bee saartn uy hiürd um zai', dhat did uy, zai'f eenuf,* (5) *dhut dhu yung:gust zun hissəl'f, u gurt bwoi oa nuyn, nau'd hiz veeüdhurz vuys ut vouns, und uy uod trust hee tu spai'k dhu troo'th en'i daay, ee's, dhat uy uod.* (6) *un dh)oa'l) d'uom'un hurzel'f ül tel eni on)ee, if yoo'l) wun'li a'sk ur—oa'! wunt shi?* (7) *too' ur dree tuymz wu'vur,* (8) *huw, waiür, ün wen shee vuwnd dhi drungkün beeüst shi kaul'z hür huz'bund.* (9) *shi saw ün wi ür oa'n uyz ülaay'ing strecht on dhü gruwnd, in iz guod zun'di kwooüt, kloas bi dhu dooür oa dhu huws, duwn ut dhi karnur oa dhu lai'n ya'ndur.* (11) *ün dhat hap'nd, uz shee un ar da'tur in lau kum droo dhu bak kooürt frum hang'un uwt dhu wet kloaz tu druy on u woshun daay,* (12) *wuyl dhu kit'l woz ubuy-lun fur tai.* (13) *and dust dhee nau'? uy nevr laartn noa mooür nur dhis heeür, un uy dooünt wau'nt tü ai'dhur, zoa dhaiür!* (14) *ün zoa' uy bi gwuy'un whauüm tu zup'ur. guod nuyt.*

WI. The Isle of Wight is politically a part of Ha., and it seems to have even more dialect, from the absence of large ports probably. Initial *z* is not frequent, but occurs in *zam'ut* somewhat, and some other words, and initial *v* is also found in *vurlong* furlong, and *vog* fog. Initial *thr-*, according to one authority, becomes *dr-*. The *r* is strongly reverted as *r<sup>s</sup>*, but not transposed. 'I be, we'm goin', 'don't us, I've a-walked, I do know,' are usual constructions, and a national schoolmaster, a native of n.Sm., remarked that the Wi. speech struck him as closely resembling n.Sm. (EP. p. 107).

SR. & SS. The n. of Sr. belongs to D 8. The s. of Sr. and w.Ss. belong to the Ha. type. The *wy* has such a broad *w*<sup>2</sup>, that it is written 'oy' by my informants. The s.Sr. and n.Ss. are said to be more mincing than s.Ss. In the former they say *how much u pounnd iz dhat reuund ur beef?* how much a pound is that round of beef? in which there is a change of the *uw* diphthong which we often meet with, found also in London and Ke., but where the change begins I do not know. A Sr. man talks of a *reb-it* rabbit, a regular Londonism, but a s.Ss. man says *ee)v u-got u raa-but in ee's paw-kut* he has got a rabbit in his pocket, or rather did so fifty years ago, according to my informant (EP. p. 108). The commencement of the boundary at the river Adur was assigned by M. A. Lower; and was determined by my informants to lie between Bolney (12 nnw.Lewes) and Cuckfield. The northern part is rather conjectural. Within this line *I be* is regularly used.

### D 6, 7, 8 = BS. = Border Southern,

Or the border-land between Southern and Midland on the n., and Southern and Eastern on the e.

These BS. districts embrace extreme n.Gl., most of Wo., w. and s.Wa. and s.Np., most of Ox., probably extreme se.Be., n.Sr. and extreme nw.Ke. They were long a field of continued conflict between Wessex and Mercia (or the M. kingdoms) on the one hand, and Wessex and East Anglia on the other. The forms of speech are by no means homogeneous, but have on the whole a S. character, and at the s. part of the group they are nearly overwhelmed by the mixed populations of the Metropolitan area.

### D 6 = n.BS. = northern Border Southern,

Is bounded on the n. and e. by the reverted *ur* line 3, on the w. by the s. *suom* line 2, and on the s. approximatively by a straight line running from w. to e. from about Paintley (8 nnw.Gloucester), through Tewkesbury and Moreton-in-Marsh, to Aynho, Np. (6 se.Banbury). The s. boundary is only approximative, for D 4 fades into D 6 imperceptibly.

This complicated district is by no means well marked, but four varieties seem vaguely to present themselves for Wo., s.Wa., Banbury, and sw.Np. Except at Eldersfield (6 s.Tewkesbury), close on the border of Gl., initial *z*, *r*, for *s*, *f*, seem to be lost, the reverted *r*<sup>8</sup> is inclined

to fall into the buzzed  $r^1$ , the fracture forms  $eü$ ,  $iü$ , or  $aiü$ ,  $eeü$  for A-become gradually lost; those for A' appear as  $wu$  in place of  $ooü$ , as *stuwun* for *stooün*, 'I be' remains, with 'her' for 'she,' and 'I, she, we,' as emphatic objective forms. The parts of the district not n. of the n. *sum* line 1 lie in the mixed *sum*, *suom*, *suo<sup>2</sup>m*, or *som* region, between lines 1 and 2. It will suffice to give two dialect tests, both taken down *vivâ vocs*, from the dictation of natives, one from Worcester on the w., and the other from Shenington (6½ w. Banbury) on the e., which give the general characters of this interesting district. Here and elsewhere unaccented *u* is frequently written for *ü*.

## WORCESTER (EP. p. 112).

1. *ahy se'y, chaps, yu see ahy)m ruyt übuw't dhaat' lil' wensh kumin frum dhü skoo'l yondur.*

2. *ur)z göðin duwn dhu roa'd dhur throo' dhu red gyeyt on dhu left aan' suyd ü dhü roa'd.*

3. *look dhur! [shootür vnuo<sup>2</sup>f] ur)z gau'n straeyt uo<sup>2</sup>p tu dhu dooür u dhu rong uws.*

4. *wur ur)l veri lahykli drop öält [=hold] ü dhäät owld druo<sup>2</sup>ngk'n def ringk'ld Tom.*

5. *yoo ah'l noa')im veri wel.*

6. *woa)nt' dhu oa'ld chaap soo'n tel)ur not tu kum ügyen', pooü thing!*

7. *look dhur! ai)nt)it troo'?*

## SHENINGTON (EP. p. 117).

1. *soa uy saey, buo<sup>2</sup>tiz, yu si' nuw dhut uy bi ruyt ubuw't dhaat' lil' gurl ükuo<sup>2</sup>m'in frum dhu skoo'l yaan'dur.*

2. *shee)z u göðin duwn dhu ruoü'd dhur throo' dhu red geüt on dhu left aand suyd u dhu waey.*

3. *shoor ünüw' dhu chuyld)z gon straeyt uo<sup>2</sup>p tu dhu dooür u dhu rong uws.*

4. *wiür shee)l aap'n tü fuynd dhaat' druo<sup>2</sup>ngkn def felur u dhu niem u Tuo<sup>2</sup>m'us.*

5. *wee au'l noa')un veri wel.*

6. *wuo<sup>2</sup>)nt' dhu oa'ld chaap' soon laarn ur ndät tu doo')t ugen', pooür thing!*

7. *look yiür! ui)nt)it troo'?*

## D 7 = m.BS. = mid Border Southern.

This contains that part of Ox. which lies s. of the s. boundary of D 6, and e. of the e. boundary of D 5, together with the extreme ne. horn of Be., which projects into Ox. between Abingdon and Oxford. The borders against Bu. and Be. being generally very ill defined are taken, with the exception just pointed out, as those of the county. As against Bu. this is by no means likely to be quite correct. But the information obtained is not sufficient to determine a better border. Such a border, however, must lie somewhere between a line on the w.

passing through Blackthorn, Islip, Holton, and Henley-on-Thames, and another on the e., passing through Buckingham, Aylesbury, and High Wycombe. There is no natural boundary between Ox. and Bu., and the Chiltern Hills pass through both. Towards the s. of Ox. the dialect forms become indistinct, and are practically lost. Upon the whole D 7 as distinguished from D 6 is very homogeneous, yet three regions have been distinguished, the Handborough, the Blackthorn, and the Southern.

In the Handborough region you hear *byent*, *gwai'n*, *wuts*, *byens*, *kwut*, *dwunt*, *be'nt*, going, oats, beans, coat, don't, but in the Blackthorn *biünt*, *goo'in*, *ooüts*, *beeüns*, *koöit*, *doöünt*. These are, however, mere varieties of the same original fractured vowels for each pair, thus *Ws. áte*, oats, became *oódtts* or *óóaats*, and hence developed *ooüts* or *wuts*, and so for the rest. The Southern variety is mostly only more degraded, but I obtained in a dialect test from Sonning (4 nw. Henley-on-Thames), *maiüts*, *skoo'ld*, *yen'dur*, *roatüd*, *geöüt*, *straiüt*, *mooüst*, *naiüm*, *vunt*, mates, school, yonder, road, gate, straight, most, name, won't, which have quite the S. character. The *r* was reverted *r<sup>o</sup>*, or rather retracted *r<sup>o</sup>* in Handborough and Blackthorn, but I could obtain no information about it from the s. With these observations it will suffice to give the following extracts from the comparative specimen for

HANDBOROUGH (EP. p. 123).

- (1) *wel*, *maa'stur*, *dhee un ee med bwuth ün ee laa'f*, *oo keeürn ?* (2) *un noa'z*, *dwu)nt)us ?* *chent [=it yai'nt]* *vaar laykli*, *iz it ?* (3) *bes kwuyut til uy u dun*. (4) *uy bee saart'n shooür uy yurd)um sai—dhaat)* *ee)did*, *sai'f unuf—* (5) *dhut dhü lit'ülest bwoy issel'f*, *ü gret bwoy ü nuyn*, *noa'd iz faa'dhurz vwaüys dhurek'li [=directly]*, *un uy)d trust 'es tu spai k dhu troo'th en'ee dai'*, *aa'*, *'dhat)ee)uod*. (6) *un dhu oa'l)d)* *üomün ursel'f uol tel en'ee)ün)ee*, *if yoo) un'li aks)ur*, *jest vunt)ur ?* (7) *oa'vur un oa'vur*, (8) *waa'r*, *wen*, *un uw ur fuwnd dhü drung'kn byest uz ur kalz ur uzbün*. (9) *ur sin' ee wee ur oa'n uyz*, *lai'in spraa'ld au'l ülong'*, *in iz guod sun'di kwut*, *kloa's buy dhü wws dooür*, *duwn ut dhu kaa'rnur ü dhaat' lai'n yan'dur*. (11) *ün dhaat' aap'nd üz 'ur ün ür Tomz wuyf kum throo dhü baak' yaard früm aang'in uct dhu wet kloa'z tü druy*, *an u wosh'n dai'*, (12) *wuyf dhu kyit'l wuz übcuy'lin fur tai'*. (13) *aan duost noa' ? uy neur yurd nu mooür nur dhis*, *un uy dwunt waa'nt too nee'dhur*, *sü dhaa'r !* (14) *un nuw uy bee u gwain oa'm tu aa' muy sup'ur*, *guod nuyt !*

D 8 = s.BS. = southern Border Southern,  
containing extreme se.Be. n.Sr. and extreme nw. Ke.

The composite nature of a constantly shifting population renders the growth of any dialect proper impossible. Yet the stamp of S. remains still recognisable. At Wargrave (6 ne.Reading) I obtained *vidē voce* a distinct reverted  $r^3$ . I also obtained A- *taiük* take, *naiüm* name. A' *roaüd* road, ÆG *snaeyl taeyl dai'* snail tail day. EA: *gaiüt*. I' *su<sup>2</sup>yd* side. Usages, 'I be, her be, I am, I are, we knows-un.' And similarly from neighbouring Hurley and Hurst, enough to shew that S. still existed in this district (EP. p. 129).

In Sr. however the traces were very small. From Chobham and Chertsey clergymen who had known the places fifty years or more had noticed nothing. From Leatherhead I got the usage 'I be.' In Croydon I got 'I be a-goin,' but 'I am, I are' are also used. From nw.Ke. I could get nothing, and I only infer that it follows the same lines (EP. p. 130).

Hence in D 8 dialect proper has been almost banished under town influence. The district forms the s. part of the metropolitan area, or that lying s. of the Thames. But the speech even of the town districts is S. when compared with the n. part of the metropolitan area, which is distinctly E. in its character.

### D 9 = ES. = East Southern,

Contains the whole of Ke. (except the extreme nw.) and e.Ss., e. of the boundary of D 5.

The reverted  $r^3$  prevails throughout the whole district, but in the neighbourhood of London and on the e. coast it becomes the usual  $r^1$ ,  $r^2$ ,  $r^3$ . This gives the dialect a strictly S. character, but it is dashed with eastern habits, of which the most remarkable is the regular use of *w* in place of *v*, a practice that obtains up to the n. of Nf. Whether the converse use of *v* for *w* occurs, I have not been able satisfactorily to determine. The Folkestone fishermen are credited with using *v* for *w*, but careful inquiry from good sources has not confirmed the report (EP. p. 131).

The peculiar character which sharply separates D 9 from any other in England is the use of *d* for *dh* in *dis*, *dat*, *dü* (or *dī*), *de'r*, *de'rz*, *dem*, *den*, *de'e'z*, *do'e'z*, *dai'*; this, that, the, there and their, theirs, them, then, these, those, they. We should have therefore expected the same in 'than, thou, thee, thy, thine, though, thus,' but these words

are not used in the dialect, 'than' becoming 'nor,' 'thou, thee, thy, thine,' you, your, yours, and 'though, thus,' not being required. In the middle of words *d* is found in *farthing*, *further*, *father*, *another*, and in *with* before a vowel, as *wid*)it with it, *udin* within, *udow*-t without. This use of *d* for *dh* is in so far modern that it was unknown to Dan Michel A.D. 1340, although he had plenty of *s*, *v* initial for *s*, *f*. In 1736 John Lewis declares the use of *d* to be universal in the Isle of Thanet. Perhaps the development of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs have quite exterminated it, for it is now unknown there. It is also unknown at Folkestone. Hence the practice has grown up, and is dying out or dead within five centuries (EP. p. 131-2).

This dialect is tolerably uniform. The long I' is properly *u<sup>2</sup>y* with a very broad *u<sup>2</sup>*, but most of my informants take it as *oy*. The U' is apparently *aw* in e.Ss., and *ew* or *aiw* in Ke., the diphthong being very fine as in London.

As a contrast I give the e.Ss. and e.Ke. (Folkestone fishermen's) form of the dialect test in parallel columns.

MARKLYE' (EP. p. 133).

FOLKESTONE (EP. p. 143).

(15 n. Eastbourne, agricultural.)

(Fishermen's speech.)

1. *soa oy sai, meüts, yu see naew dut*)ü *bee royt übaew t dat*)eür *lee'tl gal ükum'in from dat*)eür *skoöül aewt yondur.*

1. *soaw oy saay, ma'yts, yus see new dhut oy)m royt ubew't dhet lit-l<sup>4</sup> gyurl<sup>4</sup>, kom'in from dhu skue'l yandur.*

2. *shee'z u göö'en daewn dat*)eür *rooüd deür throo du red geüt on t)udhur soyd u)du rooüd.*

2. *shee'z goaw'in daewn dhu roawd dhayü thrus dhu red ga'yt an dhu left end soyd ov dhu waay.*

3. *shooür unuf du choyld bee gau'n royt ügin' du dooür u)du rong aews.*

3. *shue'ür ünuf dhü choyl'd<sup>4</sup> [chah-l<sup>4</sup>d<sup>4</sup>] us gau'n straa'yt op tue dhü doaw'ür ov dhu rahng' [raang'] ews.*

4. *wiür shee)ül ap tü foym dat*)eür *drongk deth [=deaf] erivüld chap u)du naiüm u Tom.*

4. *waiy'ü shee wiül<sup>4</sup> chaans tu foynd [shee)l<sup>4</sup> preps kum ükraa's] dhet drongk'n def skin'i chop ov dhü na'ym ov Tahm'us [Taam'us].*

5. *wes au'l noa'z im veri [weri] weül [waa'l].*

5. *wes au'l<sup>4</sup> noaw im weri weül<sup>4</sup>.*

6. *wooünt dö oaüld chap soöün 'ür newur tu döo ut noa' moür,*

6. *wöünt dhu oa'ld chop sue'n tee'ch ur naat' tue duw' it ügaay'n, pooü thing.*

*biünt ut troo ?*

7. *luek ! is'nt it true ?*

This is the greatest contrast which the dialect offers. The Folkestone fishermen are considered to have almost developed a dialect of their own. Observe the French *us*, which is possibly *us*<sup>2</sup>. In the Marklye version *deth* for *def* is remarkable, and *wəri* had not established itself, that variant was from Selmeston, Ss. (6 ese.Lewes). The reverted *l*<sup>4</sup> in Folkestone is very remarkable.

The following, taken down *vid voce*, represents the ordinary mid Ke. speech.

FAVERSHAM (8 nw.Canterbury) abridged cs. (EP. p. 137).

(1) *waa*, *müts*, *yoo un ee mü boüth laf*, *oo sets en-i stooür bi dat*?  
 (2) *dur ai:nt* [*bai:nt*] *turbl meni duy kewnt u becin la:ft at. wee nau dat din* [= within] *ü lit:l dooünt wee?* *dat ai:nt* [*bai:nt*] *tur:bl loy:kli*, *iz it?* (3) *soa jest au d yur tong un kee:p wist til uy ü dun.* (4) *uy*ür *saar:tin* *shooür uy iürd ün saay,—dat uy saar:tinli di:d—* (5) *dat dü yung:gest boy issaa:f*, *u greet chap nuyn yiür oa:ld*, *noa:d iz faa:durz woys dirak:li min:it*, *ün ee:l taa:)* *dü treuth dewt* [and he'll tell] *you the truth without* *en:i roaman:sin en:i daay*, *ee saar:tinli :wuo d.* (6) *un d)oa l uom:ün ursaa:f ül taa en:i an yee*, *ef yoo:l oa ni aa:st)ur*, *woa:nt shee?* (7) *and kee:p aa:l on tel'in an yoo* (8) *ew shee kum upon:dis iür drungk'in chap wot shee)* *got marid tuo.* (9) *shee kecht wü an im ursaa:f lai'in aw:l long dü grewn in iz best kwoüt*, *tloätis ugin du dooür u)du hews*, *ut du fur:dur eend u dat)eur ruoüd.* (11) *dis iür hapt wu:yl d)uom:ün ün ür daa:tür-in-laa kum treüsin* [=tracing, tracking, running] *kras du bak yaard*, *weür dai)d bin hang'in ewt du tloüz tu dru:ý on ü wosh'in daay*, (12) *wu:yl du ket:l wus ubu:ý:lin fur tee.* (13) *an, bü-hoa:ljee!* [=behold you] *wü nevrur iürd taal noa: moür*, *un, unud:ur thing*, *wü dooünt wont tuo it*, *deür new!* (14) *new wü)l nip au:f wotüm tu sup:ur.* *guod nu:yt.*

D 10, 11 & 12 = WS. = West Southern.

This group embraces the whole of the sw. of England, w. of the w. boundary of D 4, comprising w.Sm., all but the extreme se. of Dv., all Co. and the Scilly Isles. The ancient border of the West Saxons against the Celts was the river Parret in Sm., but it shifted to the Quantock hills, reaching from the sea to Taunton, and thence continued to the mouth of the Axe. All w. of this line is a comparatively recent encroachment of English on Celtic, and is in fact English acquired by foreigners from West Saxons and their descendants.



The Celts were subsequently driven back to a line just within Co., so that Dv. was English for a longer time than Co. English gradually extended over e.Co. as far as Truro, keeping the Dv. character, but w. of Truro Celtic was spoken till about 200 years ago, and the Dv. character does not prevail in that district. In Scilly no dialect at all seems to be now spoken.

### D 10 = n. WS. = northern West Southern.

The boundary begins at Comtisbury (14 ene. Ilfracombe, Dv.), skirts Exmoor, and then runs in a s. direction to Tiverton and Collumpton, down to about 7 ese. Taunton, when it turns ne. to join the boundary of D 4 at 7 s. Taunton, which it pursues to the sea. It contains therefore w.Sm. and a very small portion of n.Dv.

The fractures *eü* for A-, and *ooü*, *oaü* for A', as well as *aa'y* for ÆG, EG, are the same as in D 4. The A: is more *a*<sup>2</sup> than *a*<sup>1</sup>, but *a* will be written. The peculiarities are I: often *u*<sup>6</sup>, I' *a*<sup>2</sup>*y*, for which *ei* will be used, O' *uo*<sup>2</sup>, *eo*<sup>2</sup>, U *u*<sup>2</sup>, *au*, and U' *aew*. Of these, the *u*<sup>6</sup>, *ue*<sup>2</sup>, *eo*<sup>2</sup>, are the most peculiar, and distinguish the dialect. Here *u*<sup>6</sup> will be written, to draw attention to the sound (which must be distinguished from both *u* and *i*, between which however it seems to lie, though it is apparently a descendant of *i*), but *ue*, *eo* will be used for *uo*<sup>2</sup>, *eo*<sup>2</sup>. I found the sounds *u*<sup>6</sup>, *uo*<sup>2</sup>, *eo*<sup>2</sup> difficult even to appreciate, but to say *tue*<sup>2</sup> *beo*<sup>2</sup> *ts* two boots, like a native, is a great feat, which I could not accomplish. The *r* is fully reverted as *r*<sup>2</sup>, but *t*, *d*, *n*, *l* are apparently not so, so that they may be uttered, as in received speech, *t*<sup>2</sup>, *d*<sup>2</sup>, *n*<sup>2</sup>, *l*<sup>2</sup>, though the effect to my ear was different. The *e*, *u* are really broad *e*<sup>2</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup>, except the short unaccented *u*, which is *u*<sup>3</sup> as usual. This dialect has been thoroughly explored by Mr. Elworthy for the English Dialect Society, so that the following abridged comparative specimen must suffice.

WELLINGTON, Sm. (EP. p. 148).

- (1) *wel faar·mur Ur·chüt, ei tul<sup>ee</sup> aat t'ai·z. yue un ee, bootüdh oa<sup>ee</sup> mid laa·fi. ue dü kiür vur dhat?* (2) *wee due noa· dhat doa·n<sup>ees</sup>? t<sup>ed</sup>n veri laik u<sup>z</sup> u<sup>t</sup>.* (3) *jis stap dhee rat·l oaül fel·ur, ei v üfu<sup>nish</sup>.* (4) *ei bee saar·tin shoür ei yur<sup>d</sup>üm zai—dhat aas·f ünuf—*(5) *aew dhat dhee yung·gees zu<sup>n</sup> u<sup>zel</sup>, ü gurt \*<sup>r</sup> oa·l noa·d dhu vays u dhu faa·dhur oa<sup>ün</sup> [= of him] tly], un ei<sup>d</sup> waurn ·ee vur tü spai·k true<sup>e</sup> u<sup>n</sup>·ee dai· un ·dhat ei wi<sup>d</sup>.* (6) *ün dh)oa·l<sup>d</sup>)um·ün ursul·*

*ur* ül *tul* *u<sup>n</sup>·ee* *oa*)*ee*, *n*)*if* *ee*)*ül* *un·ee* *taaks* *oa*)*ur*, [=and]if ye)will only ask of)her] *oa!* *aay!* *oa·n*)*ur?* *dhat*)*s* *au·ül*, (7) *tue* *ur* *dree* *teims* *oa·vur*, (8) *aew* *un* *weür* *un* *wai·n* *ur* *vuwn* *dhik·i* *drungk·een* *tooüd* *waut* *ur* *due* *kaw·l* *ur* *meün*. (9) *ur* *seed·*)*n* *wai* *ur* *oa·n* *eis* *ülaayd* *pun* *taap* *oa*)*dhu* *græwnd* *wai*) *u<sup>s</sup>* *geo·d* *zu·n·dee* *kooüt* *on*, *ju<sup>s</sup>* *aup* *ugin·* *oa*)*dhu* *dooür* *oa*)*dhu* *aewz*, *dæwn* *dhur* *tu*)*dhu* *kau·ndur* *öä* *dhik·i* *dheür* *leün*. (11) *ün* *dhat* *dhur* *apt* *dhu* *veri* *seüm* *teim*)*s* *ur* *ün* *ür* *daa·rturlau* *wuz* *ükaum·een* *een* *drue·* *dhü* *baak·* *koaürt*, *aa·dur* [=after] *dhai·*)*d* *übin·* *ü*)*ang·een* *dhu* *wet* *kloätz* *vur* *tu* *druw·ee* *pun* *ü* *wau·rsheen* *dai·*, (12) *seüm* *teim* *dhu* *ku<sup>tl</sup>* *wuz* *u* *bwoy·leen* *pun* *dhü* *veiür* *vür* *tai·*. (13) *un*, *du<sup>s</sup>* *dhee* *noa·?* *ei* *nu<sup>s</sup>·vur* *laarn* *waun* *maur·al* *bee·t* *mooür*)*n* *dhish*)*yur*, *ün* *waut*)*s* *mooür*, *ei* *doa·*)*n* *waunt* *tue* *nudhur*, *dheür* *naew!* (14) *ün* *zoa·* *ei* *bee* *gwai·n* *oaüm* *vur* *tu* *a·ü* *mee* *sup·ür*. *geod* *neit*)*ee*.

### D 11 = s. WS. = southern West Southern.

Boundary on the e., the boundary of D 10 and the w. boundary of D 4. To the n. and s. the sea, to the w. most probably the following line, the result of much inquiry. Begin at the Black Rock in the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, and take the centre of the water way to Truro. Then pass by land to the e. of Kenwyn, St. Allen, and Perranzabulo, but w. of St. Erme, Newlyn (8 n.Truro), and Cubert, to reach the sea in Perran Bay. The district therefore contains almost all Dv. and Co., and the line just described is properly the w. limit of dialect in England (EP. p. 156).

The Dv. characters seem to prevail distinctly as far as the old line between Saxon and Celt just within the Co. border, but then, so far as I have been able to collect, they deteriorate towards the boundary just described. One effect of this is that the boundary is esteemed by some to be a line further e. as from St. Austell on the s. to Padstow on the n., passing through St. Colomb Major.

The character is nearly the same as D 10, the *r* is strongly reverted as *r<sup>s</sup>*, and superinduces reverted *t<sup>s</sup>*, *d<sup>s</sup>*, *n<sup>s</sup>*, *l<sup>s</sup>*, which sometimes occur by themselves; we find *u<sup>s</sup>*, *ue<sup>s</sup>*, of which the latter is generally the most conspicuous feature to strange ears. The *u<sup>s</sup>*, though occasionally recognised, sounded to me sometimes as *i<sup>s</sup>*, and sometimes as *u<sup>s</sup>*, and has been hence often written *i* or *u*, requiring examination. *I* has become always *aay* to the exclusion of the *a<sup>s</sup>y* of D 10 and the form *uy*, properly *u<sup>s</sup>y* or *u<sup>s</sup>y* of D 4. In this case then ÆG, EG could not be *aay* as in D 4, and in fact they become *e*, *ae*, generally followed by a more or less conspicuous *i* as *e·y*, *ae·y*. The form of U' is the

most curious, being  $u^4\ddot{u}^2$ , as near as I can analyse it. The first element is generally taken as French *œ*, which requires the mouth to be partially closed, whereas careful observation convinced me that the mouth was wide open for the first element, but then the lips suddenly close as for *ue*, and are also rapidly and greatly projected, as  $ue^2$ , so that the whole effect is  $u^4\ddot{u}^2$ . Singularly enough this is heard at first as simple *uw*, and hence for simplicity it will here be represented as  $uw^2$ , distinguishing the ordinary diphthong where necessary by  $uw^1$ .

I have not been able to find any marks of different pronunciation in n. and s., e. and w. Dv., and hence as these are generally taken as distinct varieties, I suppose that this depends upon vocabulary and construction rather than pronunciation. But a little way within the Co. border, as at Camelford (14 w. Launceston), from which I saw a native, the  $ue^2$  seemed to be lost, and I could not distinguish the  $uw^2$  from ordinary  $uw^1$ . The information I received from Cardyn'ham and St. Colomb Major, conveyed by letter, was too indistinct to be serviceable. Under these circumstances it will, I think, suffice to give the abridged form of the comparative specimen for m. Dv. taken from the lips of a native servant nearly fresh from the place.

IDDLESLEIGH (16 s. Barnstaple), Dv. (EP. p. 157.)

- (1) *wel Jaw'rij yue mai boadh laaf, if ee wil. 'ue keürth fur dhat ?*  
 (2) *vue<sup>2</sup> men daay koa z dhe)m [=they am] laaft at, us nau', doatünt)*  
*us ? t'id)'n veri laay'kly, iz)ut ?* (3) *zoa jes oa'ld dhes nauyz, Jaw'rij,*  
*roar aay)v duen)üt.* (4) *aay bee zur'ten aay yeeürd um zai' it—dhat*  
*aay did setv ünuf,—(5) dhut dhu yung'ges zu'n, issel', ü gurt boy*  
*ü naayn, nau'd)z faa'dhürz vaays üt wans, ün aay)d tru's)n ür spa'k*  
*dhu trueth an'i dae'y, ees, aay wed.* (6) *un dh)oa'l wuom'un uzel-*  
*wud tel)ee dhu zaiüm an i o)ee, ef yue'l on'li aks ur, oa'w! waa'nt)ur ?*  
 (7) *tue' ur dres taaymz ov ur* (8) *uw<sup>2</sup> ur vuw'nd ün, we'n ur vuw'nd*  
*ün an we'ür ur vuw'nd ün, dhu drungk'n peg ur kua'lth ur man.* (9)  
*ur seed)ün wai ur o'n aayz, laay'in strecht uw't on dhu gruw'n, wai*  
*iz best koat on, kloas tu dhu doür, duw'n in dhu kaw'ndur, o dhu*  
*leün.* (11) *un dhat ap'nd uz 'ur ün ür daa'turlai, kum drue dhu bak*  
*koa'rtlej frum ang'een uw't dhu wet tloa-dhz on dhü wash'een dai'.*  
 (12) *waaylst dhu tai'kill wuz boyleen fur tai.* (13) *un duo)ee nau' ?*  
*aay nev'ur yurd nau'rt moär buw't it, ün aay doa'nt wunt tü'ue<sup>2</sup> [=too,*  
*with the stress and a rising inflection on ue<sup>2</sup>, and thus distinct from*  
*tue<sup>2</sup>, which has the same elements, but with the stress on u'] udhur,*  
*dhur nuw<sup>2</sup>.* (14) *un zoa aay bee gwai'een aa'm tu a' u bit ü sup'ur.*  
*quod naiürt.*

## D 12 = w.WS. = western West Southern.

The e. boundary is the w. boundary of D 11. This district comprises the w. extremities of Co. and the Scilly Isles (24 wsw.Land's End). There is no real dialect in the whole of this district, but a great deal of very queer language on the mainland. In the Isles all dialect has been educated out, and Mr. Dorrien Smith, the Proprietor of the Isles, says that he does not know of any part of the British Isles in which 'the Queen's English' is less murdered. No attention therefore need be paid to them (EP. p. 174). Numerous tales have been written in the speeches (for they are numerous and varied) of w.Co. The following adaptation of part of my Comparative Specimen, introducing some well-known jokes, was made by a gentleman well acquainted with the people of the particular locality, and was written down from his dictation.

## MARAZION OR MARKET JEW (3 e.Penzance). (EP. p. 172.)

1. *Jak'ee Tuzaayz sed: Oa! 'hee la:f! hee did)nt la:f wen ü rund uwai' leüst krex'mus frum dhu gee'-deünstis, un sed too Un Mul'ëë Puol-grain, dhut hee)d see'd ü pis'këë. 'hee ed)nt wuth u snuf!*

2. *seed'n, 'did)shoo? drungk, aay spoa'z? kraay'in too? zak'li laay'k)ün! naaw aay)l tel)ee, Jeüms, aay nev'u laayk)ün. au'lez kraayd in dhu rong plai's.*

3. *aay wuz daawn too Midh'iün mit'ün leüst Sun'dai, un Ungk'l Tom Ves'nt preecht übaawt dhu pooü Sümar'itun. (Wee had ü klub feest dhü dai üfoati, un sum)uv)uz eet unuf fü jen'tlmen.) un dhu wox)nt u draay aay en dhu mit'ün, sept 'heez.*

4. *soa' aay sed too)ün: "haaw ar)ee soa' unkünsaa'nd?"*

1. John Tresise said: Oh! 'he laugh! he didn't laugh when he ran away last Christmas from the guise-dancers, and said to Aunt Molly Pol-grain, that he'd seen a pixy. 'he isn't worth a snuff!

2. saw)him, did)shoo? drunk, I suppose? crying too? exactly like) him! now I'll tell)ye, James, I never liked)him. always cried in the wrong place.

3. I was down at Mithian meeting last Sunday, and Uncle Tom Vincent preached about the poor Samaritan. (We had a club feast the day afore, and some)of)us ate enough for gentlemen.) and there wasn't a dry eye in the meeting, except his.

4. so I said to)him: "how are)ye so unconcerned?"

5. *un sez hee*: "Jak'ee, u doünt künsaa'n mee, kau'z aay doünt liv in yoü par-ish. aay oa'nlee stai'd aaftu dhu klub feest kau'z aay wux u lit'l fuod'ld wi beeü."

6. *as tu see ün ob)m, hëë wuod'nt kum in'tu maay haaws un not bee see'd! aaw-är Mo'ri taawld mee oa'nli Mun'dai ee'bmin, heetürin ubaaw't dhü tan'trumz ü kikt up daawn tü church taawn.*

7. "ez)nt haf u man," sez shee, "hee)l guz'l au'l dhu lik'u hee kün hich und skrai'p un u du pai noa'büdi. sum du sai hee ed)nt paatik'lu ubaaw't tai'kin whot ed)nt ez oan. dhu kloa'z u had on u nev'u pai'd dhu pak'man fau. and aay wuod'nt," sez shee, "trus)n in aaw ai'l chai'mbu baay usel'f."

8. "aay bleev if hee)d noth'in ee'tin au dringk'in, hee)d tai'k u lump u shuog'u aawot u dhu niüriz kai'j. aay nev'u seed u fel'u laayk) un fur ee'tin, sept dringk'in. aay bleev hee)z laayk u kloa'men kat, hee)z hol'ü daawn tü hiz toa'z."

5. and says he: "Jacky, he doesn't concern me, because I don't live in your parish. I only stayed after the club feast because I was a little fuddled with beer."

6. as to seeing of)him, he would not come into my house and not be seen! our Mary told me only Monday evening, hearing about the tantrums he kicked up down to Church Town.

7. "is)not half a man," says she, "he)ll guzzle all the liquor he can hitch and scrape, and he do pay nobody. some do say he is)not particular about taking what is)not his own. the clothes he had on he never paid the packman for. and I would)not," says she, "trust)him in our hall chamber by himself."

8. "I believe if he)had nothing eating or drinking, he)would take a lump of sugar out of the canary's cage. I never saw a fellow like)him for eating, except drinking. I believe he)is like an earthenware cat, he)is hollow down to his toes."

It is evident that there is no dialect here. Except for a word here and there, and the absence of Easternisms, the whole might have come from a low Cockney.

## II.

THE WESTERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH  
DIALECT DISTRICTS.

## D 13 &amp; 14 = W. = Western.

This consists of parts of those western counties of England lying s. or w. of the Northern *sum* line 1 and w. of the reverted *ur* line 3, which were for a long time purely Celtic, and then came under the domination of the West Saxons and Mercians. It includes also those parts of Wales where English has been very recently introduced. These older and newer encroachments of English on Welsh are not sufficiently separate to allow of any definite line being drawn. The e. side is more distinctly dialectal English, and the w. side book-English spoken by foreigners with an occasional slight dialectal colouring. The most recently acquired English shews no dialectal marks.

## D 13 = SW. = South Western.

This comprises He. (except the se. portions about Ross, Ledbury, and Much Cowarne, which belong to D 4) with the e. part of Mo., and a narrow slip of Sh., and in Wales, e.Br. and almost all Rd. In He. the character is that of a mutilated D 4. The initial *s*, *r*, being rarely if ever used for *s*, *f*, and the initial *dr* for *thr* altogether lost. The reverted *r<sup>s</sup>* is scarcely perceptible, but has been traced as far as Ludlow, Sh. The use of *aay* for ÆG, EG is uncertain. The fractured forms *eü* for A and *oü* for A' remain. A: is *a*, approaching oftener to *a<sup>2</sup>*, *a<sup>3</sup>* and sometimes nearly reaching *aa*. The use of *u* for U, O', has developed itself more than in D 4. The diphthongs for I', U', are of the mild form *uy*, *uw*, although *ahy*, nearly *oy*, and *ahw* occasionally occur. The use of *uth*, *uoth* for with, and *frum* for ripe, forward, generally strikes a stranger.

The following dialect test was dictated at Lower Bache Farm (3½ ene.Leominster). (EP. p. 176.)

(1) *Nuw uy saay, meüts, yoo see nuw uy bee ruyt übuw't dhat litt*

wensh kumin frum dhu skoo'l yaan'dur. (2) ur)s ugwaayn duwn dhu roa'd dheür thruw dhu red gesüt o)dhu)lift ond suyd o)dhu)waay. (3) shooür unuf, ur)s gaun strahyt tu)dhu) rong uws, (4) weür luyk unuf ur)l fuynd dhat drugkn dun'i ahwold Tum. (5) wi aw' noaw un wel unuf (6) uy)l bak ee)l lurn ur bet'ur)n doo)it ügyun', pooür wensh! (7) löök! yunt)it troo.

The following specimen was obtained from the neighbouring Docklow (EP. p. 177):—

*Pleez, misis, dhu meetstur told mi tu aks yoo tu send Tum'us un Jeeünz duwn tu sm in dhu aay fild,\* uz soon uz dhaay uw dun mag'itin dhu ship.† Un Bil iz tu tai'k u ok'shut uw w'ütur † in'tu dhu sidz || fur dhu kau'rz un fl dhur traw § fur um, ün dhen bring dhu wag'in tu dhu aay fild. Ee must puot dhu fil'ur aus \*\* in, uz Dau'rbi ud bee too restiv fu dhu buawy tu druyv up dhu aw'rchit, †† uz praps i uod run uwaay un spiuoyl †† issel, ur sum'ut.*

Notes.—\* hayfield. † they have done maggotting the sheep. ‡ hogshead of water. || seeds. § trough. \*\* shaft horse. †† orchard. †† spoil, hurt.

The English of Mo. is in general merely a book English spoken with a Welsh lilt, and some peculiarities of grammar, but on the e. border the Southern forms are more used. In e.Br. and in w.He. A-, ÆG, EG, and other cases, where received speech has *ai*, *ai'y*, are fractured to *eä*, *iü*, with an excessively short first element, as *beük* bake, *teük* take, *sneül* snail, and words in A'- with O' and other words pronounced *oa'*, *oa'w* in received speech, have *uoü* with an excessively short *uo*, as *guoü* go, *tuoüd* toad, *kuoül*, coal, *nuotis* nose (EP. p. 179).

From Rd. I have no proper information except that the English is very "free from provincialisms," and probably it does not differ materially from mid and w.Mo. already described.

### D 14 = NW. = North Western.

Comprises all the rest of Sh. in this district, with a small part of Mg. Sh. is much cut up, nw.Sh. is in D 28, and in the ne. and se. Sh. are in D 29, and the s. belongs rather to D 13. The greater portion belongs to D 14, and is a remarkable mixture of Southern and Midland habits. The pronunciation is mainly S, though initial *s*, *v*, and reverted *r*<sup>s</sup>, have entirely disappeared. The U and O' quently *u* than in received speech, as 609 *ful* full, 15 *pund* pound, *bund* bound. 611 *bul'uk* bullock,

*bruk* brook, *stud* stood, *ruf* roof, *tuth* tooth. 595 *fut* foot. 597 *sut* soot, but of course not consistently. *Aay* occurs in 161 *daay* day. 241 *raayn* rain. 243 *plaay* to play. The form *thee bist* thou art is quite S., and so is *be* for 'are' in the plural. But here the Midland character comes out strongly by the universal use of the verbal plural ending in *n* or *en*, thus *wi bin* we be-n, *wi wun* we were-n, *wi shan* we shall-en, *wi dun* we do-n, *wee)n* we have-n, *wi had'n* we had-en. The S. reverted *r<sup>o</sup>* is replaced by *r<sup>1</sup>*, or almost *r<sup>4</sup>*, as in Wales, well trilled even when not preceding a vowel, better than the Midland *r*, evidently Welsh in its origin. The intonation, too, has a Welsh character. The formation of the verbal negatives is remarkable, *am·nu* am not, *bin·u* be not, *wun·ü* were-n not, *an·ü* have-n not. The real form is *nud* not, with the *d* dropped and the *n* coalescing with preceding *n*. But the *d* reappears when a vowel follows, as *am·nüd ei* am not I? *wun·üdü* were-n not they? *won·üdü bee* will-en not they be? Initial *d* is sometimes changed to *j*, as in *jel* deal, Ws. *dæ*<sup>1</sup>. 350 *jed* dead, *jeth* death, *jaarn* darn, *jyuo* dew, probably from an inserted *y*, which we find independently in 347 *yed* head, *yep* heap, *yaar* hair, *ywol* howl, while similar changes occur in *chem* team, *choo'n* tune, *choo'zdi* Tuesday, and *shoot* suit, *shoo'it* suet, *kunshoo'm* consume. The combination *shr-* presents a difficulty, and *sr-* or *s-* is used, thus *eringk* shrink, *srub* shrub, *shroa'zbri* "classical and well educated," *sroa'zbri* "semi-refined," *soa'zbri* "country" pronunciation of Shrewsbury. For full particulars of grammar, idiom, and pronunciation, see Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word Book*, one of the best, if not the best, of our existing county glossaries, and full of illustrations. From this I select the following, there (p. xcvi) printed in both approximative and the fullest analytical Glossic. It relates how one Betty Andrews told the story of her son's falling into the water and her rescue of him—no pause, no stops, continued high pitched voice, and rapid utterance.

## ORIGINAL (EP. p. 183).

*ei ceürd ü shreik mün ün ei run  
ün dheür ei sid Frangk üd pekt i  
dhü bruk ün doukt undür ün wuz  
droundin,*

*ün ei jumpt aftür im ün got out  
on im ün lugd im on tü dhü bongk  
aul slej,*

*ün ei got im woem üfoaür ouür  
Sam kumun in—*

## TRANSLATION.

I heard a shriek, ma'am, and I ran  
and there I seed (saw) Frank had  
pitched in the brook, and ducked under,  
and was drowning,

and I jumped after him, and got hold  
of him and lugged him on to the bank  
all sludge,

and I got him home afore our Sam  
(had) come in—



*ü guod job it wuz fur Sam uz ee  
wun-ü dheetür ün uz Frangk wun-ü  
droundid fur if i ad bin, ei shud u  
toatür ouür Sam aul tu windür ragz,  
un dhen ee)d ü bin jed un Frangk  
droundid un ei shud u bin angd.*

*ei toud Sam wen i tuok dhü ous  
üz ei did-nu leik it.*

*'bles dhu wensch,' i sed, 'wo)d)n)i  
want? dheetüz u teidi ous un a  
u guod gardin, un u run fur dhu  
pig.' 'aay!' ei sed, 'un u good  
bruk fur dhu childern tu pek in.'*

*soa if Frangk ad bin droundid ai  
shud u bin dhu jeth u ouür Sam.*

*ei wuz dhat frit'nd mäm dhüt ei  
did-nü spai:k fur ü nour aftur ei got  
woem, ün Sam sed üz i ad-nü sid mi  
kwe'ut soa lung sens wi wuor mar'id  
an dhat wuz aay:teen eetür.*

a good job it was for Sam as he  
wasn't there, and as Frank wasn't  
drowned, for if he had been, I should  
have torn our Sam all to window ragz,

and then he)would have been dead,  
and Frank drowned, and I should have  
been hanged.

I told Sam when he took the house  
as (that) I didn't like it.

'bless the wench,' he said, 'what-  
do-n-ye want? there's a tidy house  
and a good garden, and a run for the  
pig.' 'aye,' I said, 'and a good  
brook for the children to pitch in.'

so if Frank had been drowned, I  
should have been the death of our Sam.

I was that frightened, ma'am, that  
I didn't speak for an hour after I got  
home, and Sam said as (that) he  
hadn't see'd (seen) me quiet so long,  
since were-n married, and that was  
eighteen year.

The following is a short cwl. :—

A- 3 *baik* bake. 4 *tak* take. 5 *mak* make. 21 *naim* name.

A: 43 *ond* hand. *wont* a want, i.e. the animal mole. 51 *mon* man. 54 *want* to want. 56 *wesh* wash.

A: or O: 60 *lung* long. *strung* strong. 64 *rung* wrong. 66 *thung* thong.

A'- 67 *gooü* go. *gucun* gone. *gwi'in* going. *tooü* toe. 76 *tooüd* toad. 86 *ooüts* oats. 92 *noa* know.

A': 101 *wuk* oak. *loaf* loaf. 115 *wum* woa'm home. 117 *won* one. *bwon* bone. 124 *stucun* stone. *wuth* ooüth oath.

Æ- *ai'ch* ache. 138 *fai'dhur* father. *ladhur* ladder. *staarz* stairs (but *stairs* stairs). 150 *lai'st* least. *sai't* seat. *wai'tur* water.

Æ: 154 *bak* back. 155 *thech* thatch. 161 *daay* day. *er'est* harvest. *op'l* apple (s.Sh). 179 *wod* what.

Æ'- *lai'd* to lead. *ree'd* to read. *sprai'd* to spread. *lai'v* to leave. 190 *kai* a key. *mai'n* to mean. 200 *wiüt* wheat. *yiüt* to heat. *at* heated.

AE': *sprai'd* spread. *yiüth* heath.

E- 232 *brai:k* break. 233 *spai:k* speak. *trai'd* tread. 236 *fai'var* fever. 241 *raayn* rain. *wai'n* to wean. *baar* to bear. *maar* a mare. *eet* to eat. *yet* ate. *fidh'ur* feather.

E: *fack* fetch. *rach* wretch. 259 *waaj* wedge. 261 *saay* say. *sil'dum* seldom. 276 *thengk* think. *pin* a pen. *throsk* thresh. *nist nec'st* nest. *nec'm* nests.

E'- 290 *ee* he. 292 *mee* me. 296 *bilif* belief. 301 *eetür* to hear.

- E': 305 *ei* high. *brei'ur* brier.
- EA: *laf* laugh. 324 *eyt* eight. 326 *oud* old. *boud* bold. 330 *out* hold. *mau't* malt. *sau't* salt. *fyaarn* fern.
- EA'- 347 *yed* head. 348 *ein* eyes. 349 *fyou feu* few.
- EA': 350 *jed* dead. 355 *jef* deaf. 356 *liif lef* leaf. 359 *naay-bur* neighbour. *beeüm* beam. *krai'm* cream. 361 *beeün* bean.
- EO: 394 *yantur* yonder. *dark* dark. 402 *laarn* learn. *fai'r* far. *stai'r* star [it is well known that in Sh. they go up the *staarz* to see the *stai'rz*]. 401 *yaarth* earth.
- I- 440 *wik* week. *siv* sieve. *iv'i* ivy. *is* or *yaa's* yes.
- I: *meit* might. 460 *weit weyt* weight. 473 *bleind* blind. 485 *fi:l* thistle. 488 *it yet*. *sens* since.
- I'- *seik* to sigh. 498 *reit* to write.
- I': *deich* a dyke. 502 *feiv* five. 506 *wom'un* woman.
- O- *bou* a bow, weapon. *throoit* throat.
- O: *truf troa* a trough. 527 *baut* bought. *goud* gold. *bwurd* board.
- O'- 555 *shoo* shoe. *oo* to woo. 562 *moon* moon. 564 *suon* soon. *udh'ur* other. *brudh'ur* brother.
- O': 569 *buok* book. *bruk* brook. 571 *guod* good. 573 *stud* flood. 575 *stud* stood. *flur* floor. *tuth* tooth. 595 *fut* foot.
- U- *wod* wood. *lov* love. *puon* to pound. 606 *dur* *doaür* a door.
- U: *shwodh'ur* shoulder. 600 *ful* full. *poo'l* pull. 615 *pund* a pound.
- U'- 640 *kou* cow. 643 *nou* now. *suk* suck. *kuod* could. 653 *but* but.
- U': 656 *ruom* room. 665 *mous* mouse. 667 *out* out. *proud* proud.
- Y- 673 *much* much. 675 *drei* dry. 679 *church* church.
- Y: *bei* buy. *bild* build. 694 *waarch* work = throbb. *berin* a burying. 701 *furst* first. *shet* shut. *woth uth* with.

## III.

THE EASTERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH  
DIALECT DISTRICTS.

D 15 to 19 embrace the greater part of the eleven eastern counties, Bd., Bu., Cb., Es., Ht., Hu., Mi., Nf., Np., Rt., Sf. The n. border runs nearly over the n. of Np., Rt., Cb., and Nf. The other boundaries are the reverted *ur* line 3. The general character is a closer resemblance to received speech than can be found in any other division. Received speech was certainly formed from the habits of that prevalent in these counties. East London or Cockney habits of speech have some of the strongest marks of Easternism. The n. part of this div. is intersected by the n. *sum* line 1, and s. *suom* line 2, but this does not produce a difference of dialect, as we see by the prevalence in the n. part of other habits of speech heard in the s. The fact is that as our received speech grew up U was always *uo* throughout both the S. and E. div., and it is only in comparatively recent times that the *u* sound has in most cases prevailed over the *uo*. There are about 64 words which have the sound of *uo* in received speech. But of these the following are the only ones which had Ws. U: wolf (with derived wolfish wolverine), wood, wool with woolly, full with fulfil, fuller, pull, cushat, Fulham. The following words which have *uo* are not found in Ws.: bull, bulfinch, bullace, bulwark, puss, pudding, hussar, huzza, hurray, bush, ambush, put. The following are French mostly (1) with 'ou': courier, caoutchouc, bullet bulletin, pullet, pulley, butcher, cushion, cuckoo, push, bushel, or (2) with 'u,' pulpit, sugar. Some even educated people still say *buchü*, *kushün*, *push*, *put*, part of an unsuccessful attempt to carry out the change into *u*. Others use *uo* in *pulse*, *fulsome*, *fulminate*. The following, which have *uo* in received speech, are unconnected with the above, as they had Ws. O': book, cook, hook, shook, look, rook, brook, crook, took, good, hood, stood, foot, soot, of which 'soot' is often *sut*, while 'brook' is *bruk* in Sh., and 'foot' is *fut* in many places. The words: woman, would, should, could, worsted, Worcester, have various origins, and that of 'nook' is unknown.

Now we occasionally find a reversion of the use of *u*, *uo*, as *duol bul* for *dul buol* dull bull, and in these E. counties there is sometimes considerable uncertainty in usage. Also where *O'* is *u* in received speech, as in *mother*, *monday*, *other*, *brother*, *blood*, *flood*, *enough*, *tough*, *done*, the sound generally, not always, becomes *uo*, when *U* remains *uo*. But there is no proper connection between this case and *some=sum*. In the *O'* words the vowel first became *oo'*, and was then shortened to *uo*, and that by a mistaken analogy became *u*.<sup>1</sup> In the *U* words the vowel was originally *uo* and became *u*. In examining the change, attention should therefore be confined to original *U* words; as *love*, *come*, *summer*, *son*, *butter*, *ugly*, *some*, *drunk*, *under*, *tongue*, *hunger*, *Sunday*, *nun*, *sun*, *up*, *cup*, *tusk*, *dust*; and 'u' words of list 2 in the cwl., which we cannot trace to a *Ws.* form, should be disregarded, as: *hug*, *jug*, *shrug*, *scull*, *rum*, *jump*, *fuss*, for although they are generally 'levelled up' to the *Ws.* words, they do not indicate the law of change with certainty.

No reverted *r*<sup>s</sup> has been found in the E. div. Before a vowel 'r' is either a gentle convex *r*<sup>1</sup>, or the imperfect untrilled 'point rise' *r*<sup>1</sup>. When not before a vowel it is entirely resolved into the vowel *u* in one of the forms *u*<sup>1</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup>, *u*<sup>3</sup>, *u*<sup>4</sup>, according to circumstances. The permissive *r*<sup>2</sup> is really artificial, and merely tolerated as a 'refinement,' or attempt to accommodate pronunciation to orthography. After *aa'*, *au'*, *ü*, 'r' is absolutely and entirely lost, unless a vowel follows, and then it reappears. But this is felt to be for the sake of euphony, so that when there was no original *r* it is inserted as 'euphonic' *r*, to avoid an hiatus. Thus in received speech *ab-hau'* *abhor*, but *ab-haur'ing* (but *ab-hor'ünt*), and then *sau'* *saw*, and *saur'ing* *sawing*; *taa'* *tar*, *taur'ing* *tarring*, and *solfaa'*, *solfaur'ing*, *solfa*, *solfaing*; *faa'* *far*, but *faa'r ün weid*, and hence *püpaar'ün mümaa'* *papa* and *mamma*; 'draws, drawers' are confused as *drau'z*, and 'drawing' becomes *drawing*. The words 'laud, lord' both become *law'd*, 'farther, father,' both fall into *faa'dhü*. This is very general over all the E., any exceptions are due to education, and even the educated, when not particularly on the alert, fall into these habits. Such a rule as 'never insert *r* unless written,' of course, could not apply to speech used without reference to reading. To many persons of high education 'ar,

<sup>1</sup> In the same way *roo'm* from *Ws.* *rüm*, was first shortened into *ruom*, a pron. still very prevalent, and then lengthened into *roo'm*. The proper modern form would otherwise have been *roum*, as the German 'raum' *raa'um*.

More closely resembling this case are *Ws.* *báton but*, and *Ws.* *ús us*, which must have been shortened to *buot*, *uos*, before passing to *but*, *us*, and have thus been saved from becoming *bout*, *ous*, as would have been regular.

or' are merely symbols for *aa'*, *aw*, and under these circumstances they believe that they pronounce 'r,' because if the 'r' were not written, they would say *ai'*, *oa'*, or *aiy*, *oaw*. Informants have actually written the sounds of 'all water, amen,' as 'orl worter, rmen,' meaning *aw'l waw'tü*, *ar'men*.

This treatment of *r* is not quite peculiar to the E. div., but so far as vocalisation or omission is concerned (leaving the euphonic insertion undetermined), extends along the whole e. coast of England, at least as far as North Shields, Nb.

### D 15 = WE. = West Eastern,

Comprises all Bu. except the extreme s. below the Chiltern Hills. Bu. mainly differs from Ox. by the absence of reverted or retracted *r*<sup>s</sup> or *r*<sup>o</sup>. A- remains from the S. as *eü* in 20 *leüm*, 23 *soüm*, lame, same, etc., and A'- as *uoü*, 76 *tuöüd* tood, with the usual variants. ÆG may also be *eü*, as 166 *meüd* maid, 142 *sneül* snail, or be recognised as *aeü*, thus *maeyd*, *snaeyl*. I' is usually *ahy*, approaching very closely to *auy*, with which it is usually identified by my informants, but I rarely heard *auy* myself. U is avowedly *u*<sup>1</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup>, and was so found at Wendover (5 e. Aylesbury), but at Buckingham and further n. of course *uo*, or some mixture of *uo*, *u*, as *uo*<sup>2</sup>, prevails. In the s. at Aylesbury I got *luon*, *kuom*, *buotü*, *uogli*, *druongk*, *uondü*, *tong*, *onggü*, *uop*, *thuorü*, *duov*, love, come, butter, ugly, drunk, under, tongue, hunger, up, thorough, shewing the indeterminacy even in this neighbourhood. U' is rather uncertain, but *aeu* seems to prevail. The consonants are as in received speech. The *z*, *v* initial have become always *s*, *f*. The most important feature for the division of the districts is the treatment of the A- words as *eü*, which seems to prevail in country districts, although in Buckingham and Towcester town districts *ey* is occasionally found.

The following example was dictated to me at Aylesbury. The *e*, *u* are rather *e*<sup>3</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup> (EP. p. 190).

1. *auy bi* [*auy ür*] *üguoin tü see im sooün, auy tel*i.
2. *buot auy sai, fadhür* [*feeüdhür*] *ünd mudhür ü buoüth an)üm turübl laiüm wi)dhü roomütiz tüdai*.
3. *auy bi* [*auy)ür*] *ümoöst üfeeüd dhe wunt bi üget'in übaewt üt)aul für)ü long wawylst tü kum*.
4. *ün dooünt yü noa?* *dhai uol bi auf ügin üfuou' wintür, un laiv mi ulooü'n i)dhü oa'l aews*.
5. *weür ül dhe goo tü?*

6. *auy doatnt tüzakli noa : sum waiüz daewn i)dhü saewt, auy blai·v.*
7. *dhai·)l bi hevü sü long üwaiy·.*
8. *us eotüd ü dhat yütütüdoi·.*
9. *did)yü naew ? oo tuwid yü ?*
10. *muwch guod mai it doo·)üm.*
11. *yu shül eotü drok·li us noa dhai bi ükum·in oatüm [wum] ügin·.*
12. *soa guod nauyt.*

*Notes.*—1. 'I are' is more common than 'I be,' the *r* is euphonic before following vowel here and elsewhere. 2. I heard *faadh·ü* from the labourers. 4. *noa* distinctly not *noaw*; *oa·l*=old; the *aews* inclined to *aaws*. 6. *tüzakli* is the common form, *hezakli* exactly is emphatic. 7. *hevü* ever, the *h* is mere emphasis. 9. *tuwd* told, the *w* quite distinct from *aew* in *saewt* south (*t* for *th*).

### D 16 = ME. = Mid Eastern.

This contains most of Es. and Ht., all Bd. and Hu., and m.Np. It is a long straggling district, but very uniform, if we do not take into account the change of *u* to *wo* in n.Hu. and Np.

A- remains as *eü* or *ai* among old people, especially men; but in the younger generation, and even among old women, *eü* has become *ey* or *ae·y*. Thus a woman of 73 at Ardeley or Yardley, Ht. (8 e.Hitchin), said *ae·yprün* apron, but reported that her grandmother called it *eüprün*; two men of 77 and 73 at the same place said *mai·t* mate, but their wives of about the same age said *me·yt*, *mae·yt*. This treatment of A- is now the great character of D 16 or ME., and thus appears merely as the change of *ü* into *ɣ*, as *ey* is the equivalent of *eɣ*.

A' as an old form is still *ooü*, *woü*, but degenerates into *oaü*, and that into *oaüö* or *oaw·*, although *oa·* occasionally remains.

I', apparently to prevent confusion with A-, is now quite *auy*, which is the alphabetic name of 'i,' while 'a' is called *ae·y* or even *aay*.

U', apparently to be distinguished from A' (which, as just stated, has become nearly *uw*, or *ahw*), is changed to *aew*, *ew*, which are the general forms.

The received *ai·*, *oa*, *a'y*, *a'w*, thus become *ae·y*, *oaw·*, *auy*, *ae·w*. [The permissible *ai'y*, *oa'w* which occur at the end of a phrase, at least, as *wot d'yoo sai'y ? noa'w*, seem to have another origin, and must be distinguished from the dialectal *ae·y*, *oaw·*.] These four shifts or changes form the main characteristic of ME. or D 16, which will be illustrated by examples from Ht., Bd., Hu., Np., and finally Es., the last being immediately connected with D 17 or SE.

## i. HERTFORDSHIRE.

WARE, abbreviated cs. from dictation of a native (EP. p. 197).

The *e*, *u* were usually *e*<sup>2</sup>, *u*<sup>2</sup>. The (,) indicates a nasal pronunciation of the preceding vowel, heard when the specimen was dictated, but apparently not general in the dialect.

(1) *wetl, neetü, yeew ün ee mü buo-ütth læa:f. oow keetiz?* (2) *few men dauy küz dhav ü læa:ft üt. wee nuo-üs, duodnt)üs? t)ee)nt weri loykli, is)t?* (3) *jist oaw'd yü rew, meüt.* (4) *oy)m sut:n oy eedü ün yayi,y, dhaat oy deed, seetüf ünny:f,* (5) *dhaat dhü yunggest sun imsel:f, u greeüt boy ü noyn, neew iz f læa:dhüz voyüs üt wou:ns, ün oy üd trust ün tü speetük dhü treewth eni äyay:y, aa, oy wuod.* (6) *ün dh)oaw'd wuomün üsel:f, ül tel eni üv yü, ef yeew)l oa:ni aks)ü, oo-ü! wuount shi?* (7) *teeu ü threetü toymz uoüvü!* (8) *ow, weetür, ün wen shi fyeewnt dhü drungkän beeüst shü kaw'iz ür usbtün [oaw'd man].* (9) *shü sii'd)üm wi ür oa:ün oyz üloyün streetücht o'n dhu gryewnd in iz guoüd sundü kuorüt, kluo:üs boy dhü duoür ü)dhü yew:s, äyew n üt th)kuo:ünür ü)dhü leetün indü.* (11) *ün dhaat aap'ünd üs shee ün ür duo-ütür in laa keeüm threew dhü byakylaa,d frü ang'ün yew't dhü weetü kluo:üs teew droy on ü wosh'ün de:y,* (12) *woyl dhu kittl wüz ü baayl:ün fü tee.* (13) *ün äyü nuo-ü? oy nevü laa:nt eni muo-ü dhün dheetü, ün ü duo:ünt wo:nt teew nudhü, dheetü nyew.* (14) *ün so oy)m guo:ün wo ün teew su:pü. guo)noyüt.*

ARDELEY OF YARDLEY WOOD END, Ht. (8 e.Hitchin) dt. (EP. p. 200).

(1) *soa oy sai:y, me:üs, yeew see ne:w, dhaat oy bee royt, tügidhür, übe:w't dhaat eü leell gaal ükum'in from dhu skeewl yaan'dü.* (2) *shee)s ügoa'in de:wn dhü roa:üd dhe-ü threew dhü re:üd geeüt on dhü left aan'd soyd ü)dhü we:y loyk.* (3) *sheewü nuf dhü choyl'd ü gau:n stroyt up teew dhü dooür ü)dhü rong e:ws,* (4) *we-ü shee)ül moa:st ün ee'n foyn'd dhaat drungkän de:üf see:üd chaap neüm ü Tau:mus.* (5) *wi* *me:l m* *nd.* (6) *wunt dh)au'l chaap seewn laa:n ü not tü* *? guo-ü thing!* (7) *leewk! ee)nt üt treew!*

psch. 1. to-  
address to two  
4. meet on end,  
generally, surely.

scared, shrivelled. 5. *him*, this use of the S. form *ün* has not been confirmed, and is very doubtful.

## ii. BEDFORDSHIRE.

T. Batchelor, in his "Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language," to which is added a minute and copious analysis of the dialect of Bd., 1809, has used a systematic orthography. He refers everything to the usual spelling, and hence each of his 17 rules refers to many original sounds, partly pointed out by prefixing the numbers of the cwl. As shewing pronunciation at the beginning of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, these rules will be given here very briefly (EP. p. 204).

1. 'ow' is generally *ew*, as 643 *new* now. 640 *kew* cow. 357 *dhew* though. 601 *few* foul. *ew* owl. 578 *plew* plough. *vev* vow. *ülew* allow.
2. long 'u' is generally *eev*, as 436 *treew* true. *treew*'s truce. *meev*'s muse. *reev* in ruin. *neevzüns* nuisance. *kreew*'il cruel. *sleev*'s sluice.
3. 'ai ay' are *ey*, as 161 *dey* day. 262 *wey* way. 261 *sey* say. 141 *neyl* nail. *reyl* rail. *pey* pay. *peyl* pail. But 'a' followed by a consonant and final 'e' is *eü*, *e'ü*, *ai'ü*, as *seül* *seyl* sale sail. *teül* *teyl* tale tail. *meül* *meyl* male mail. *peül* *peyl* pale pail. Also *we'ür* wear. *teür* to tear. 346 *ge'üt* gate. *gre'üs* grace. 811 *ple'üs* place. *spe'üs* space. 833 *pe'ür* pear pair, and *ne'üshün* nation. *ste'üshün* station.
4. 'ea' and long 'e' before 'r' = *eeü*, as: 202 *heeüt* heat. *meeüt* meat. *sweeüt* sweat. *beeüt* beat. *feeür* fear. *Jeeümz* James. *peeür* pear. *beeür* bear. [The final *r* is really not pronounced except euphonica. The words are very variously derived, and the 'ea' spelling recent.]
5. 'oa' and 'o' before a consonant followed by 'e' = *ooü*, as: *mooün* moan. *grooün* groan. *throoüt* throat. *booüt* boat. *tooün* tone. *süpoöüz* suppose. *defooür* before. *mooür* more. *flooür* floor [same remarks as to 4]. But not in: hope home rope spoke oak told mould sold soul roll, and final *no* though *doe* *crow*, in all of which, I think, he used *oa'w*, he has no sign for any other long *oa'*.
6. 'o' short before *k*, *g*, *ng* is *oa* quite short, and run on to the consonant, as: *broak* broke. *stroak* stroke. *spOak* spoke. *foak* folk. *doag* dog. *hoag* hog. *roag* rogue. *soang* song. *loang* long. *roang* wrong.
7. *ung ungk* of rec. sp. become *uong*, *uongk*, as *suong* sung. *duong* dung, *huong* hung. *druongk* drunk. *truongk* trunk. *suongk* sunk. *buong* bung. *muong* *gril* mongrel. *ümuong* among.
8. 'oi, oy' become *uy*, in *bruyl* broil. 926 *spuyl* spoil. *fuyl* foil. 947 *buyl* boil. *suyl* soil. 965 *uyl* oil. *uyntment* ointment. *nuyz* noise. *turmuyl* turmoil [here his *ur* is only long *u'*]. *ruyül* royal, but is *oy* in enjoy, voice, choice, toys, boys. [This is really a XVII<sup>th</sup> century distinction.]
9. 'r' is not pronounced before 's' followed by 'e,' or by a consonant, as: 701 *just* first. *dust* durst. *wust* worst. *kooüs* course. *fooüs* force [in the last two *ü* replaces the *r* as now]. 663 *au*'s horse. *daw'dür* border. *buth* birth. *wuth* worth. *wuos'tid* worsted.
10. 'ow' final is often *ü*, as: *elbü* elbow. *melü* mellow. *narü* narrow. *win'dü* window. Also *uydee'ü* idea. *pütai'ytü* potato. *Af'rikü* Africa. *chai'yni* china-ware.
11. '-nge' final = *nzh*, not *nj*, as: 849 *strai'ynzh* strange. *rai'ynzh* range. *mai'ynzh* mange. *sprinh* springe. *sinzh* singe. *swinh* swinge.



12. '-ing' of participles = *in*, as: *sing-in* singing. *gooin* going.  
 13. 'wh' initial is simple *w*, as: *wot* what.  
 14. 'h' initial generally omitted, as: 290 *ee* he. 483 *ix* his. 470 *im* him, but sometimes inserted in the wrong place, as: 335 *Asu-l* all. *Aer-l* owl. *Asu-dür* order [really no *r* final]. *haks* axes. *hand-uy-ün* andiron.  
 15. '-aw' final generally *-sa*, but the custom is disappearing, as: 17 *lea* law. *saa* saw. *klaa* claw.  
 16. 'er ir' followed by a consonant is *ur* [*ur*<sup>10</sup> at most, generally *w* accented, and *ü* unaccented, as here written]. *pähap's* perhaps. *püscui-üd* persuade. *pu-rt* pert. *mus-iwoi* merciful. *pu-sün* person.  
 17. unaccented 'o' and even 'a' are replaced by *ü*, as: *in-üsün* innocence. *ükw* occur. *üfen-d* offend. *üloo-n* alone. *ükew-nt* account.

*Note.*—'I are' for 'I am' is common, and 'he'm she'm we'm you'm they'm' are used by a few. On the borders of Bu. 'I be' may be heard.

To compare this old form with one 70 years later, take the following abridged cs. written from dictation.

MID Bd. (EP. p. 206).

- (1) *wel, neü-bü, yeew ün ee mü booüth laf. eew keeü? (2) foow men doy koz dhü bi laa-ft üt. wi noa, doo-nt wi? it ix-ünt vuri loykli, ix it? (3) jist oa'ld yü noyz, frind. (4) oy)m saa-tün oy u'd)üm se,—dhat did oy seüf [seeüf] ünuf—(5) dhüt dhü yuung-gist sun issel'f, ü gw't booy ü noyn, noa'd eoz fadh-üz coyz üt wuns, ün oy üd trust 'im tü spok dhu treewth ani de, aa, oy 'wod. (6) ün dhü oa'ld)uom-ün üsel'f ül tel ani ü yeew, if soa bee üz yeew)l oa'ni aks)ü, oa, wunt shi? (7) teow ü throe loymz oa rü. (8) ew, woerür, ün wen shi fun dhü druongkün beoüst üz shi kau'ls ür wübün. (9) sho seod im wi ür ooün oyz, le'in strecht an dhü grew'nd in eoz guod sundi kooüt, kloa's bi dhü dooür ü)dhü ows, dew'n üt dhü kau'nür ü dhat dhü leün. (11) ün dhaat asp'ünd üz shes ün ü daw'tür in lau ü kum threew dhü bak yaa'd from ü)ang-ün ew't dhü wet klooüz tü droy aan ü washin de, (12) woyl dhü hill war ü buylin fu tee. (13) ün dü yeew noa? oy nira laa'nt aar'i mooü nü dhis, ün oy do'nt wo'nt teow udh-ü, dhouü now! (14) ün soe oy bi ügö's in kum tü aa' mi supü. guod noyt.*

And to compare the specimen of Bd. speech with the others, simplified by a dt., take the following as dictated by a native.

REMEMOR (9 new Bedford) dt. (EP. p. 206).

- soe: oy ary, ma'gts, yoo soe naew au)ü roy't übaew't dhaat lill  
 [] kum'in from dhü akuel yon'dü. (2) ur)ü goa'in daew'n dhü  
 the'ü threpe dhü red ge-üt on dhü left aan'd soyd ee dhü wai'y.*

(3) *shur ünuf dhü choyld*ꝛ *gaun strai'üt up tü dhü dooür ü*)*dhü rong aew*, (4) *wu shi*)*l loykli foynd dhaat drungk'n def sringk'ld fel'är* üv *dhü nai'üm üv Tum'us*. (5) *wi au'l noa'z üm veri wel*. (6) *wunt dh'oarld chaap suon tai'ch [laa'n]* ü *not tü doo'it ügin', peew'ü thing!* (7) *luok*)*es, ai'nt it treew [truw]*?

## iii. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

In that part of Hu. which is s. of the n. *sum* line 1 the difference from Bd. is very slight, and there being no mixed *som* region, the change from *sum* to *suom* or *suo'm* is very sudden somewhere between Gt. Stukeley (2 nnw.Huntingdon) and Sawtry, only 6 or 7 miles further n.

## GREAT STUKELEY dt. (EP. p. 211).

(1) *soa'w oy saey, maeyts, yuo see naew dhüt oy*)*m roy't übaew't dhüt lil' gyal kum'in früm dhu skoo'l yin'dü*. (2) *shee*)*z guoin daew n dhü rooüd dhe'ü, threew dhü red gyaeyt on dhü left aan'd soyd ü*)*dhü waey*. (3) *shooü ünuf dhü choyld*ꝛ *gaun straiyt up teew dhü do'ü ü*)*dhü rong aew*, (4) *weeü shi*)*l chaa'ns teew foynd dhaat drungk'n deth sriw'üld fel'ü ü*)*dhü naeym ü Tum'us*. (5) *wi au'l on us noa'w'z im veri wel*. (6) *wunt dhü oar'wld chaap soo'n tes'ch*)*ü not tü deew it ügen', po'ü thing!* (7) *luok!* *aiynt it treew?*

Now if in this dt. we change *kum'in ünuf up Tum'us wunt* into *kuo'm'in ünuo'f uo'p Tuo'm'us wuo'nt*, the dt. will do for Sawtry, but *kum'in* is a word which does not regularly change. All n. of Sawtry, as Holme (2 n.Sawtry) *uo*, in the form *uo'* as in the M. div., replaces *u*. Hence we have a convincing proof that this change does not necessarily affect dialectal speech in any other respect. Although it has the transitional M. *uo'*, yet the speech of n.Hu. is certainly not M. in other respects.

## iv. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The change in passing to m.Np. is almost imperceptible, as is shewn by the following dt.

## LOWER BENEFIELD (3 w.Oundle) (EP. p. 218).

(1) *sow aay saey, chaap's, yü see naew üz aayü [aay]m*) *rahyt übaew't dhaat lil' wench kum'in früm dhü skoo'l dhe'ü*. (2) *shee'*)*z guo'in daew n dhü roa'wd dhe'ü throo dhü red gyaeyt on dhü left aan'd*

*sayd ü)dhü waay.* (3) *bi aang-d, if dhü chaayld ai'nt gawn strayt uo<sup>2</sup>p tü)dhü rong doaw-ü [aew's],* (4) *wa<sup>2</sup>-ü shee)l veri laayk fahynd dhaat dru<sup>2</sup>ngk'n def skyin'i chaap [fel'ü] ü)dhü ne'ym ü Tom.* (5) *uo<sup>2</sup>s au'l naaw im veri wel.* (6) *wuo<sup>2</sup>nt dhü oaw'ld chaap soo'n laawin)ü not tü doo' it ügyen', poa'ü thing [wench].* (7) *look' yü! ai'nt it treew?*

The long 'i' was here uncertainly dictated as *aay ahy*, and probably *oy* is the correct form, as this was obtained from most places in the neighbourhood.

#### V. ESSEX.

After this journey n. we start again from Ht. and go e. to Es., where all the ME. forms are intensified.

A- becomes *ey, aey, aay*, and the first letter of the alphabet is often called *aay*.

A'- is often *o'* or *u*, as 115 *o'm um* home. 86 *o'ts uts* oats, but in a few words is *oa'w*, as 92 *noa'w* know.

I'- varies, as *ahy oy auy*, and is hence kept clear of A-, as *taeym* tame. *toym* time.

U'- is generally *aew*.

V is replaced by *w*, an e. coast habit in Ke., Es., Nf. When in isolated cases *v* is heard to replace *w*, it seems to be only a 'refinement,' the speaker having acquired the power of saying *v*, and knowing that he ought to use it in most cases, but not having any natural guide, carries the correction too far, and intrudes *v* into words which should have *w*. I have never personally met with, or heard of others meeting with, a natural substitution of *v* for *w*, although it is commonly assumed in literature that where  $v=w$ , there also  $w=v$ . I got the following *w* words from Es.: *witl* victual. *winügü* vinegar. *wiri* very. *woys* voice. *wes'z* vessels.

MALDON (9 e.Chelmsford) dt. (EP. p. 223).

(1) *soaw' oy say, mayts, yaew' see nyaew' dhüt oy)m roy't übaew't dhat' lit'l gel [gal] ükum'in from dhü skoo'l yon'dü.* (2) *üt bee ügeein daew'n dhü rooüd dhe<sup>2</sup>ü throo dhü red gayt on dhü left an'd soyd ü)dhü way.* (3) *shooür ünuf' dhü choyld üz gawn strayt up tü dhü dooür ü dhü rong aew's,* (4) *weeü shee)ül loykli foynd dhat' drungk'n def sriw'ld fel'ür ü dhü naym üv Tom'us.* (5) *us au'l noa' im weeri wel.* (6) *oa'nt dhü oa'ld chaap' soon tai'ch [laa'n] ü not tü duu it ügin', poa'ü thing!* (7) *luok! ai'nt it treew?*

## D 17 = SE. = South Eastern.

This contains all Mi., se. of Bu., s. of Ht., and sw. of Es, and hence all London n. of the Thames, together with its n., ne. and nw. suburbs. It is essentially a place where dialect could not grow up, because of the large mass of changing, and more or less educated population. But under the whole lies a ME. substratum which influences all above it. In the rural districts all the information I have been able to obtain, slight and unsatisfactory as it is, tends in this direction, and shews the speech to be a worn-out ME. dialect. But in North and East London, within the last 50 years apparently, especially Es. forms have obtained more and more root, and, if we may judge by what has happened in previous centuries, will perhaps in another 50 or 100 years give the tone to our speech. It is remarkable that in the American Colonies, afterwards the United States, a distinctly East Anglian character (see D 19) was introduced, and that in the Australian Colonies the whole speech is modelled upon the n. and e. London, or so-called Cockney habits, which are essentially ME., and especially Es., rather exaggerated than obliterated. Two of the most distinctive modern marks of Cockney pronunciation are asserted to be *bout reis* (leaving the diphthongs unanalysed) for *boat rai's* boat race. I think that the real sounds seldom go beyond *boaw't rae'ys*, which literary men delight to write as 'bout rice.' Both of these are ME. Neither of them were known to the compiler of 'Errors of Pronunciation,' 1817, and neither appear in Dickens's 'Pickwick,' where they would have made prime fun, nor in the early volumes of 'Punch.' Although I was myself born and passed my early life in the north of London, it is only of late years that they have forced themselves on my attention. They however now take the form of changing modern *ai* *oa* (or Ws. short open A and long A') into *ei* *ou*, just as the xvth century *ee* *oo* (or Ws. I', U') have become *ei*, *ou* in received speech. Of course it would lead to all manner of ambiguities if *ei*, *ou* were now used in both senses. Hence the tendency, well shewn in ME., but not so strongly developed in London, is to develope I', U' further into *oi*, *aeu*. The last *aeu* reduced to *ow* is already very prevalent, even among persons of considerable education, but *oi* seldom reaches further than *aay*, *ahy*. Thus, 'now I see the boat race,' which in received speech is *nou ei see dhü boaw't rai's*, has a tendency to become *naew oy see dhü bout reis*. Thus stated, the ME. relations are self-evident. Beyond this the treatment

of 'r, h, v' are considered strong marks. The 'r' is strictly ME., omitted after *aa'*, *au*, *u'*, *ü*, but euphonicly introduced before a following vowel, even when there was no original *r*, and otherwise merely *ü*. This we have seen abundance of. The *r'* was a degradation of S. *r<sup>s</sup>*, but becomes now a purism when not before a vowel, and otherwise a mere imperfection of speech. The permissive *r<sup>s</sup>* must also be considered as a convenient but little used purism, that is, an attempt to revive the written 'r' to the ear. The 'h' generally vanishes, or is used where not written, where the speaker is emphatic. This is common in all dialects, and is not at all distinctive of Cockney speech. The *w* for *r* seems to be a general east coast habit (pp. 35, 56). There is a peculiar thinness about *a* and *u*, which prevails in the best circles, but is odious to people from other parts of England, to whom *ma'n* sounds as *m<sup>s</sup>n*, and *su'm* almost as *s<sup>s</sup>m*, and in the 'Kaukneigh Awlmineck,' 1883, both sounds are represented by 'e,' as 'bed men' bad man, 'sem kezzins' some cousins. It is true I occasionally, but very rarely, hear *k<sup>s</sup>b*, *b<sup>s</sup>ngk* cab, bank, but cannot recall other words. It seems that *ma'n*, *su'm*, are modern refinements, the real E. dialectal forms being *ma<sup>s</sup>n*, *m<sup>s</sup>n*, and *su<sup>s</sup>m*, for which *man*, *sum* are here written as sufficiently approximate forms. The M. forms are *maan'*, *su<sup>s</sup>m*, which are quite different, and sufficiently disagreeable to Southerners. It would be impossible to illustrate this mode of speech by any system of approximative writing, and hence the above remarks must suffice.

### D 18 = NE. = North Eastern.

This district contains the whole of Cb. and Rt., and the intervening ne. part of Np.

The main distinction is in the A- words, which become *ai'* without any vanish or tendency to *ey*, thus *lai'm* lame, and neither *lai<sup>üm</sup>* nor *lai<sup>ym</sup>*, *ley<sup>m</sup>*, except just at the borders of Hu., Bd., Ht., Es. The A' words have also rather *oa'* than *oaw*, *oa<sup>w</sup>*. The U' words have however generally *aew*. Through the n. of Cb. runs the n. *sum* line 1, and hence north of this we always have *suom* or *su<sup>üm</sup>* in Cb., Np. and Rt.

This form of speech may be illustrated by a dt. from the extreme s. and another from the extreme n., both from dictation of natives. The intermediate Np. was carefully explored, but only wl. obtained. The character is essentially the same as that of the others.

WOOD DITTON, Cb. (13e. Cambridge) dt. (EP. p. 250).

(1) *naew oy deew se', tūgedh'ū, yuw see naew, oy bi royt ūbaew't dhat eū litt gel [mau dhū] kum'ūn frām dhat eū skeewl [dhū skeewl yundū, hin'dū].* (2) *shee bi goa'in daew'n dhū rod dheū, threew dhū red gaayt on dhū left han soyd ū)dhū rod.* (3) *sheewū ūnaew dhat choyld'z gon stroyt up tū dhū doar'ū ū)dhū rong haew's,* (4) *weū shee'l hap'n foynd dhat drungk'n dif wiz'nd fel'ū, ū)dhū nai'um ū Tumus.* (5) *wee au'l noa' ūm wel enaew [weri wel].* (6) *oa'nt dhū oa'l chap seewn tai'ch [laa'n] shee not tū deew dhat ūgin', poa'ū thing!* (7) *luok, tūgedh'ū, be'nt it treew?*

Notes.—(1) *mau dhū* belongs properly to D 19, on which Wood Ditton borders. (4) *nai'um* was *nai'm* at Cambridge.

COTTESMORE, Rt.

(4 nne. Oakham) dt. (EP. p. 255).

(1) *soa' oy sai', buot'iz, yū sey nuw dhūt oy)m royt ūbuwt dhaat lit'l gel kuom'ūn frām yon [yen] skeewl.* (2) *shey'z goa'ūn duw'n dhū roa'd dheū throo dhū red gai't on dhū left aan'd soyd ū)dhū wai'.* (3) *sheew'ar ūnuof' dhū choyld'z gon strait uop tū dhū duo'ar ū)dhū rong aew's,* (4) *weeū shey'l chans tū foynd dhat druongk'n def sriv'ld fel'ū, ū)dhū nai'm ū Tom'us.* (5) *wee au'l noa' im weri wel.* (6) *woo'nt dhe oa'ld chaap seewn tee'ch ū not tū doo it ūgin' [ūgen']. poa'ū thing!* (7) *loo'k, ai'nt it troo?*

Notes.—(1) *soa' sai'* with no vanish. (1) *sey* and (2) *shey* for *see, shee*, are M. encroachments. (5) *weri*, at least inclined that way, but not quite certain; *wit'iz* victuals was the only *w* word about which my informant was sure.

### D 19 = EE. = East Eastern.

This district contains the whole of the two counties of Nf. and Sf., generally known collectively as East Anglia. In intonation, the 'drant' of Nf. and the 'whine' of Sf. are well known, but like other intonations, they are difficult to understand, and practically impossible to symbolise. Nall (*Glossary*, p. 488) calls them "a shrill whining recitative, commonly called 'the Nf. drant' and 'the Sf. whine' (the latter the broader and more drawling intonation), the speaker's voice running up and down a half octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence." This gives very little information of any sort, and the exact meaning of the words is difficult to seize. This must therefore be left undescribed.

The transformation of O' into French *ue* is, next to the intonation, usually considered as characteristic of EE. Thus we expect to hear 555 *shue'* shoe. 556 *tue'* too. 560 *skue'l* school. 561 *blue'm* bloom.

562 *mus'n* moon. 564 *sus'n* soon. *kus'l* cool. *tus'l* tool. *stus'l* stool. 556 & 586 *tus dus'* to do. 588 *nus'n* noon. 589 *spus'n* spoon. *mue'ä* moor. 594 *bue't* boot. *ruet* root. When the vowel has been previously shortened, as in look, mother, Monday, book, took, good, blood, flood, stood, done, foot, soot, this change does not occur. Even the long vowel is occasionally unchanged, as in nose, floor. Now this change, whatever it may really be, is certainly very recent. The oldest English Latin Dictionary, the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' 1440, avowedly written in the English of this region, spells: schoo, scole, blome, mone, sone, brode (which does duty for both 'brood' and 'broad') coolynge, tool, stool, doon (inf. of *do*), noone, spone, moore, bote, rote, where it must be remembered that 'oo' at that time meant glossic *oa'* or *ao'*, that is, long 'ö,' and not the glossic *oo*. The writer therefore clearly pronounced all these words with long *oa'*, and it was not till the end of the xvth and during the xvi th century that these words came to have *oo'*. In pronouncing this vowel many persons begin with an open mouth, producing *oo'*, which commences with a sound vaguely like *uo* and ends with *oo*. This may possibly be the origin of the use of *eeu* in Cb. and w.Sf., and some sound like *ue* in e.Nf. and e.Sf. There is no doubt that those on whom I relied for Nf. and Sf. pron., with one exception, did use some variety of *ue*, and even began *ue* occasionally with the mouth open, producing a kind of *ëëue* (written briefly *ue'*) not unlike *eeu*. The exception was a gardener, native of, but long absent from, Kimberley (10 wsw. Norwich), who said *treoüth* truth, *teew* two, *truw* through, *sheewü* sure, *fyeowl* fool, *feww* few, or something which I so appreciated. It is remarkable that when Mr. Hallam was exploring the boundaries of the s. *suom* line 2 in nw. Nf., and even when he had long passed it, he never found any *ue* to record. But he found *shoo shoo'* shoe, *teew too'* too, *skoow'l skoaw'ol* school, *moo'n moaw'n* moon, *soo'n* soon, *deew doo'* do, *duon* done, *noo'n* noon. This is certainly very remarkable. My w.Sf. authority also repudiated *ue*, although he admitted it to be a Nf. sound, and said *teew* too, *noon'* noon, *truüth* truth. Now this *truüth* and the gardener's *treoüth* may really have been *troo'th*, and his *fyeowl*, *feww'*, with which analysis I was not satisfied at the time, may have been *foo'l*, *foo'*, with which, when I wrote from his dictation, I was not well acquainted. As this is a point which cannot be settled without a peregrination among the peasants of Nf. and Sf., to ascertain whether they say *ue*, *ue'*, *eeu*, or *oo'*, the question must for the present be left undecided; but in the meantime there is a suspicion that *ue*, *ue'* are frequently mishearings of ears accustomed to French sounds or their English appreciation. There is, however, a possibility

of their being developments of *oo*<sup>2</sup>, of which *eev* is almost certainly a form, and is prevalent in Cb. and w.Sf.

A- words have *e* *ae*, as *lae'm* lame, and ÆG, EG words have *ey* *ae'y*, at least in ne.Nf., as *nae'yl* nail.

A' words have *oa* without the vanish, as *boart* boat.

Many of the E- words have *e*, as *spe'k* speak.

Long I' words vary, as *uy*, *ahy*.

Long U' words also vary as *uw aew*, but the latter is most general.

R is treated as usual in the E. div., and 'v' is regularly *w*, at least in Nf. It is disputed in Sf., but as it exists in Nf. and Es., it cannot well be absent in Sf.

There are some peculiar words and uses. *Mawdhü* +*r*, or *mau* +*r* is applied to women of all ages, the contracted form being chiefly for young girls. It seems to be the same word as 'mother,' often called *modh-ü* here (not *mudh-ü* as usual), and is spelled 'moder' in both senses in the 'Promptorium.' *Bau* is applied to men of all ages, and even to women, but the word is not found in the 'Promptorium,' and its origin is uncertain. 'Together,' is used as the plural of *bau* in addressing several persons. This is also the case in Cb., where also *mau'dhü* is sometimes used. 'Come to mine,' i.e. my house, 'he LIVE there, he do,' are usages throughout the E. div.

i. The nw. variety is entirely in the mixed *som* region, both *sum* and *suo'm* are used. But the inhabitants are scarcely aware which is said. A woman of Middleton (5 se.King's Lynn) said *ku<sup>2</sup>p*, and her husband from Narborough (10 se.King's Lynn) said *kuo<sup>2</sup>p*, but they were not at all aware that they pronounced differently, till Mr. Hallam, with some difficulty, made them perceive it. In the following dt. from the last place named, *u* and not *uo*<sup>2</sup> is employed.

NARBOROUGH, Nf. (10 se.King's Lynn) dt. from a native. (EP. p. 263).

(1) *soa uy sai*, *tügidh-ü*, *look e-ü*, *yoo see nuw dhül uy)m ruyt übuw-t dhaat lit-l mau'dhü kum-ün främ skoo'l yun-dü*. (2) *shee)s goa-ün duwn dhü roa'd dhe-ü troo<sup>2</sup> dhü red gyai't on dhü left and suyd ü dhü wae y*. (3) *uy)l bi bloa'wd, dhü lit-l mau'dhür üs gaun' straeyt up tü)dhü)rong doo-ü [uws]*, (4) *we-ü shee)l verü luykli fuynd dhat drungk'n def fel-ü üs wi au'l kaw'l oaw'ld Tom, ee)s gyet'n luyk ü skyel-itn, tügidh-ü*. (5) *wi au'l noa'w him ver-u we'l*. (6) *wo'nt dhü oaw'ld chap soo'n tee'ch ü fü not tü doo' it en-i mo-ü, poo-ü mau'dhü!* (7) *look e-ü! it)s troo<sup>2</sup> wot uy se'd*.

Notes.—The following omitted words were pronounced afterwards: *mai'ts* mates, *gel* girl, *shoo<sup>2</sup>ü* sure, *chuyid* child, *chaa'ns* chance, *shrimps* *shruwd*, *nai'm* name, *thing*. The *uy* (or *u'y*) tended at times to *a'y* or *a<sup>2</sup>y*.



ii. ne.Nf. variety. Here and in s Nf. no *suom* or *suom* occurs, but only *sum*, so that the separation is very sharp. My information came from Stanhoe (8 sw. Wells-next-the-Sea), where only *sum* is used, but *suom* is found at Snettisham, only 8 w. Stanhoe, and at Hunstanton, only 8 nw. Stanhoe. The Nf. treatment of 'ou, ow' is peculiar, and Forby (East Anglian Glossary) recognises three forms, which he does not describe intelligibly. My informant recognised only two, apparently *u'w*, *w'w*, of these *u'w* is regular for A'W, and *w'w* for U', EOW, EA'W, thus: *shi sat oa'vü dhi fu'yr ü su'w'in ü pok-ut-hangküchü, ün dhi faa'dhü, hee went u'wt tü su'w dhi koaün*, she sat over the fire a sewing a pocket-handkerchief, and the father, 'he went out to sow the corn. The *w'w* approaches in sound to a faint *ow*, but I often found it difficult to distinguish it from *u'w*, though my informant never failed to feel and know the difference (EP. p. 268).

There were also two forms of I', the regular *u'y* and an occasional *aay*, *u'y*, which I could not classify, thus: *u'y* I, *chu'yld* child, *blu'ynd* blind, *gru'ynd* grind, *fu'ynd* find, *tu'ym* time (EP. p. 266).

O' was regularly *uo'*, *uo'* in my informant's pronunciation, yet Mr. Hallam heard *oo'* at Stanhoe.

ÆG was regularly *ae'y*, as *nae'yl* nail.

'Thr-' became *tr*, as *tree trip'üni tridz*, three threepenny threads.

W was always used for *v*, but not conversely.

The following especial words, besides a complete wl. and phrases, were dictated by my informant (EP. p. 264):

*wu'n*, *tu'e*, *tree*, *fu'w'ü*, *fu'yv*, *sik* (not *siks*), *sav'n*, *ae't*, *nu'yyn*, *tan*,  
*lav'n*, *twalv*, *thu't'i*, *hu'ndrüd*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,  
30, 100.

*hee u'ld ü stuon at)üm*, he hurled a stone at them.

*fae't lit'l mau'dhü*, fete (pretty) little girl.

*lat'ü*, *noavam'bü*, *disam'bü*, *tam'pü*, *brad ün chee'z*, letter, November, December, temper, bread and cheese.

*w'w d)yu fe'ü tü due'*? how do you fare to do? This 'fare,' the same word as in 'farewell,' is in very common use in a variety of senses.

*ü re'ü fantee'g*, *ü fu'w brauth*, a rare state of mind, a few (some) broth.  
*ru'f*, *a hau'n ü bee'ü—kmaadhü*, *wae'yz*, roof, a horn of beer—(to horses) come-hither, (go) ways.

*chach'mün*, *ü lai's ü baa'dz*, *ü lai'sh ü hu'wndz*, churchmen, a leash of birds, a leash of hounds.

To which may be added the following dt.

STANHOE (*Stan'ü*) dt. (EP. p. 264).

(1) *soa aay saey, maets, yu'w see nu'w dhüt aay)m ru'yt übu'wt dhaat: lit'l mau'dhü ku'm'ün from dhü skue'l yon'dü.* (2) *shee')s ügoa'ün du'won dhü roa'wd dhai'ü, true' dhü red gyet on dhu left haan'd su'yd üv dhü waey.* (3) *su'e'ür ünuf' dhü mau'dhü hü gon stracy't u'p tü dhü doo'är ü dhü rong w'ws,* (4) *wai'ü shee'l chaa'ns tü faaynd dhat dru'ngk'n def shriv'ld fu'l'ü ü dhü no'ym a Tom'us.* (5) *wee au'l nu'w im wer'i wel.* (6) *woa'nt dhü oaw'ld chyp sue'n tai'ch ü not tü due')it ügen', puo'ü thing!* (7) *luok'ü, ai'nt it true'?*

iii. s.Nf. variety. The differences between this and the last are almost none. I give examples which were dictated to me in and about Norwich in 1868. I was unable to hear the distinctions *aay w'y w'y, u'w u'w*, and write simply *uy, uw*, and also *ue* for *ue'* (EP. p. 276).

1. *uy sai', bau, due yue see dhat dhü mai'vish nap'in dhat dhü dodmün on ü ston'?* I say, mate, do you see that there thrush napping that there snail on a stone? *Yue* should probably be *yuw*.
2. A. *doa'n'sün hul'in!* don't stand (go on) hurling (i.e. throwing, the word commonly used).  
 B. *hue')s ü hul'in?* who is a-hurling?  
 A. *'yuw wüs ü hul'in,* 'you was a-hurling.  
 B. *'uy wau'nt ü hul'in,* 'I was)not a-hurling.  
 A. *tel yuw yü 'wuz, fau yuw hit mü in dhü uy widh ü gue'zbüri,* tell you you was, for you hit me in the eye with a goose-berry. [The *ue'* in the last word extra long.]
3. *wau't ü yü goa'in tü dhü faa' fau, bau, widh dhem dhü ship?* What are you going to the fair for, mate, with them there sheep?
4. *dhü ship is plan'yan wen it fe'ü tue bee kaaynd ü dux'i.* The sheep is 'plaignant' when it fares to be kind of dizzy. This *kaaynd ü*, usually written 'kinder,' is the origin of the American word so written.
5. *uy wau'nt yü, hee ka'nt du)t.* I warrant you, he can't do)it.
6. *doo't raa'n, bau? yes, it due'.* Does it rain, mate? yes, it does.
7. A. *waa' dao'nt yü paa')mee dhat)dhü tue' pae'w'nd yü ao')mee fü dhem dhü tue' ship?* Why don't you pay)me that there two pound you owe)me for them there two sheep?

- B. *uy dao'nt ao' yuw nao' tus' paew'nd.* I don't owe you no two pound.
- A. *yuw dus'*, you do. [Goes on smoking.]
- B. *uy)d nok dhut dhü puyp aew't ü yo'ü maew'th, if uy daa'ü!* I'd knock that there pipe out of your mouth, if I dare.
- A. *aa'! yuw)ü daa'k ünuf, Hin'dri, bau, yuw)ü blak ünuf, yuw wuod, ai' yuw daa'ü, but yuw daa'sünt.* Ah! you are dark enough, Andrew, mate, you are black enough, you would if you dare, but you durst'nt. [Bangs down his fist, upsets table and breaks glasses.]
- B. *dou, bau, yuw)v dun')it naew', ai'nt)yü? yuw'l hav tü pae' fü dhat naew', bau.* There, mate, you've done it now, haven't you? you'll have to pay for that now, mate. [Fierce altercation, during which my informant said that he escaped.]
8. Street cries heard repeatedly at Norwich: *naiüü blao'tüz eeu, fahyn bloat'üz, yaa'müth bloaytüz.* New bloaters here, fine bloaters, Yarmouth bloaters. There were three different vendors, and each pronounced 'bloaters' differently. *meeülk! muülk foyn!* milk, milk fine.

iv. e.Sf. variety. The difference from Nf. is here very slight. The following was dictated to me:

FRAMLINGHAM (9 ne. Woodbridge), WOODBRIDGE, AND STOWMARKET  
(16 ne. Woodbridge). (EP. p. 279.)

(1) *ucl, naa'bü, yuw ün hee mü buoth laa'f, huot' ke'ü?* (2) *fuot' men daay koz dhe'ü laa'ft üt, wee' nao', daoünt wee?* (3) *jes hoat'd yü noyz, bau'ü.* (4) *ü)m saa'tin aay heeüd üm sai'ü, dhat ü did, suot'ür ünwo'.* (5) *dhüt dhü yung'gist sun hizself, ü greüt buoy ü naayün, nuot')s faa'dhüz roays dheer ün dhen, ün aa'd trust)üm tü speük dhü true'th en'i de'y, dhat a wuod.* (6) *ün dh)ao'd wuom'ün asel'f ül tel en'i on)yü, ef you)ül oan'i ask)ü, oan't shee?* (7) *tue' ü threes taaynz uov'ü,* (8) *haew, we'ür ün wen she faew'nd dhü drungk'n bee't shee kaw'l ü haebünd.* (9) *shee see im üdh ür aon aayz üle'ün strocht on dhü graew'nd in is Sun'di klooz, kloos bi dhü doo'ür ü dhü aow's daew'n ügin' dhü kaw'nür ü dhü le'ün hin'dü.* (11) *un dhat dhe'ü hap'nd jes ün shee ün ü daa'tür in law kum thruw dhü bakyaad aa'tü dhai')d hung aow't dhü wet klooz, wun wash'ün de'ü,* (12) *waayl dhü kii'l wüz ü baaylün fü tee.* (13) *ün dii yü noaw? any niv'ü hee'üd noa moo'ür, ün aay dae'nd went nudh'ü, dhe'ü naew'!* (14) *ün soaw' ü)m ü gea'ün haem tü oyp'ü. gnod naayl.*

The following brief examples were dictated to me, together with a full wl. from Southwold (12 sw.Lowestoft on the coast) (EP. p. 284).

1. *mul'ü pø'üz, gue'zbrez, rau'sbrez*, mellow (always used for ripe) pears, gooseberries, raspberries.
2. *aa' yuw ügaw'n tü chuch tüde'y?* are you a-going to church to-day?
3. *wus'z dhat? dhü ne'üskünül skue'l te'üchü*, who's that? the National School teacher.
4. *ü ge'ül früm dhü suthe'üst, shey's drip'un wat, ey wau'nt*, a gale from the South-East, she's dripping wet, I warrant.
5. *ha' yuw sin maay yung)ün? hey)ü bin ü plai'yün ün troo'ntün is mau'nün*, have you seen my young 'un? he has been a-playing and truanting this morning.
6. *list, wuol)yü, put dhis kil'ü in dhü wesh'üs, ün git dhü big baaylü fü dhü sue'p*, listen, will you, put this cooler (washtub) in the washhouse, and get the big boiler for the soup.
7. *ey uld ü stuon ügin' dhu bau'z ün mau'z*, he hurled a stone against the boys and girls.
8. *aay)m ügaw'n ümaa'ketün tünaay't wi maay oaw'd man, ey's ut iz le'g*, I'm a going a-marketing to night with my old man, he)z hurt his leg.
9. *maay mudh'ü kap mey t)uom tü nus dhü be'übi*, my mother kept me at)home to nurse the baby.
10. *wus ün 'at, t)ent noa' foa't ü maayn, git ü trip'üni trid, ün doa'nt tred oav'ü dhü trosh'ül*, worse than that, it is not no fault of mine, get a threepenny thread, and don't tread over the threshold.

v. w.Sf. The following abridged cs. is from dictation :

PAKENHAM (5 e.ne. Bury St. Edmund's) (EP. p. 287).

(1) *wel, bau, yuw ün hii mü ba'oth ün yü la'f. heew ke'ü?* (2) *feew fao'ks dahy threew bin la'ft a't, wee noa' dhat doa'nt us, tügidh'ü? laaykli bee)üt?* (3) *jest huw'd yü nahyz, tügidh'ü.* (4) *ahy)m sa'atin ü hee'üd üm sa', 'dhat ü ded, seew'ü ünuw',* (5) *dhüt dhü yung'es sun inself ü grit boy ü nahyn yür wud, noa'd iz faa'dhüz tung üt wunst, ün ah'y)d trust 'hee tü spe'k dhü tru'öth en'i daay, 'dhaat ü wuod.* (6) *ün dhü wud uom'ün hüself ül tel en'i on yü, ef yuw)l oan'i aks'ü, see ef shü doa'nt,* (7) *teew ü threew tahymz ov'ü,* (8) *haew we'ü ün won shee faew'n dhaat' drungkn' be'st she kau'l ü ma'n.* (9) *shu see him ov ür aon' ahyz le'in strecht ü dhü graew'n in üz guod Sun'di koa't, kloos ügin' dhü dau'r ü dhü haew's, daew'n ü dhü kau'nür ü hin laayn.* (11) *ün dhaat' hap'n üz shee ün ü duw'tülüw kum threew dhü bak yaa'd*

*früm hang'in aew't dhü wet kloa'z üv ü wau'shin daay, (12) taaym dhü kit'l wär ü baaylin fü to. (13) ün ahy oa'nt tel noa' lahys, ü niv'ü laa'nt nü mau' nü dhis, ün ü doa'nt wont teow nudh'ü, dhe'ü naew'!* (14) *ün soa' ahy)m ügoo'in hao'm tü git mü sup'ü. guod nahyt, tügidh'ü.*

The great difference between this and the e.Sf. was recognised by my informant. In the first place there is no *us*, at most *eew*, as *teow* two, *heew* who, or only *oo* as *noon* noon for *nusen*. In the case of *truo'üth* truth, Southwold had *troa'üth*. *duw'tüluw*, for daughter-in-law, is a very singular formation. The conversion of Southwold *le'un ne'üm*, lane name, into *laay'n naay'm*, although exactly what happens in Ht., is remarkable, because Cb., which lies between, has no such change. The e.Sf. A' words *huom huol*, home whole, are now *hao'm hoal'*. The e.Sf. EA words *oa'd*, old hold, and *toa'd* told, become *uw'd*, *huw'd*, *tuw'd*. The w.Sf. *sa' üwa'* say away, seems to be a narrowing of the older form *saa' üwaa'*, on the way to *sai' üwai'* as in rec. sp. The constructions 'don't us, trust he, be it,' are S. usages, for which it is difficult to account. My informant had no knowledge of S. usages.

## IV.

THE MIDLAND DIVISION OF ENGLISH  
DIALECT DISTRICTS.

This comprises D 20 to D 29, all the country lying between the n. b. of the W., S. and E. div. and the northern *dheeth* line 5, stretching right across England from sea to sea. The M. counties, which occupy this large tract of country, are first Li., which is quite distinct in character from the rest (see D 20 below); secondly, the NM. (North Midland) group, s. and m.La., n.Db., s. and sw.Yo., D 21, 22, 23, and 24; thirdly, the MM. (Mid Midland) group, Ch., n.St., s.Db. and Nt., D 25, 26, 27; and fourthly, the SM. (South Midland) counties, containing portions of Fl. and Dn. in Wales, e.Sh., m. and s.St., n.Wo., w.Wa., Le., D 28, 29. The last three sections are closely related, yet there is no one positive character by which even these can be distinguished. Negatively all four sections are marked by the absence of the characters which distinguish the S., W., E., and N. divisions, so that in passing from any one of these divisions into any part of the M., the traveller feels that he has come among a new race of people.

There are some peculiar vowels and vowel fractures which are of great importance, excluding D 20, Li., where the vowel fractures are numerous, but of another character altogether. The vowel  $u^2$  we have already met with, but it is peculiarly characteristic of the M. div., and the only peculiarity common to all the counties. But as it extends s.-wards to line 2, into parts of S. and E. div., and n.-wards into the N. div., it cannot be esteemed a mark of M., as against them. But beyond the n.b. of M. in D 30, it is replaced by  $uo^1$ , the common received 'u' in 'pull' *puol*. Indeed the change probably occurs in the n.m. parts of D. 24, but as  $uo^1 uo^2$  are so commonly confused, I am not able to speak with certainty. We find  $uo^2$  occurring in the w. and s. of D 24, and  $uo^1$  in the EN. or D 30.

The vowel fractures are  $éé$  or  $ee^2$ , and  $óó$  or  $oo^2$ , and their varieties, and the varieties of the diphthongs *aay*, *aaw*. The fracture  $éé$  or  $ee^2$  consists in beginning with  $é$  and passing on to  $ee$ , so that fully written

it would be *i'ëë*, and might also be written *iy*, which will here be used. When the speaker has once begun the sound too deep, he or those who learn from him are ready to take it deeper, and thus the series *iy, ey, aey, ay, a'y=a'y, aay, ahy, auy*, is generated with numerous intermediates. All these forms exist in M. speech, as substitutes for an original *I'*. But that is not all. As in the E. we found *ey* generated from *e'ü*, so here we have the reverse, and *aay* generates *aaü*, and then the *ü* being worn away, simple *aa'* results, and this may become *au'*. We have therefore the extraordinary result of *aa* or *au* representing *I'*, see D 22.

The Ws. *E'=ai*, *e'* produced *ee*, possibly by a process like *e' eü ey iy ee*, of which we find no trace, though we know that the change of *ai'* or *e'* to *ee* was constantly going on in the xvth century, and the use of both *ai'* and *ee'* in neighbouring forms of speech, in such a word as 'speak' *spai'k spee'k*, is constantly found in the M. div. From *ee* then we get *iy, ey, aey*, beyond which the evolution does not go. But in *aey* we have reached a form of *E'* which is also a form of *I'*, as in *graeyn, waeysf*, green, wife, both common in M.

One of the most striking M. changes is limited to D 25, 26, 29. The A- naturally produces *ai'*, but in a great part of Ch. this *ai'* passes into *ee*. On the other hand *ÆG*, *EG*, very commonly pass over to *ee*, although some *ai'* remains. Thus in some parts of Ch. 'tale, tail' are distinguished as *tai'l, tee'l* respectively, in other parts they are confused as *tee'l*, as in received speech they are confused as *tai'l* or *tai'yl*. Taken in conjunction with the change of *E'*, *EO'*, into *ey*, or *aey*, this produces to a Londoner the effect of 'saying' with the eyes and 'secing' with the lips, instead of the reverse.

The intermediate forms of the change of Ws. *U'* to *aaw* are preserved in the N. div., and will be there considered. But beginning with *aaw* we find many changes. First *aa* may undergo a change to *a'*, and next *aa*, *a'* may be 'narrowed' to *uu*, *u*, so that we have *aaw, a'w, uuw, uw*. Of these *aaw* and *uuw* are very provincial forms, coexisting in D 21, and *a'w, uw* are both common received pronunciations. Then the *öö* (=the diphthongal *w*) may be worn to *ü*, so that *aaw* produces *aaü* with the finer forms *a'ü, aeü, eü*, all found. After this the *ü* may be entirely dropped, and *aa', a', ae'*, result. Thus 'house' may become *aa's*, as in Leeds, D 24, or *a's, ae's*, in s.La., D 22. We have therefore *U'* and *I'* both falling into *aa'* in existent varieties, in which transformation nothing but observation would make us believe. Instead, however, of *ü* being dropped, it may fall into *ɨ* (written *y* in diphthongs), so that *aaɨ, aay*, results, and one of the common forms of *I'* becomes the common form of *U* in Ch. and n.St., D 25. To hear

*hous* called *aa's* in D 24, *a's* or *ae's* in D 22, and *aays* in D 25, without the slightest trace of the original U'=oo, is strikingly strange. But these are every-day habits not thought strange at all on the spot.

The O short is apt to develope into *aoŷ*, and this to become *aoy*, so that 'coalhole' occasionally in D 22 and frequently in D 24 becomes *kaoyl-haoyl*, generally confused with *kauyl-hauyl*, but really not so broad. This is very characteristic of the clothing districts of s.Yo. in D 24.

But some of the most remarkable changes arise from O' as in 'moon, spoon.' We have to take it in the form *oo'*, which it generally reached in the xvth and xvith centuries, and like as the changes of E', after becoming *ee*, differ from those of I', which was originally *ee*, so the changes of this *oo'* representing O' differ from those due to U', which was originally *oo'*. A few words, such as 'two, who,' becoming *oo'* from original A'=aa', follow the same changes. The origin of all the changes also lies in an incorrect beginning of the vowel. But this time it is begun too high, instead of too low. Just as in D 19, which the reader should consult (p. 60), the mouth is too wide open for *oo*, and hence a strange sound not unlike *eo* at first hearing is produced, which I here write *oe²*, rapidly falling into *oo*. The result, written *oo* or *oo²*, is a very unstable combination, striking the ear at different times as *ēoo*, *ŷoo*, *uōō*, *uuōō*, and actually so taken and appropriated in neighbouring districts, and by different speakers in the same district. In D 19 we found the confusion was rather with *eeio*, *ue'*. The last confusion does not seem to occur in the M. districts. The word for 'she' in s.La., Db., Ch., is generally written 'hoo.' There is of course no *h*, and the *oo* is rare. The common form is *oo²* in s.La., n.Db. and Ch. But *uw* is the form in s.Db., and *iw* in Le., thus 'hoo, moon' become *oo'*, *oo²*, *uw*, *iw*, and *moo'n*, *moo²'n*, *muwn*, *miwn*.

The aspirate, continually preserved by dialect writers used to the received 'hour, honour,' is as much ignored in all words by dialect speakers, as it is in these two by all 'polite' speakers. There is no sign of its being left out. It is merely treated as non-existent. And this absence of aspirate extends into non-dialect speaking classes in the M. div. A few put the aspirate in wrongly, but this is comparatively rare. Of course 'wh' is called *w*. This penetrates everywhere, being quite received speech in the S. This, however, is not the omission of an aspirate, but the use of a 'voiced' for a 'voiceless' letter, as *v* for *f*, thought so strange in D 4.

The letter R before a vowel is very slightly trilled, but when it does not precede a vowel, I cannot detect any trill at all. The Midland people consider that they pronounce it as a consonant both



before and after a vowel, and not as an *ä*. It is so little felt as a consonant by the listener, that as a rule I am unable to detect it more than in London speech. If the reverted *r*<sup>s</sup> has the tip of the tongue brought a little more forward so as not to point either to the throat or lips, we get the 'point rise' *r*<sup>r</sup>, and if it is then flattened-down pointing to the teeth, we produce an interruption of sound which I write *r*<sup>o</sup>, and call 'flat *r*.' The whole tongue is higher than for *u* (not *uu*, that is *u*<sup>i</sup> not *u*<sup>a</sup>), but flat or level, and hence the sound of *u* is checked. This I imagine to be the M. *r*, if such a thing distinct from *u* exists. It is quite certain that a Londoner may treat the M. *r* as he treats his own (slightly trilled before a consonant, omitted after *aa*, *au*, and not distinct from *ü*, *u*, after other vowels), without being in the slightest degree unintelligible or foreign. But in deference to Mr. Hallam, my chief M. authority, who considers the M. 'r' identical with the usual 'standard' *r* (if there is one), I shall here write this *r* as simple *r* when not before a vowel, and shall use *ür*, *ur*, *uur*, where I only hear *ü*, *u*, *uu*. In some cases Mr. Hallam omits the *r* when not preceding a vowel. In Li., D 20, no *r* whatever seems to be recognised as distinct from *ü*. I doubt whether *r* can be recognised in Le. In s.Yo. it is certainly quite lost after *aa*, *au*, *uu*.

The only point of construction to which attention need be drawn is the use of the verbal plural in *-en*, usually contracted to *-n* after a vowel, and much used in a contracted form with auxiliaries, thus *wi noa'n*, we know, *aan' yoa?* have you? *wuon dhi?* will they? *duon wi?* do we? This verbal pl. in *-en* is regular in the w. parts of M., but decreases in frequency as we proceed e. In Le. and Nt. it has almost disappeared, in the m. of D 24 it is not used, in the w. and s. of D 24 there are traces of it, but there are none in D 20, Li. On the other hand, it is strong in D 14, which is not in the M. div. at all, and is in other respects unlike M. This verbal pl. in *-en*, although thus preserved in the M. div. and in D 14, is not a sign of distinct dialect, it is merely a survival, a part of our old language, which has been lost elsewhere, and hence must not be insisted upon as a character. In this respect it is like *uo*, *oo* for U, U', which were universal in the xiv<sup>th</sup> century.

The definite article is *dhü dhi* in D 20, 28, 29. In D 24 it is almost always *t*' suspended, that is, the tongue is kept for a sensible time in the position for *t* without any sound being heard. This effect is, when possible, produced by hanging on a *t* to the preceding letter, and pausing upon it without dropping the tongue, and without ceasing to make an effort to utter voice, so that when the tongue is removed to another position, there is a perceptible influence of the

preceding *t* position. Thus *int kaart* is quite different from *in)t kaart* or *in tū kaart*, and we may even have this *t* initial as *tkaart*, where the *t*, though absolutely mute, becomes effective by its alteration of the glide from *k* on to the next vowel. Similarly *in)t aas* in the house (Leeds), is distinct from *int aas*, or *in taas*, and *t aas* is distinct from *taas*. It is only by hearing this *t* in actual use that its peculiar character can be felt. But the key to the whole is that 'suspension' is marked by the grave accent.

In D 21, 22, 25, the normal form of the article is voiceless *tʰ*, which produces an audible hiss without any admixture of voice, as *tʰ)maan*, *tʰ)dug*, *tʰ)as*, the man, the dog, the house (sw.La.). But this custom is often varied by using *dh* before vowels and voiced consonants, in pronouncing which no *ə* must be inserted, thus *dh)maan*, *dh)dug*, *dh)as*. The use of *dh*, *dhi*, is exceptional.

The verb substantive is 'I am,' usually *aw)m*, *o)m*, and this forms a marked distinction in the n. parts of M., as against the 'I is,' *as)z*, of the N. div. in n.La. and Yo. The 'I be' of the S. is not much used, except in the negative 'I be not,' *aa)bai'nt*. And the form 'I are' is apparently unknown.

In vocabulary note the use of 'hoo' for 'she' in D 21, 22, 25, 26, variously pronounced as *oo*, *oo'*, *uuc*, *iw*, in different districts, and its change into *shoo shoa shū* in D 24, and finally *shes* elsewhere. It is very common, however, to use *uw*, usually accepted as *ur* (*r=r<sup>10</sup>*), and written 'her,' and considered as the acc. case used for the nom. It is possible that this is not the case, and 'hoo, shoo, her,' *oo'*, *shoo*, *ur*, may all be phonetic descendants of the Ws. 'heó' having the same meaning.

These preliminary remarks will prepare the reader for the following detailed explanations and illustrations of the districts separately.

### D 20 = BM. = Border Midland.

This district comprises the whole co. of Li. and nothing more. It is homogeneous in pron. except that a small portion of n.Li. lies to the n. of the s. *hoos* line 6, in which all the U' words are pronounced with *oo*, whereas in the rest of Li. they are pronounced with *ou*, in one of the forms *aeu*, *uuc*, *asw*, *ahw*, *ow*. My authorities being persons of education, and hence only imitating dialect speakers, are not quite agreed as to which form is general. It is usual to consider three varieties, i. s.Li., up to a little n. of Sleaford (11 ne.Grantham), ii. m.Li., thence to the s. *hooss* line 6, iii. n.Li., n. of the last to the Humber.

The m.Li. is interesting as being the region to which Lord Tennyson's Li. poems refer, except that the Northern Farmer Old Style was, after writing, altered in the U' words, which were made intentionally to have *oo*, though there are some slips.

The great and marked character of Li. *pron.* is the abundance of fractures. Nearly every word is liable to have its vowel shared with *ü*. This Lord T. writes 'ä' thus 'daäy, weeäk, boäth,' meaning *dai'ü* or *de'ü*, *wee'ük*, *boa'üth*, day, weak, both, and sounding so far as the vowel is concerned precisely as rec. 'dare, fear, more,' when the latter is not called *maw'ü*. This is so much the case that Li. people themselves, who always treat 'r' in the same way when they do not entirely omit it, in order to convey the Li. pronunciation of 'day, weak, both,' write in an 'r,' thus *dair*, *weerk*, *boarth*, was sent me as the proper glossic representation of these words. These fractures are by the natives considered only as 'drawls.' The Li. man speaks slowly and heavily, but drawling should only mean continuing the vowels for some time, not sliding off into an entirely new vowel.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE CWL.

The following word list is compiled from two, both given me *vivâ voce*, one from the s. and one from the n. Where not otherwise specified the *pron.* is common to both regions, and may be inferred also to prevail in m.Li.; when a word was contained in only one and not both of the original lists, n. or s. is prefixed. Only a selection of the words contained in those lists is given, and it must not be supposed that when a *pronun.* is marked n. or s., it does not also occur in s. or n. respectively, but merely that my information is deficient. Throughout, *e*, *uo* mean *e<sup>3</sup>*, *uo<sup>3</sup>*; *h* is written in when given me, but should properly, I believe, be always omitted; and +*r* at the end means that *r* is added when a word beginning with a vowel follows (EP. pp. 291, 313).

A- 4 s. *tek*, n. *ta'k te'ük* take. 5 s. *mek*, n. *ma'k me'ük* make. *te'ül* tale. *le'üm* lame. 21 *ne'üm* name.

A: 43 *ha'nd* hand. 56 *wesh* wash.

A: or O: 58 n. *fra'* from. 64 n. *rong* wrong.

A' 67 s. *goa*, n. *goa'ü* go. 74 *too* two. 76 *too'üd* a toad. s. *moo'ü+r*, n. *moa'ü+r* more. 86 s. *oo'üts*, n. *oa'üts wots* oats. 92 s. *noa*, n. *nau'* to know.

A': 104 s. *roo'üd*, n. *roa'üd* a road. 113 s. *hul*, n. *oa'ül* whole [h in s. always pronounced in this word]. 115 s. *hum oo'üm*, n. *oa'üm* home. s. *boo'ün*, n. *boa'ün* bone. s. *nuon*, n. *noa'ün* none. 124 s. *stoo'ün*, n. *stoa'ün* a stone.

Æ- 138 *fe'üdhü+r* father. 142 s. *snaayl* [commonest], n. *oneel*, s.n. *mo'ül* snail. 143 *te'ül* tail. 152 s. *waat'ü+r*, n. *wa't'ü+r* water.

Æ: 161 s. *dai*, n. *de'ü* day. 172 *gres* grass.

Æ'- 182 n. *see'ü* sea. 183 *tee'üch* teach. s. *ree'üd* read. s. *lee'üv* leave. 190 s. *kee* key. 193 s. *tlee'ün* clean. 194 *eni* any. 195 *meni* many. s. *chee'üz* cheese. 200 *wce'üt* wheat.

Æ': 205 s. *thred thrid*, n. *thres'üd* thread. *tle'ü* clay. 213 s. *ai'dhü+r*, s.n. *e'üdhü+r* either. s. *de'ül*, n. *dee'ül* deal=portion. 218 s. *shee'üp* sheep. 223 s. *dhee'ü+r* there.

E- 232 s. *bre'ük*, n. *bree'ük* break. 233 *spee'ük* speak. s. *wee'üv* weave. 241 *re'ün* rain. 243 n. *ple'ü* play. 251 *mee'üt* meat.

E: 261 s. *se'ü* say. 262 *ice'ü* way. 265 s. *stre'üt*, n. *strai't* straight.

E'- 290 s. *hee* he. 299 s. *gree'ün* green. 300 s. *keep* keep.

E': 305 *hoy* high. 312 s. *hee'ü+r* here. 314 *hee'üd* heard.

EA- 320 s. *kaa+r*, n. *ke'ü+r* to care.

EA: s. *laaf*, n. *la'f* laugh. 324 s. *e'üt* eight. 326 *oa'd* old. 328 *koa'd* cold. s.n. *kau'f*, n. *kaa'f* a calf. 334 *e'üf* half. 335 *au'l* all. 346 s. *ge'üt*, n. *ye'üt* gate.

EA'- 341 s. *hed*, s.n. *hee'üd* head. 348 s. *ahy* eye. 349 s. *frew* few.

EA': 350 s.n. *dee'üd*, s. *ded* dead. 351 s. *led*, n. *lee'üd* lead [metal]. 353 s. *bred* bread. 355 s.n. *dee'üf*, s. *def* deaf. 357 s. *dhuf*, n. *dhoa'ü* though. 360 s. *tee'üm* team. *bee'ün* bean. 366 s. *gre'üt* grit, n. *gree'üt* great. s. *deth*, n. *dee'üth* death.

EI- 372 n. *aay ai'* aye.

EO: 390 s.n. *shuod*, s. *shuold* should. s. *yuong* young. 396 s. *wuk* work. 399 s. *broyt*, n. *braayt* bright. 402 *laa'n* learn. s. *staa+r* star.

EO'- 411 s. *thre*, s.n. *hee'üd* three. 412 s. *shoe'* she. 420 s. *fu'o'ü+r* four.

EO': 424 s. *ruof* rough. 425 s. *lahyt* light. 426 s. *fahyt*, n. *feyt* fight. 428 s. *see'* see. 430 *frend* friend. 436 s. *treew* true.

EY- 438 s. *doy*, n. *dee'* die.

I- 440 s. *wee'ük* week. s. *oy'vi*, n. *aay'vin* ivy. s. *stoyl*, n. *stee'l* stile. 446 s. *noyn*, n. *naayn* nine. 449 s. *git* to get.

I: 452 s. *ahy*, n. *aay* [and *ü* unemphatic] I. 458 s. *noyt*, n. *nee't* night. 459 *royt* right. 465 *sich* such. 466 s. *choyld*, n. *chaayld* be'ün child. 477 s. *foynd*, n. *find* to find. 485 s. *dhis'l* thistle.

I'- 494 s. *toym*, n. *taaym* time.

I': 500 s. *loyk*, n. *laayk* like. 502 s. *foyv*, n. *faayv* five. s.n. *woyf*, n. *waayf* *wahyf* wife. 506 *wuomün* woman. s. *woyl* while.

O- 519 s. *ov'ü+r* over. 522 *op'n* open. 524 s. *wuld*, n. *woa'üld* [commoner] *waald* world.

O: 526 s.n. *kof*, s. *kuof* 'cough. 527 s. *bau't*, n. *buuct* bought. 528 s. *thau't* *thoa't*, n. *thuuwt* thought. 531 s. *dau'lü+r*, n. *duuctü+r* daughter. 532 s. *koo'ül*, n. *koa'ül* coal. s. *hoo'ül*, n. *hoa'ül* hole. 538 *wuod* would. 550 s. *wud*, n. *wod* word.

O'- 555 s. *shoo'* shoe. 557 s. *too'* too. *loo'k* look, s. *muodh'ü+r* mother. 562 s. *moo'ün* the moon. 564 s. *soo'ün* soon. *wodh'ü+r* other.

O': 569 *boo'k* book. 571 *guod'* good. 572 *bluod'* blood. 579 s. *nuof*, n. *ümf* eg., *üncew'* pl., enough. n. *suuct* sought. s. *koo'ül* cool. 586 s. *doo'* to do. 587 *duon'* done. 588 s. *noo'ün* noon. 597 s. *suot'*, n. *soo't* soot.

U- 599 s. *übuov'*, n. *üboo'n* above. *luov'* love. 601 s. *facwl*, n. *foo'l* fowl. 603 s.n. *kuom'*, s. *ku'm* come. 605 s. *suon'* or *suon'* son. 506 s. *doo'ü+r* door. 607 n. *buot'ü+r* butter.

U: 612 *suom'* some. 615 s. *paewnd*, n. *puon'd* pound. 616 s. *graewnd*, n. *gruon'* ground. 619 s. *faewnd*, n. *fuon'* found. 629 *suon'* sun. 632 *uop'* up. 633 *kuop'* cup. 639 s. *duos't* dust.

U'- 640 s. *kaew*, n. *koo'* cow. 641 s. *haew*, n. *oo'* how. 643 s. *naew*, n. *num* now. 645 s. *duov'* dove. s. *baew* *boo* to bow. 653 *buot'* but.

- U': 658 s. *daewn*, n. *doon* down. 659 s. *taewn*, n. *too'n* town. 663 s. *haeww* *aeuwünz*, n. *hoo's* house houses. 667 s. *aewt*, n. *oo't* out.
- Y- 673 s. *muoch'*. 677 *drahy* dry. 679 s. *chuch'*, n. *chech* church.
- Y: 684 s. *brig* bridge. s. *mahynd* mind. s. *wus'*, n. *wos* worse. 701 s. *fus't*, n. *fost* first.
- Y'- 706 s. *wahy*, n. *waay* why.
- Y': 709 s. *fahyü+r*, n. *faayü+r* fire. 712 s. *mahys*, n. *naays* mice.
- A. n. *laad'* lad. *tre'üd* trade. 737 n. *me'üt* mate.
- E. *skree'üm* scream.
- I. 756 s.n. *erimp*. n. *simp* occ., *shrimp*. 758 *gel* girl [*uwensh* more used].
- O. 761 s. *loo'üd*, n. *loa'üd* load.
- U. n. *juog* jug. *juomp'* jump.
- A.. 811 *ple'üs* place. 813 *be'ük'n* bacon. 824 s. *chee'ü+r* chair. s. *tre'ün* train. 847 s. *de'ünjü+r* danger. 852 s. *e'üpün*, n. *a'p'üm* apron.
- E.. 888 *saa'tin* certain. 890 s. *bee'üst* *bee'üs* beast. 894 s. *disee'üv* deceive. 895 s. *risee'üv* receive.
- I.. s. *nahys*, n. *naayst* nice. s. *fahyn* fine.
- O.. *stuof'* stuff. 916 s. *won'yün* onion. 920 s. *poyn't* point. 925 s. *vovs* voice. 929 s. *kwo'kümbü+r*, n. *koo'kümbü+r* cucumber. 939 s. *klus'*, n. *lloa'üs* close. 940 s.n. *koo'üt* coat. s. *foo'ül* fool. 955 s. *daewt*, n. *doo't* doubt.
- U.. 969 s. *shoo'ü+r*, n. *soo'ü+r* sure.

It will be seen from this list, dictated by persons living 45 miles apart, that, except for U' words the pron. is practically identical. Varieties like *oa'ü*, *oo'ü*, are insignificant. Even *oo'üts* and *wots* for oats are concurrent forms, *oo* and *w*, *ü* and *o* representing each other, sometimes with the same speaker. In the case of n. *neet*, s. *noyt*, the older form is preserved in the n., as it is also in m.Li. My especial s. informant used a very marked *oy aew* for I' U', but that was, in the case of *oy* for *ahy*, an approximation to the other M. dialects, and in case of *aew*, to the E. div.

As we shall see that the opposite coast of the Humber has also *oo'* for U' and many fractures, it is interesting here to note the great difference in the fractures at Brigg, Li., and s.Holderness, Yo., on the opposite side of the Humber. In the following list b. and h. prefixed to the glossic signifies Brigg and Holderness respectively (EP. p. 310).

- A- b. *me'üd*, h. *mee'üd* made. b. *te'ül*, h. *tee'ül* tale. b. *thaw'*, h. *thow* thaw.
- A' b. *noa'ü*, h. *nee'ü* no, adv. b. *toa'ü*, h. *tee'ü* toe. b. *soa'ü*, h. *see'ü* so. b. *st'roa'ük*, h. *sthroo'ük* stroke. b. *oa'ük*, h. *yaak'* oak. b. *oa'üm*, h. *wom* home.
- O. b. *foa'ül*, h. *foo'ül* foal. b. *oa'üp*, h. *wop* hope. b. *noo'üz*, h. *noo'üz* nose.
- O' b. *boo'k*, h. *bee'ük* book. b. *too'k*, h. *tee'ük* took. b. *fuw't*, h. *fee'üt* foot.

The A' and O' words show the N. tendency to fracture with *ee*, which is distinctive. The fractures with *e* and *ee*, and with *oa* and *oo*

often interchange southwards. In other respects also there is a great difference, as will be seen hereafter, D 30, var. iii.

For m.Li. I give first some extracts from Lord Tennyson's Northern Farmer, New Style, which I had the advantage of taking from his dictation. The numbers prefixed refer to the stanza, a translation (not the original text) is given in the next col.

Extracts from the NORTHERN FARMER, NEW STYLE (EP. p. 305).

LORD TENNYSON'S DICTATION.

TRANSLATION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>i. <i>duoxünt dhuuw i'ü mahy u'sez</i><br/><i>legs, üz dhai kaan'tüz üwae'ü?</i><br/><i>prop'uoti, prop'uoti, prop'uoti!</i><br/><i>dhaat's wot ahy i'üz üm sae'ü.</i></p>   | <p>i. dostn't thou hear my horse's legs, as<br/>they canter away?<br/>property, property, property! that's<br/>what I hear them say.</p>   |
| <p>vii. <i>paasünx la's aant nuwt, ün shi</i><br/><i>wi'ünt ü nuwt wen i')z di'üd,</i><br/><i>muon bi ü guov'nes, laad', ü</i><br/><i>suom'üt, ün aad'ül ü bri'üd.</i></p> <p><i>wahy? für i')z nobüt ü keew'ret,</i><br/><i>ün wi'ünt nivü git nau ahy'ü,</i><br/><i>ün i mae'üd dhü bed üz i ligz on,</i><br/><i>üfoo'ü i kuomd tü dhü shahy'ü.</i></p> | <p>vii. parson's lass hasn't nought, and she<br/>won't have nought when he's<br/>dead,<br/>must be a governess, lad, or some-<br/>thing, and earn her bread.</p> <p>why? for he's only a curate, and<br/>won't never get no higher,<br/>and he made the bed that he lies<br/>on, afore he came to the shire.</p> |
| <p>x. <i>ai', ün dhahy muodh'ü sez dhuuw</i><br/><i>waan'ts tü maar'i dhü la's,</i><br/><i>kuom'z üv ü jentülmün bu'n, ün</i><br/><i>wi boa'üth on uos thing'ks dhü</i><br/><i>ün a's.</i></p>  | <p>x. ay, and thy mother says, thou<br/>wanteest to marry the lass,<br/>comes of a gentleman born, and we<br/>both of us think thee an ass.</p>  |

*Note.*—The *i* was pronounced very deep, almost reaching *ai*. The *e* was *e<sup>3</sup>* or *ae*, which last is sometimes written. The short *o* was generally short *ao*. The *u* was generally *u<sup>2</sup>* = *uu*, which is sometimes written. The *uo* was quite *uo<sup>2</sup>*. Lord T.'s pron. was purposely an imitation of coarse peasant speech.

i. *u's* to my hearing, without *r*, and the *u* quite fine.—*üwae'ü*, the *ae* was remarkably broad in this and its rhyming word *sae'ü* say.

vii. *aa'nt* has not, *ai'nt* is not.—*aad'ül* a common dialect word for to earn.—*shahyü* an educated pronunciation for *shee'ü*.

x. *bu'n* born, here the prevailing sound was *uur*, but there was a 'dash' of *oo* in it, which rendered the sound very complex and difficult to seize.

In order to compare the n. and m.Li. pron., I give a dt. from the dictation of the daughter of the late rector of Halton Hologate by Spilsby, and another from my n. informant.

HALTON HOLEGATE (EP. p. 306).

(1) *soa'ü aay se'ü, me'üts, yü si'ü naaw dhüt aay)m rai't* [?'reyt] übaawt yon litl gel kuom'in frü dhü skuul yondü.

(2) *shi*z göö'in daawn dhi roo'üd dhe'ü, thruof dhü red ge'üt on dhü left and saayd dhü we'ü.

(3) *shoo'ür* [siw'ür] ünuf dhü be'un üz gon stro'üt uop tü dhü doo'ür ü dhü rong haaws.

(4) *wee'ü me)bi shee)l faaynd dhat druongk'n d'f wiz'nd oa'd chap ü dhü ne'üm ü Tuom'üs.*

(5) *wee au'l nau'z im ree'ül wel'.*

(6) *wi'ünt dhü oa'd chap soo'n laa'n ü not tü göö dhee'ür ügen, poo'ü thing'!*

(7) *loo'k! ai'nt it troo'?*

BRIGG (EP. p. 312).

(1) *soa'ü aay se'ü, me'üts, yü si'ü noo' dhüt aay)m reyt üboo't dha't-litl la's kuomin fraa t skio'l yondü.*

(2) *shee*z göö'in doo'n dhü roa'üd dhe'ü, thrif yon red yeüt ü dhü left and saayd ü dhü we'ü.

(3) *siw'ür ünif dhü be'un üz gau ün streyt uop tü dhü doo'ür ü dhü rong oo's.*

(4) *wee'ü shee)l chaan'ch find dhat dhü druong'kn dee'üf wiz'nd felü kau'd Tom'üs.*

(5) *we au'l nau' im veri wel'.*

(6) *wee'ünt dh)uwwd chap soo'n laa'n ü not tü doo' dhaat' ügee'ün, poo'ü thing'!*

(7) *loo'k! iz'nt it triw'?*

## D 21 = s.NM. = southern North Midland.

This district embraces the se. corner of La., the ne. horn of Ch., and the n. slopes of the High Peak of Db. The s. slopes are in D 26, belonging to MM.

Chief places :

*Ch.* Stockport, Stalybridge.

*Db.* Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Hope Woodlands.

*La.* Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale.

Made out of these three regions D 21 is centrally situate, and seems to give the least modified form of the NM. dialects. But it is not quite homogeneous, and we may distinguish i. the La. variety, having *uww* for *U'*, and ii. the Peak variety, having *'aaw* for *U'*, and this very unimportant difference, for *uu* has the same position of the tongue and lips as *aa*, is practically all the distinction found. These forms of *U'*, however, sharply distinguish the speech from the **sighbouring** D 22, 24, 25, 26.

D 21 has all the M. forms mentioned in the introduction to M.

67) in full force. A- *nai'm* name. A': *boo'n* bone. Æ-

*fai'dhü+r* father. E'- *miy* me. EA *uwo*d old. EA' *tee'm* team. *græ't* great. EO *yond* yonder. *briy't* bright. EO': *oo*<sup>2</sup> hoo=she. *thriy* three. I' *tahym* time, passing into *tah'm tau'm* at Rochdale. O'-*shoo'n* shoes. *moo'n* moon. O': *boo<sup>2</sup>k* book. *noo'n* noon. U regularly *uo*<sup>2</sup>. U' *uws aaws* house (EP. pp. 324-329). The verbal pl. in *-en*, the voiceless *th*, *r* not before a vowel probably *r*<sup>10</sup>, are all found.

As illustrations, I add the abridged cs. from Staleybridge, Ch. (lying as Ashton-under-Lyne, in La.), and Chapel-en-le-Frith, Db. In transcribing these from Mr. T. Hallam's very careful original palaeotype, I have taken many liberties for the sake of simplicity. Thus my *e* means generally *e*<sup>3</sup> or *ae*, and the latter is occasionally used. Also *uo* means *uo*<sup>2</sup> always. In the matter of the length of the vowels, I have entirely dispensed with his medial vowels, generally writing them as long, and have not marked prolonged final consonants. The *d'r*, *t'r* represent the dental *d'r<sup>a</sup>*, *t'r<sup>a</sup>*. The *r* is left ambiguous, as Mr. Hallam wrote it. Chapel-en-le-Frith is his native place. In my other work Mr. Hallam's text is given exactly, but requires too much study for the present treatise (see EP. p. 317 for both).

## STALYBRIDGE.

- (0) *wahy Jon*z *noa' duuwts*.  
 (1) *we'l, mau'n, boo'üd*h im uon *dhee' mi laaf*. au *duon'ü kyae'r*.  
 (2) *dhür*z *nau moni foa'k diym biko'a'z dhür laaft aat*. *wi noa'n, duon'ü wi?* *it*)s *noa'n sü lahykli iz it?*  
 (3) *juost owd dhi noyz, mau'n, wahyl au*)v *duon*.  
 (4) *au'm shoö'ür au yae'rd suom sae*.  
 (5) *uot th*)yungkst *lad issel*, *ü big laad' ü nahyn, noa'd is fai'dhürz voys in ü kraak, uon au noa' th*)laa'd *üd au'lüz tel t' l'roo<sup>2</sup>th au*)m *shoo'r*.  
 (6) *uon th*)owd *wuom'ün ürsel' ül tel an'i on yü iv yuu)n' nuub'ür aak's ür, or! wint oo<sup>2</sup>?*  
 (7) *mon'i ü tahym*,

## CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

- (0) *wahy Jon*z *noo<sup>2</sup> daawts*.  
 (1) *we'l, laa'd, yoa' ün i'm mü boo'dh laaf*. *oo' kyae'rz?*  
 (2) *dhür iz*)nü *moni, üz diym biko'a'z dhür laaft aat*. *wi noa'n, duont üs?* *it iz*)nü *viri lahykli, iz it?*  
 (3) *juost uwo*d *yür naeyz, mün, til au*)v *doo'n*.  
 (4) *au'm saa'rtin au i'ürd üm sae', dhaat' au di'd, shoö'ür ünnoof*,  
 (5) *üz th*)yunggist *laa'd issel*, *ü big laa'd nahyn eöür uwo*d, *noa'd is fai'dhürz vaeyz direk'li, ün au*)d *l'ruost im t' tel t' l'roo<sup>2</sup>th an'i tahym, dhaet' au wo*o'd.  
 (6) *ün th*)uwod *wuom'ün ürsel', ül tel an i on yü üv yoa'n' oa'nli aak's ür, oa! win üt ü?*  
 (7) *too<sup>2</sup> ür thriy tahymz oaür*,



(8) *uuw wiür uon· wen· oo² fuon·  
t' d'ruongk'n beest oo² koa'z ür  
uoz·bünt.*

(9) *oo² seer'd im wi ür oa'n eon,  
on th floo²ür in iz guod· aal·üdi  
kooüt, tloa's bi)th uuws duur,  
duuwn bi th kaur'nür ü)th loa'n.*

(11) *uon dhaat· wuu'r üz oo² ün  
ür dowl'ür in lau· koo²m throo²  
th)baak· yaa'rd frü angingk th)  
wee't tlooüz uuwt ü)th waeyshingk  
dai'.*

(12) *wahyl th tai· ket·l wüs  
boylingk.*

(13) *uon duon· yü noa' ? au  
yaa'rd nowt nü mooür übuuwt it,  
uon au duon)ü waan't t' doo²  
noa'dhür. naa' dhen' !*

(14) *uon sü nuuw au)m gwingk  
k' mi bag·ingk. guod· neet.*

(8) *aaw ün weeür ün wen· oo²  
fuon· t' d'ruongk'n sloch üz oo²  
kau'z ür uoz·bünt.*

(9) *oo² siyd im wi ür oa'n iyn,  
lahy'in uop·ü th gaawnd in iz guod·  
Suon·di kuut, tloa's bi)th aawz  
duur, daawn üt th kaur'nür ü  
yon'd loa'n.*

(11) *ün dhaat· aap'nt üz uw'r  
ün ür duuwl'ür in lau· koo²m throo²  
th)baak· yaa'rd wen' dhi)d bin·  
inggin th)wiyt thuus aawt t' d'raey  
üv ü weshin da'.*

(12) *wahyl th ket·l wür baeylin  
für th tai'.*

(13) *ün duon· yü noa' ? au  
nivür gyet t' noa' nü mooür ü dhaat  
künsaa'rn, ün au duon·ü waan't  
noa'dhür. naa' dhen' !*

(14) *ün naa au)m güð'in wum  
tü mi suopür. guod· niyt.*

## D 22 = w.NM. = western North Midland.

This district takes in the whole of s.La. s. of the Ribble, with the exception of the se. corner, which has been already considered in D 21. It contains among others the towns and villages of Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Farrington, Haslingden, Leyland, Mellor, Newton, Ormskirk, Samlesbury, Skelmersdale, Warrington, Westhoughton, Wigan, from which, and other places, I have information chiefly through Mr. Hallam.

There is a fair amount of uniformity of pron., with numerous minor differences. The general character is (EP. p. 330):

A- is ai', as *nai'm* name.

A' is normally *ooñ*, occ. *oa'*, as *rooüd*, *roa'd* road; the adv. 'no' is usually *nuuw*.

E- is often *ae*y, as *spae*yk speak.

E'- is *ee'*, or *iy*, and occ. *ae*y.

I is generally *i*, but is sometimes treated as *I'*. The unemphatic pronoun *I* is regularly *au* short.

I' is normally *ahy*, usually assumed as *oy*, but is also *aa'*, *aw'* in some varieties.

O often becomes *oy*.

O' is naturally oo<sup>2</sup>, but occ. *oy*, apparently a variant of oo<sup>3</sup>.

U is regularly uo<sup>2</sup>, as in all M., but in some words, as *kuum*, becomes *uu*, also heard in *duug*, *tluug*, *fuug*, dog, clog, fog.

U' is generally aa', a' with a transitional form aaüü. The regular sound is aa', as in D 24, 26, and this is the meaning of the La. dialect spelling 'eaw.' The forms *uus*, *ow* are reserved for EAL, OH words, as in *uusod ooid*, *bowt* old, bought, and these sounds are never confused with aa.

Among the consonants *t*, *d* are dental *t'* *d'* before *r*, or the syllable *ür*, and *r* has the same value as in D 21. It decidedly affects the preceding vowel. Thus *duur* is like *duu-r<sup>2</sup>*, the *r<sup>2</sup>* being faint. In the w. parts *ng* final becomes *ng+g*, as *ruongg* wrong. The gutturals were common in the Colne Valley as late as 1840. They seem to have entirely disappeared, except perhaps in the name Leigh, said to be still *Lahyky'h*.

The verbal plural in *-en* is in regular use. The def. art. is normally *th*, but *dh*, *dhü* are in occ. use, and suspended *f*, and even suspended *k*, *p*, *s* not unfrequently occur by assimilation.

With considerable hesitation I recognise six varieties, which generally agree in the characters previously mentioned, but usually differ in reference to U', I', O', etc., O.. OU.. (EP. p. 331).

i. *Ormskirk*. U' fine *da'n*, *da'n* down. I' broad *aa'*, *ah'*, as *faa'v* *tah'm*s five times. O', and Fr. O.. OU.. all incline to oo<sup>2</sup>.

ii. *Bolton and Wigan*. U' the very finest *da'n* down. I' broad *taa'm* *tau'm* time. O' uncertainly oo' and oo<sup>2</sup>, as *stoo'*, *doo'n* stool, done. French O.. as in *kooüt* coat.

iii. *Chorley and Leyland*. This is more distinct. U' has a new form *a'üü*, as *da'ün*, which will be found transitional from *da'wn* to *da'n*. I' distinct *ahy*, as *tahym* time, mostly conceived as *oy*. O', O.. OU.. as before.

iv. *Blackburn*. The U' words return to *a'* through *a'ü*, as *da'ün*, *da'n*. I' remains *ahy*, or at most reaches *aa'ü*, as *sahyd*, *sa'a'üd* side. O' is oo, oo<sup>2</sup>, as *skoo'*, *skoo<sup>2</sup>* school, and Fr. O.. remains the same.

v. *Burnley*. U' returns to *aüü*, as *da'ün* down, and I' remains as *ahy*. O' is variously treated as oo, oo<sup>2</sup>, but also singularly as *oy* in *noyn*, *spoy'n* noon, spoon, and even O is so treated in *oyl* hole, and Fr. O.. in *koyt*, *tloys* coat, close. This pron. is much developed in D 24.

vi. *Colne Valley*, was mainly distinguished by the presence of the guttural.

These varieties have been extensively investigated, but no well-defined boundaries could be drawn. They are fully illustrated in my larger work. Here I first give an abridged cs. in the i. Ormskirk, and iii. Chorley forms. The first is from Skelmersdale (7 nnw. St.

Helens, and 4 sw.Ormskirk), the second from Leyland. Both were written by Mr. Hallam from dictation, the last from an old lady of property in Leyland, now deceased, who was at infinite pains to furnish a correct version of the dialect she remembered hearing when she was young. But a few phrases were omitted by her (EP. p. 332).

## SKELMERSDALE. Var. i.

- (0) *wahy Jaw'n ez noa daa ts.*  
 (1) *we'l, laad, dhiy ün i'm mü booüth laaf. ooü kyae'rs?*  
 (2) *dhür)s nod sü moni üz dee's wi bee'in laaft aat. wi noa'n, doant wi? it iz'nt ver'i lahykli, iz it?*  
 (3) *juost owd dhi nahyz, mau'n, dhün au)v duon.*  
 (4) *au)m saert'in aa iürd üm sae' dhaat' au di'd, sai'f ünüof,*  
 (5) *üs s' yuonngist laad' issel, ü greyd laad nahyn yir owd, noa'd is fai'dhürs vahys in ü minüt, ün aa küd t'ruost im tü spaeyk t' t'roo'th an'i dai', dhaat' au kuod'.*  
 (6) *ün th)owd wuom'ün ürsel' ül tel' an'i on yü, iv yoa'l bod aak's ür, wai'nt oo'?*  
 (7) *tuow ür thrii tahymz oätir.*  
 (8) *wur ün wen' uow fon'd t' d'ruongk'n thingg üz uow kau'z ür uox'bünt.*  
 (9) *uow see' im widh ür oa'n iyn st'recht on th fluowür in iz best kooüt tloa's bi t' doar daa'n üt t' kau'rnür ü yon loa'n.*  
 (11) *ün dhaat' aap'nt ü)th waash'in dai', üz uow ün ür dow'l'ür in lau' kuowm throo' t' baak'yur'd, wem' dhi)d bin inggin th tlooüs aat,*

## LEYLAND. Var. iii.

- (0) *wahy Jaw'n aaz noa da'üüts.*  
 (1) *we'l, owd chaap', yoa' ün i'm mü booüth laaf.*  
 (2) *vaar'ü feew foa'ks dee'n koa's dhü)r laaft aat. wot shuod mai'k ün?*  
 (3) *sü owd yür di'n, fren'd, dhün ahy'n duon'.*  
 (4) *ahym)m saart'in ahy iürd ün sai',*  
 (5) *dhüt t' yuonng'st suon issel', ü big laa'd ü nahyn, noa'd is fai'dhürs voys üt wonst, ün ahy)d t'ruost yon laa'd tü spaeyk t' t'roo'th on'i dai'.*  
 (6) *ün dh)owd wuom'ün ürsel' ül tel' on'i ü yü, if yü aak'sün ür.*  
 (8) *weeür aüü ün wen' oo fuon' t' d'ruongk'n beeüst üz oo koa'z ür uox'bün.*  
 (9) *oo see'd im wi ür oa'n een lahy'in st'recht uopü th graatüünd in iz guod Suon'dü kooüt, tloa's bi t' dooür ü)th aatüüs daatün üt t' kau'rnür ü yon looün.*  
 (11) *ün dhaat' aap'nd üz oo ün ür dow'l'ür i loa' kuom' throo' t' bak'fowd frü inggin aatüt t' weest tlooüs tü drahy on)t' wash'in dai',*

(12) *wahyl t ket-l wüz bahylin für tai.*

(13) *ün, doa'nt yü noa', au niv'ür eeturd nü mootür übaa't it, ün au doa'nt kyaeür übaa't it, duon' yü noa' ?*

(14) *ün naa au)m göö'in wau'm tü mi suop'ür. guod' neet.*

(12) *wahyl [t] kyet-l wür ü boylin für [t] tai.*

(13) *ün eetur'n yü! ahy nev'ür eeturd on'i mootür ü dhis, ün ahy doa'nt waan't noa'dhür, dheetur naa!*

(14) *ün soo ahy)m göö'in oöüm tü mi suop'ür. guod' neet.*

It so happened that the person from whom the Skelmersdale specimen was written said *daa'n* rather than *da'n*. Varieties ii. and v. will be illustrated by giving the portions of the above-marked 9, 11, 12 for Westhoughton, a village near Bolton, and Burnley respectively (EP. p. 335).

## WESTHOUGHTON. Var. ii.

(9) *oo' see'd im wi ür oa'n ee'n laay'in st'recht üluoqk uopü t grand in is guod' Suo'ndi kooüt, tloos bi)t ih a'z duu'r, da'n üt t kaw'rnür ü)t loa'n yon.*

(11) *ün au' dhaat aap'nt ü)t waeyshin dai, üz uvr ün ür dowt'ür in lau koo'm throo' t baak-yaw'rt, juost üz dhi)d bin enggin t tlootüs a't fü)t draay.*

(12) *waal t ket-l wür baey'lin für baag'in.*

## BURNLEY. Var v.

(9) *oo' siy im wi ür oa'n ee'n laay'in luong lengkth on)t gra'üünd in is guod' Suon'di koyt, tloys too is oon duur, da'üün üt t kaw'rnür ü)t loyn.*

(11) *ün au'l dhis aap'nd us uvr ün ür laad'z wahyf'koo'm throo' t bak jaard frü ingin t tloys aaüüt üt t wesh'in dai.*

(12) *wol t ket-l wür boy'lin für t tai.*

Variety iv. I am not able to illustrate this by the same passage, but I give the first paragraph of the dt. and five words 'road, side, child, house, find' from other paragraphs, as heard at Blackburn and Hoddlesden (4 sse. Blackburn) (EP. p. 339).

## BLACKBURN. Var. iv.

*soa' au sae', laad'z, yoa' see', na' au)m raeyt üba't dhaat lit'l laa' kuom'in früm)s skoo' yon'd. rootüd. sahyd. chahylt a's. fahynd.*

## HODDLESDEN. Var. iv.

*sooü au sae', laad'z, yü see' na'üü dhüt uu)m reet' üba'üt dhaat lit'l laa' kuom'in frü)t skoo' yon'd. rootüd. saa'üd. chaa'üld a'üs. faa'ünd.*

## D 23 = n.NM. = northern North Midland.

Var. i. forms the border-land at the extreme n. of the M. div., adjoining the s. of the N. div. in La. It is transitional in character, but preserves its resemblance to s.La., D 22. It occupies m.La., the whole hundred of Amounderness, and probably that part of Blackburn hundred which lies n. of the Ribble, for which I have not sufficient information. The main part comprehends the district known as the Fylde (:faayld) (EP. p. 353).

The characters are :

A = ai, as *nai'm sai'm* name same.

A' = ooï, as *tooïd ooïk* toad oak.

ÆG, EG = ai, as *dai' wai'* day way.

Æ' = eeü, as *leeüd eeüt* to lead, heat.

E = e<sup>3</sup>, written e, as usual, and occ. *aeÿ*, as *speÿk* speak.

E' = ee' or nearly iy, as *grœ'n griÿn* green.

EAL = the higher au<sup>2</sup> or probably ao', as *ao'l ao'ld* all old.

I' = ahy, as *sahÿd* side, never falling into aa', au', as occ. in D 22.

O = occ. oy, as *koyl* coal.

O' = oo or some unknown approach to oo<sup>3</sup>.

U = uo<sup>2</sup>, written uo, as usual.

U' = aaw, as *daaw'n*. This is the main point of difference between D 22 and D 23 to the ears of natives of D 23. Thus they say that 'I am boun (i.e. going) down the town to buy a round pound of butter and fetch a cupful of salt water,'—a test sentence of their own construction—is (EP. p. 355)

in the FYLDE, D 23.

in s.La., D 22.

*ahÿ)m baaw'n daaw'n)th taaw'n au)m gooïn daa'n t' taaw'n, tû*  
*tû bahÿ ü raaw'nd paaw'nd ü bahÿ ü raa'nd paa'nd ü buot'ür,*  
*buot'ür, ün foch' ü kuop'fü ü saw't ün fech' ü kaop'fü ü saw't wai't'ür.*  
*waat'ür.*

The verbal plural in -en is thought by the inhabitants to be extinct, but in taking down examples from dictation Mr. Hallam found at Poulton *duon' dhü?* do-n they? *wot)n yaa' think?* what)do-n you think? *duon' yü noa'?* do-n you know? *aan' yü bin?* have-n you been, *yaa noa'n* you know-en, and at Goosnargh *wi)n naoïn on üs fûrgÿet'n,* we)have-n none of us forgotten, *duon' yü think?* do-n you think? But the usage seems to be confined to special phrases and combinations with auxiliaries, and is not in universal use as in D 22.

The resemblance between this and D 22 will render it unnecessary to give a lengthened specimen in addition to the above local test sentence. I add paragraphs 9, 11, 12 from the cs. (EP. p. 355).

## At POULTON-IN-THE-FYLDE

*puot'n i)th fahyd (13 wnw.Preston).*

(9) *oo' see im wi ür oa'n ee'n, lahy'in st'recht üt)th fuol' legkth ü)dh graawnd in iz guod. Suon'dü kooüt, floa's ü sahyd ü)dh aaws dooür, daawen üt)th kau'rnür ü yond lootün.*

(11) *ün dhaat aap'nd üz aw'r ün ür dow'ür i lau' kuom' throo') th baak' yaa'rd frü ing'in th)wee't thooüz aawt ta d'rahy on ü wesh'in dai.*

(12) *wahlyl)th ket' 'l wur boy'lin.*

## At GOOSNARGH

(5 nne.Preston).

(9) *oo' see im wi ür oa'n ee'n, lahyin ü)th fuol' raach ü)th gree'n swaa'rd in iz Suon'dü kooüt, nee'ürli oöürnin'st [overagainst] th)aaws dooür, daawen üt)th bend ü)th looün yon.*

(11) *ün ao' dhis aap'nd ü)th weshin dai' üz oo' ün dhac'r Jemz wahyf wür kuom'in throo')th baak' fowd frü ing'in th)thooüz aawt,*

(12) *wahlyl)th tai'ket' 'l wür boy'lin fur)th aaft'ürnoo'nz d'ringk'in.*

The Isle of Man forms Var. ii. of this pronunciation. In fact its chief difference is in using (dhü) for the def. art., and in entirely omitting the verbal pl. in *-en*. Of course this is, like parts of D 13, a recent implantation of English on a branch of Celtic, and has hardly yet grown up into a genuine dialect. It seems, however, to owe its origin to intercourse with m.La. modified by book-English. There is a slight difference between the n. and s. of the island. In the n. we find the dental *t'r-* for *thr-*, and in the s. we find on the contrary *thr-* for *tr-*. In construction it uses *aa)m* for 'I am.' Mr. Hallam was able to write three dt. from the dictation of natives in Manchester, given in my other work, but here I only give a selection from these, contrasting Lazayre on the n. with Rushen on the s. (EP. p. 361).

## LAZAYRE.

*yoo see na'w dhüt ahy)m ruyt übuwt dhaat' lil gyel kom'ün früm dhü skoo'l. shee)s goa'ün duwn dhü roa'üd dheeür, t'roo dhü red gye'üt, ün gau'n ruyt uop tü dhü rong doo'ür, poo'ür t'ing.*

## RUSHEN.

*yü see nuw dhür ah)m ruyt übuwt dhaat' lil gye'ül komün früm skoo'l. shee is goa'n duwn dhü roa'd throo dhü red gyai t, ün gahn sthreyt uop tü dhü rong dou'ür, dhü bau'kh [=little one, Celtic].*

## D 24 = e.NM. = eastern North Midland.

This district comprises that part of Yo. which lies to the s. of a line drawn from Colne, La., across Craven, Yo., passing due e. between

Skipton and Keighley to the s. *hooss* line 6, which it follows to the n. point of Nt. It is large, thickly populated, and comprises the industrial centres of Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley *Kæthli*, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Sheffield, and Rotherham on the w. and mid, and the country towns of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster on the e., with the villages about them where dialect is still the regular medium of communication.

Although the general character of the speech in these regions is fully as uniform as could be expected, in such a diversified country, it seems best to notice nine varieties. i. Huddersfield, ii. Halifax, iii. Keighley, iv. Bradford, v. Leeds, vi. Dewsbury, vii. Rotherham, viii. Sheffield, and ix. Doncaster. In order to give a general notion of the resemblance and difference of these forms, I give par. 9, 11, 12 of the cs. for the first eight interlinearly, and add those words from it which occur in a vivâ voce cwl. for ix. To these I shall subsequently add a few remarks. Each variety is fully treated in my larger work. There are numerous printed dialectal poems and tales for this district, but, with one or two exceptions, none of them accurate or local enough for the present investigation. For the first seven cs. I am indebted to Mr. C. Clough Robinson, author of the Leeds Glossary. They are all from the places giving their names to the varieties, or rather from the villages adjacent to these centres. Here *e* is *e'*, but *uo* is *uo'* as in *fuol* full, throughout.

INTERLINEAR PARAGRAPHS OF CS. (EP. pp. 373, 406).

Var.							
9.	i	oo	thrept	oo		sao	im wi ür
	ii	oo	thrept	oo		sao	im wi ür
	iii	shao	three'üpt	üt	shao	sao	im wi ür
	iv	shoo	thrept	üt	shuo	sau	im wi ür
	v	shoa	thrept	ün	wen't aat' it', üt	shoo	seed' im wi ür
	vi	shao	thrept	üt	shoo	seed'	im wi uor'
	vii	shoo	swe'ür	üt	shoo	see'd	im wi ür
	viii	shoo	swoa'ür	üt	aa'	shoo	see'd im wi ür
	ix	shee	soo'ü	üt	aaw	shee	see'd im wi ür
	i	ao'n	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	ye'üt üt	wool'	length
	ii	ao'n	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	üt	wooul'	length
	iii	ao'ün	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	aa't ao'	iz	duok' ün length
	iv	ao'ün	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	slaap'	ao'ül	iz length
	v	ao'ün	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	en'dlang		
	vi	ao'n	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	e't)É	uoul'	ün. iz length
	vii	ao'n	in',	lig'in strech't	üt	wuo'ül	length
	viii	oawn	ee'n,	lig'in strech't	aa't üt	fuol'	length
	ix	au'n	aays,	lig'in strech't	aawt üt	fuol'	length

i	uop· ü)dh	grec·ünd,	i	iz	gaoyd	suon·dü	kaoyt,	tloay's		
ii	uop	ü)é	gre·ünd,	in	iz	gaoyd	suon·dü	kaoyt, tloays		
iii	ütöp	ü)é	gruon·d,	i	iz	gaoyd	suon·dü	kaoyt, tloays		
iv		ü)é	gre·ünd,	don·d	i	iz	suon·dü	kaoyt, tloays		
v	ütöp	ün)é	gruon·d,	don·d	i	iz	gooyd	suon·dür	kaoyt, tloays	
vi	ütöp	ü)é	gre·nd,	don·d	i	iz	goa·d	suon·dü	kaoyt, tloays	
vii	uop·ü)é		graa·nd,	don·d	i	iz	goa·d	suon·dü	kaoyt, tloays	
viii	uop·ü)é		graa·nd,		i	iz	guod·	suon·dü	koo·üt	juos't
ix	uop·ü)é		gruon·d,		i	iz	guod·	suon·dü	kooüt,	juos't

i	bi)th	e·üs	duoür	aoyl,	üth	kaon·nü	ü	yaon·	le'n.	
ii	bi)th	e·üs	duoür	aoyl,	de·ün	ü)th	kaon·nü	ü	yon·	lai'n.
iii	bi)é	e·üs	duoür	aoyl,	de·ün	ü)é	kaon·nür	ü	yon·d	laoy'n.
iv	bi)é	e·üs	duoür	aoyl,	daa·n	üt	bodh·üm	ü	yon	laoy'n.
v	bi)é	aa's	duo·ür	aoyl,	daa·n	ü)é	kaon·nür	ü	yon	laoy'n.
vi	bi)é	e·üs	duo·ü	stoyd,	de·n	ü)é	kaon·nü	ü	yon	le'n.
vii	bi)é	aa's	duoü	stee·üd,	daa·n	ü)é	kaon·nü	ü	yon	le'n.
viii	bi)é	aa's	dooü,		daa·n	üt)é	kornür	ü	dhaat·	lai'n.
ix	bi)é	aa'we	doo·ü,		daaw'n	üt)t		ü		

11.	i	ün	dhaat·	aap·ünd	üz	oo·	ün)th	daowtür	i	lao·	
	ii	ün	dhet·	aap·ünd	üz	oo·	ün)th	daowtür	i	lao·	
	iii	ün	dhaat·	dhi·ür	aap·ünd	üz)th		daowtür	i	lao·	
	iv	ün	dhaat·	aap·ünd	üz	shoo·	ün)é	daowtür(i)	lao·	ü	
	v	ün	dhaat·	aap·ünd	üz	shoo·	ün)é	daowtür(i)	lao·	ü	
	vi	ün	dhaat·	ep·ünd	üz	shoo·	ün)é	daowtür(i)	lao·		
	vii	ün	dhaat·	aap·ünd	üz	shoo·	ün)é	daowtür(i)	lao·		
	viii	ün	dhaat·	aap·ünd	üz	shoo·	ün	ür	daowtür(i)	lao·	
	ix	ün			üz	shoe·	ün	ür	daowtür	i	lao·

i	kuom·	throa)th	baak·	yurd	frca	ang'in		
ii	koo·m	throo)th	baak·	ye·üd	throo	eng'in		
iii	ün	ürsel'n	koo·m	thruo)é	baak·	yeüd	frö	eng'in
iv	kuom·	thriw)é	baak·	yaa·d	fruo	bin	eng'in	
v	kaam·	thruo)é	baak·	yaa·d	throo	ing'in		
vi	kuom·	thruo)é	baak·	yu·d	throo	eng'in		
vii	kuom·	thruo)é	baak·	yaa·d	throa	ang'in		
viii	kai·m	throo)é	baak·	yaa·d	icn	shoo)d	uonq	
ix	kaom	thruof)é				thrai		

i	th)wet	tlooüz	yeüt	tü	draoy	aon·	ü	wesh'in	dai·,	
ii	th)wet	tlooüz	e·üt	tü	draay	aon·	ü	wesh'in	dai·,	
iii	t)wet	tlooüz	aa't	fü	tü	draay	aon·	ü	wesh'in	de·ü,
iv	t)wee't	tluoüz		tü	draay	üv	ü	wesh'in	de·ü,	
v	t)wee't	tluo·üz	aa't	fuo)tü	draay	on·	ü	wesh'in	de·ü,	
vi	t)wee't	tluoüz	e't	tü	draa·y	aon·	ü	wesh'in	de·,	
vii	t)wet	tluoüz	aa't	tü	drao·y	aon·	ü	wesh'in	dai·,	
viii	t)wet	tlooüz	aa't	tü	droy	üt)é		wesh'in	dai·,	
ix			aawt	tü		üt)é		wesh'in,		



12.	i	<i>waoyl)th</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>	<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fao)th</i>	<i>tai,</i>		
	ii	<i>waol-)th</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>	<i>ägai:t</i>	<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fü)th</i>	<i>tai,</i>	
	iii	<i>waal-)th</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>		<i>baoylin</i>	<i>for)l</i>	<i>dringk'in</i>	
	iv	<i>waol-</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>	<i>geüt</i>	<i>ü</i>	<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fü)l</i>	<i>dringk'in</i>
	v	<i>waol-</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>	<i>geüt</i>	<i>ü</i>	<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fü)l</i>	<i>dringk'in</i>
	vi	<i>waol-)l</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wo</i>		<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fo)l</i>	<i>dringk'in</i>	
	vii	<i>waoyl)l</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wü</i>		<i>baoylin</i>	<i>fü)l</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>dringk'in</i>
	viii	<i>woyl)l</i>	<i>ket-ül</i>	<i>wür</i>		<i>boylin</i>	<i>fü)l</i>	<i>tee,</i>	
	ix	<i>waayl)l</i>	<i>ket-l</i>	<i>wür</i>		<i>boylin,</i>			
	i	<i>won</i>	<i>faoy'n</i>	<i>braoyt</i>	<i>aaftünoay'n</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är</i>		
	ii	<i>won</i>	<i>faa'yn</i>	<i>bree't</i>	<i>aaftünoay'n</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>saom'är,</i>		
	iii	<i>ü wuon'</i>	<i>faoy'n</i>	<i>bree't</i>	<i>aaftürnoay'n</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är</i>		
	iv	<i>ü wuon'</i>			<i>aaftünoa'yn</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är</i>	<i>taa'ym</i>	
	v	<i>ü wuon'</i>	<i>faa'yn</i>	<i>bree't</i>	<i>aaftünwo'in</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är</i>		
	vi	<i>ü wuon'</i>	<i>faa'yn</i>	<i>bree't</i>	<i>aaftünoa'yn</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är,</i>	<i>yit</i>	
	vii	<i>ü won'</i>	<i>faoy'n</i>	<i>braayt</i>	<i>aaftünoay'n</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är,</i>		
	viii	<i>won</i>	<i>suon'shoy'ni</i>		<i>aaftünoa'n</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>suom'är,</i>		
	ix			<i>braayt</i>	<i>of'tü</i>				
	i	<i>naob'üt</i>		<i>ü wee'k</i>	<i>sen'</i>	<i>kuom')th</i>	<i>nekst</i>	<i>thuz'dü.</i>	
	ii	<i>naob'üt</i>		<i>ü wik'</i>	<i>sen'</i>	<i>koo'm)th</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thaoz'dü.</i>	
	iii	<i>naob'üt</i>	<i>sü laot'li</i>	<i>ü wik'</i>	<i>sin'</i>	<i>koo'm)l</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuo'zdü.</i>	
	iv	<i>u wik'</i>	<i>sin'</i>	<i>nob'üt</i>		<i>kuom')l</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuo'zdü.</i>	
	v	<i>nob'üd</i>		<i>ü wee'k</i>	<i>sin'</i>	<i>kuom')l</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuz'dü.</i>	
	vi	<i>nob'üd</i>		<i>ü wee'k</i>	<i>sin',</i>	<i>kuom')l</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuz'dü.</i>	
	vii	<i>nob'ür</i>		<i>ü wee'k</i>	<i>sin',</i>	<i>kuom')l</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuz'dü.</i>	
	viii	<i>nob'üt</i>		<i>ü wee'k</i>	<i>sin',</i>	<i>kuom'</i>	<i>nek-st</i>	<i>thuz'dü.</i>	
	ix			<i>wee'k</i>		<i>kuom'</i>		<i>thuz'dü.</i>	

The above will serve to shew the general resemblance and particular differences of the varieties. But they do not shew everything. The varieties form four groups. The *w.* group, containing i. Huddersfield and ii. Halifax, have a strong resemblance to s.La., D 22. The above shews the use of *oo'* for 'she,' but there is also an occasional employment of the verbal in *-en*, chiefly with auxiliaries as in D 23. iii. Keighley, iv. Bradford, v. Leeds, and vi. Dewsbury form the central group, and are most characteristic of the dialect. They use *shoo'* for 'she.' But even among this group there are peculiar affinities, thus vi. Dewsbury recalls ii. Halifax as well as iii. Keighley, and iv. Bradford, to which it is more closely related than to v. Leeds. But v. Leeds is the dominant form of speech, and gives the tone to the dialect. The central group has no verbal plural in *-en*, which, however, reappears in the s. central group vii. Rotherham and viii. Sheffield, on the borders of Db., with which they are closely related. The *e.* group, consisting of ix. Doncaster and neighbourhood, has a

different character and Nt. affinities, shewn by a great absence of fractures, the use of *aaw* for U', and the absence of *shoo* or *oo*.

The character of the whole district may be condensed into O, O' = *aoy ooy* as in *aoyl spooy* hole spoon.

U' = *eü, aa', aaw* as in *eüs, aas, aaws*, all meaning house.

i. Huddersfield. There is some diversity of opinion among my informants respecting long I' O' U' and short I O U when treated as long. Thus 'time' with long I' is by different informants represented by *taoy* *taoüm* *tao'm* *tau'm* *tah'm*, of which probably at present *taoy* is the least and *tau'm* the most frequent. The O' is variable as in *gaoyd, gooyd* good. The U' is very differently represented as *ee'ü, iw, eü*, of which *eü* or *e'ü* are most prevalent, *ee'ü* is antiquated and *iw* local, as in *deün de'ün dee'ün diwn* down, and even *da'ün daa'n* may be occasionally heard.

ii. Halifax differs very slightly indeed from var. i. There seems to be a subvariety at Halifax embracing *iw* for U' as *iw übiwt diwn iwt* how about down out. But *eü* appears to be the prevalent form of U' as *deün* down. There is only a slight trace of the verbal pl. in *-en*. But both, *oo, shoo* are used for 'she,' and *th* is not unfrequent for the definite article. There is a belief in the place that Halifax speech is related to Friesian. They say in Halifax

*goo'yd breüd baot'ür ün chee'z*  
*is goo'yd El'ifeks ün goo'yd Free'z.*

On the other hand they have a rhyme in Friesland, given me by two Frieslanders born at Grouw (53° 6' n. lat., 5° 50' e. long.), pronounced by one

*buot'ür bröd ün tsee'z*  
*dür daht' nat' sezü kan' is gen' oepryaokht'ü Free'z*  
=butter bread and cheese,  
who that not say can is no genuine Friesian;

and by the other

*buot'ür bröd ün gree'nü chee'z*  
*dee dhat' nat' sezü kahn' es nat' ün ree'ökh'tü Free'z,*

with the same meaning. In my Early English Pronunciation, Part IV. pp. 1397-1405, I have considered this at considerable length, with the conclusion that 'the resemblance [between Halifax and Friesian] is very far from close, but there is sufficient similarity of pronunciation to justify such a popular rhyme.'

iii. Keighley. There is now much change. 'She' is regularly *shoo* emphatic, and *shoo shuo shü* unemphatic, *oo* having quite disappeared.

There is no trace of a verbal plural in *-en*. The def. art. is still indeed occ. but rarely *th*, but the prevailing and only recognised form is suspended *f*. *I is* is said to be occ. used, but it is a northern importation. *I'* is usually *soy*, but *aay* is also heard. *U'* is chiefly *aa'*, but *deün e'üs* down house have been heard.

iv. Bradford. The character of this variety is so made up of those of ii. and v., that it can only be considered as a mixed form. There are said to be two different treatments of *U'* as *aa'*, *e'ü* never confused, but the latter is confined to a few words, of which I know only *gre'ünd betün e'üs* ground boun (=going) house. In the poems of B. Preston, the principal literary form of Bradford, however, this distinction does not seem to be made, for his 'aa, ah, agh' all mean glossic *aa'*, as stated in a private letter by himself, although certainly he sometimes uses 'aa' for *e'ü* as in 'faas laaking, staat, fraam, saam' *fe'üs le'ükün ste'üt fr'eüm so'üm* face laking (=playing) state frame seam (=fat), so the result is still uncertain.

v. Leeds. This is the most extensive and typical variety of D 24, extending over all its ne. part, and reaching as far as Wakefield, with numerous slight differences. The following are the general characteristics deduced from Mr. C. C. Robinson's cwl. (EP. p. 395).

- A- generally *eü* as *neüm* name. When G begins the next syllable, *soö* is induced as *saöü* a saw.
- A: generally *aa*, in a few cases *e* as *thengk* thank. The A: or O: words ending in NG have *e* as *leng* long.
- A' has regularly *ooü* as *oo'üts* oats, but if G or W follow, *aoö* is induced as *soöün* own, *kraöü* to crow, or sometimes *aow* as *laow* low.
- Æ- is generally *eü*, especially if G follows as *meü* snail, for which *meüü* is also used. But father water become *faadh·ü waat·ü*.
- Æ: is generally *aa*, but followed by G becomes *eü* as *aaf·tü*, *deü*, after, day.
- Æ'- generally gives *ey* as *teych* teach, but varies as *eeü* *ee'* and even *o*, as *see'u* *chee's* on·i sea cheese any.
- E- is often *ey* as *neyd* knead, *eü* as *reün* rain, *eeü* as *wee'ü* to wear, and sometimes *e* as in *brek*, *ledh·ü* break, leather.
- E: is regularly *e*, *ae* and has few variants.
- E' is regularly *ee'* as *fee'd* *spee'd* feed speed.
- EA- has *eü* as *ge'üp* gape.
- EAL gives rise to *aow* *ao'ü* as *aowld* *kao'üf* old calf.
- EA' has generally *ee'u* as *lee'ud* the metal lead, but a following W induces *aow* as *strao'u* straw.
- EO varies much as *ev'n* heaven, *faüü* far, *lee'ün* learn, *ee'üth* earth.
- EO' is mostly *ee'*, *eeü*, but varies a good deal.
- I: is generally *i*, even in blind, rind, to wind, bind, find, but grind is *gruon'd*.
- I' is regularly *aay*, never *ahy*.
- O regularly *o*, but foal, coal, hole are treated almost as O', and become *fooyl* *kao'yl* *ao'yl*.

O' changes regularly into *ooy* as *koo'yl* cool, which is thus distinguished from *kao'yl* coal.

U becomes regularly *uo*<sup>1</sup>, probably not *uo*<sup>2</sup>, or at least transitional from *uo*<sup>1</sup> to *uo*<sup>2</sup>, while in D 30 n. of D 24 *uo*<sup>1</sup> is regular. In case of UNd there is diversity of usage as *puon'd gruon'd* pound ground, but *saa'nd ucaa'nd* sound (= healthy), and a wound.

U' is regularly *aa'* as *daa'n* down.

YR gives rise to *u*, *uu* as *buth*, *bur'i*, *muth*, *bust* birth, bury, mirth, burst.

Among consonants, *h* vanishes, and *r* when not before a vowel also vanishes, or can scarcely be recognised; *t*, *d* at the end of a word preceding a word with a vowel become *r* as *gae'r)uop'* get up. The termination *-ture* has its older form *-tūr*, *-tū* as *piktū* picture.

The differences of pron. between iv. and v. are insignificant. The distinction relied upon for separating the two forms of speech depends therefore upon the use of certain words and phrases, beyond our present scope.

vi. Dewsbury. This has business connections with Halifax, Bradford and Leeds, and none with Wakefield, which is like an old county town, and practically speaks as Leeds, whereas Dewsbury is most nearly allied to Halifax, but has also some of the characteristics of Rotherham. I' in the town is *aay*, in the villages *aoy*, becoming *ao'*, thus Heckmondwyke is *Ek'ūnucao'yk* or more commonly *Ek'ūnucao'k*. The treatment of U' resembles that of Halifax and Bradford, and is *e'ū*, *e'* as shewn in the interlinear example, and hence differs greatly from that at Wakefield. Thus

words	down	town	house	time	no
Wakefield	<i>daa'n</i>	<i>taa'n</i>	<i>aa's</i>	<i>taa'ym</i>	<i>noa'</i>
Dewsbury	<i>de'ūn</i>	<i>te'ūn</i>	<i>e'ūs</i>	<i>tao'ūm</i>	<i>noo'ū</i>

vii. Rotherham. Traces of the verbal plural in *-en* occur. I' is generally *ao'y*, and U' is *aa'*, while O' is not so frequently *aoy*, *oay*, *ooy*. There is a singular use of *oa'* in *noa'dhūr* neither, *noa'* know, *oa-aav'ū* however, *troa'th* truth, *throa'* through, *koa'l* call, *oa'l* all, *toa'k* talk.

viii. Sheffield. This is practically identical with Rotherham.

ix. Doncaster. The main difference from v. Leeds consists in using *aaw* for U'. The change occurs near Conisbrough (5 sw. Doncaster), about halfway between Doncaster and Rotherham. It would appear that this *aaw* occurs in a narrow slip along the e. of D 24, running 6 or 8 miles west of its e. border. It is heard at Arnthorpe (3 e. Doncaster), though 4 miles farther e. we find *oo'* for U'. The *aaw* extends into n.Nt. D 27. Otherwise the chief difference

from Leeds consists in rejecting fractures, for example using *ai* for *e·ü*, *ee* for *ee·ü*, *oo* for *oo·y*. In *aaw* for *aa* however the fracture, in the shape of a diphthong, is adopted. In vocabulary *shee* is used at Doncaster, not *shoo* as at Leeds.

### D 25 = w.MM. = western Mid Midland.

The MM. bears a great resemblance to the NM. It has the same *uo*<sup>2</sup>, and, in the w. part, fully marked verbal pl. in *-en*; the def. art is *th*, *dh*, and occ. *ē* by assimilation. But the U' words vary in the different districts, D 25 *daayn*, D 26 *daa'n*, D 27 *daa·üün*, and there is a peculiar variety in the pron. of words which have *ai* in received speech, as will be presently seen.

D 25 consists of all Ch. (except its ne. horn, which belongs to D 21, and a strip on the sw. belonging to D 28), with a very small portion of Db., and the n. of St., including the Potteries, as far s. as Stone (except a small strip beside Db.).

The characters which strike a stranger most are (EP. p. 409):

U' = *ay* in *aays daayn taayn* house down town.

A- = *ee* in *tee'l* tale, except in n.Ch., where it is *tai'l*.

ÆG and EG also = *ee* in *tee'l wee* tail way, becoming *tai'l wai* in ne. Ch. and part of St.

E' is *iy* in *miy* me, varying to *mey* in m.Ch., and *macy* in St.

O' is most frequently *oo*<sup>2</sup>, as *moo'n*, but varies as *uuw*, as for instance *muuwn* in St.

This constant *ee* sound for received *ai* (comparable to that in Gl. D 4), and *ay* sound for received *ee*, has a very remarkable effect. And the limitation of their use as worked out by Mr. T. Hallam is also singular. Draw two lines through Ch. (1) from opposite Warrington, La., w. of Knutsford, Ch., e. of Northwich, between Siddington (5 wsw.Macclesfield) and Lower Withington close by, to n. of Bosley (5 s.Macclesfield), (2) from Frodsham (4 s.Runcorn-on-the-Mersey) through Delamere Forest, e. of Tarporley and Calverley, and w. of Wettenhall, to 2 n.Nantwich, and eastwards by Crewe to the border. Call the country n. and e. of (1) e.Ch., that between (1) and (2) m.Ch., and that w. and s. of (2) w. Ch. Then in e.Ch. they say *dai* day, *tai* both for tale and tail, as in received speech, and *miy iy dhiyz* me he these. In m.Ch. they say *dee* day, *tee'l* tale and tail, and use *ee* in almost all the *ai* words of received speech, but in 'father, station, ?tatoes, gate, lane, and make,' they use *ai*, and also *say me ey dheyz* me he these, which become *macy ay dhaeyz* in n.St.

In w.Ch. all the usual *ai* words have *ee* (one or two as 'name wake' having occasionally *ai*), and *maey aey dhaeys* are used as in m.Ch. These e., m. and w.Ch. forms may be looked upon as Varieties i. ii. iii. In n.St. we have variety iv., where A- is *ai*, A' usually *oo* or *oa*, Æ- is *ai* in father water, but ÆG is *ee*, as also Æ' and EG. Long E' however is *aey*, and is apt to sound to a Londoner as his 'long a.' Thus 'green grain' when pron. in this Var. as *graeyn griin*, gives the impression of 'grain green,' just the reverse of the truth. EO' is also *aey* in three tree. I' becomes almost *auy*, though meant for *ahy*. O' though occasionally *oo*<sup>2</sup>, passes into *iw*, as in *diw* do, on the one hand, and *wuw* as in *muuwon* moon, on the other.

In the whole district the negative with auxiliaries is represented by *nü* as *kon-ü*, *shaan-ü*, *win-ü* can't sha'n't wo'n't, etc. The preposition 'to' is commonly omitted, as *goo be'd go* [to] bed, *iy)l kuum aa'r aays* he'll come [to] our house, etc., especially after 'for' indicating purpose, as *iw an-ibuud i kuums für bah:y* if any one comes for [to] buy. In modern rec. sp. the 'for' is omitted and the 'to' retained.

These may be illustrated by paragraphs 6, 9, 10, and 13 of the cs. in parallel columns as heard at Tarporley for the w.Ch. var., and at Burslem for the n.St. var. For convenience *e*, *u*, *wo* are generally written for *ae uu, wo*<sup>2</sup> (EP. p. 416).

## TARPORLEY. Var. iii.

(6) *ün dh)uud wuom-ün ürsel-ül tel aan:i on yü üz laaf'n, ün praat:i straeht fur-üt too<sup>2</sup>, ün widhaayt muoch bodh-ür ün aw, üv yee'n oan'li aak's ür, aa'bür oo<sup>2</sup> wuol'!*

(9) *oo<sup>2</sup> swoaür oo<sup>2</sup> siyd im widh ür oa'n aa'yz, aw fuol lengkth on)th graaynd, in iz guod Suon'di koo<sup>2</sup>üt, tloo's üsahy'd ü)dh ahys doo<sup>2</sup>ür, daayn bi)th kaw'rnür ü yon'dür lai'n.*

(10) *iy wüz beb'durin üwee, für aw)th wuold lahyk ü chahyht.*

(13) *ün duon yü noa' au nowür iyürd nü moo<sup>2</sup>ür ü dhaat*

## BURSLEM. Var. iv.

(6) *ün dh)uud wuom-ün ürsel-üd tel an:i on yü üz laaf's naa, ün tel yu straeht fur-üt tuw ün aw, widhaayt an'i bodh-ür, if yü)n oan'li aak's ür, wuon-ür ür?*

(9) *ur swoaür ur saeyd im wiy ür oa'n aa'yz, lah:yin strecht üt)th fuol lengkth on)dh graaynd, widh iz best koo't on tlou's bi)dh aays dooür, daa:yn üt)th kaw'rnür ü)dh lai'n.*

(10) *aey wüz roa-ürin üwee für aw)dh wold lahyk dh)uud grai'nj buol'.*

(13) *ün duon yü noa' au nivür ee-ürd noo<sup>2</sup> mooür übaayt*

*früm ·dhaat· dee· tü dhis, üsh it früm dhaat· dee· tü dhis, üsh  
shoo<sup>2</sup>ür üz mahy nee·m)z wot it shoo<sup>2</sup>ür üz mahy nai·m)z wot it i'z,  
i'z, ün au duon·ü waan·t t' noa' ün au duon·ü waan·t nee·dhür, ün  
nee·dhür, ün ·dhaat·)s fur yü. yoa·)n got it juos't üz au·)v got it.*

The pron. of s.Ch. is well given by Mr. Darlington in the introduction to his Glossary, and in all the examples, by means of Glossic.

### D 26 = e.MM. = eastern Mid Midland.

This district comprises m. and s.Db. with the exception of the peninsula at the south dovetailed in between St. and Le., and also a slip on the e. side of St.

The general characters are (EP. p. 425).

A = ai· as in *nai·m* name.

A' = ooü, oo', oa', as *mooür too'd roa'd* more toad road.

E' = aey as *maey graeyn* me green.

O' = uuw as *buuuck nuuwn* book noon, which is very distinctive.

U' = aa as *daa'n taan* down town.

The *r* not before a vowel is probably *r*<sup>10</sup>. The verbal pl. in *-en* is regular. The def. art. is *th*, and occ. *dh* before vowels and voiced consonants, and is assimilated sometimes to *s*, *f*, *t*. In the n. parts of var. iii. *t* seems to be used exclusively. The *tr*, *dr* are not dental *t'r*, *d'r* as in the n. of the Peak, D 21.

There are, however, many slight differences, and we may distinguish four varieties.

Var. i. South Peak. This has ÆG *dai·* and not *dee·* for day; and though *uuw* is common for O', *oo<sup>2</sup>*, which probably generated it, is occ. heard. Also U' is occ. *aaw* as well as *aa·*. This variety extends on the s. as far as Winster.

Var. ii. Western, from Winster to Ashbourne, and over the slip of St. ÆG, EG, are regularly *ee·* as *dee· see·* day say; O' is regularly *uuw*, though *oo<sup>2</sup>* may be rarely heard; U' is regularly *a·* as *da·n* down, but *aaw* as *daawn* may be occasionally heard in Db. and is regular in the St. slip.

Var. iii. Eastern. This shades off at the n. into D 24, and to the e. into D 27. In the n. part *dai·* day is regular, but at Ashover and further s. becomes *dee·*. O' quite in the n. is occasionally *oy* as in D 24. I' is regularly *auy*. In a few isolated places *aay* as *daayn* down, has been heard for U' as in D 25; and *a'ü* has been found, which is intermediate between *a'w*, *a'y* and occurs in D 27. This var. extends from the n. border of Db. east of the ridge of hills which

form the centre of Db. as far as Ilkeston, but the separation *dai' dee'* for day indicates a change at a few miles s. of Chesterfield. To the e. of the ridge which passes through Bolsover, the verbal plural in *-en* is not found.

Var. iv. Southern. At about Quarndon and s. of it, *O'* is regularly *iw* and *U'* regularly *éaaw* or *yaaw*. The *iw* like the *uuw* of the other varieties is derived from *oo'*. The triphthong *éaaw* is very neatly pronounced, and Mr. Hallam observed that there was an habitual transverse elongation of the opening of the mouth which seems to generate it from *aaw*.

Mr. Hallam obtained no less than eight versions of my cs. to illustrate this district, all written from native speakers or corrected by them.

These are from the following towns :

Var. I. SOUTH PLAK.

1. Bradwell *braad'ü*, 9 ne.Buxton.
2. Taddington, 5 ese.Buxton.
3. Ashford *aash'füd*, 3 ese.Taddington.
4. Winster, 4 nw.Matlock Bath.

Var. II. WESTERN.

5. Ashbourn, 10 sw.Matlock Bath, first version.
6. " " " second "

Var. III. EASTERN.

7. Brampton, 3 w.Chesterfield.

Var. IV. SOUTHERN.

8. Repton *rep'n*, 7 ssw.Db.

From these I have selected the third, from Ashford, and give it entire, and in notes after each paragraph I give the principal variants relating to pron. from each of the other seven versions, referred to by the above numbers; differences merely relating to words or expressions are not usually given.

ASHFORD, Db., cs., with Variants (EP. p. 427.)

0. *waar Jon*ε *nuuw da'ts*.

WHY 1 2 4 5 6 8 *wahy*, 7 *wany*.  
NO 1 4 5 6 *nuuw*, 2 *noo'*, 7 8 *noa*.

DOUBTS 4 5 6 *da'ts*, 1 *daa'ts*, 2 *daawts*,  
7 *daayts*, 8 *dëaawts*.

1. *wel, Tuom, dhaa' ün i'm mü boo'th laaf' üd dhiz nürz ü mahyn.*  
*oo' kyaiürz? dhaat'ε noa'dhür aeyür nür dheeür.*

THEE 4 5 6 *dhaey*, 1 *yü*, 2 7 8 *yoa'*.  
BOTH 7 *booüdh*.  
LAUGH 5 6 8 *lof'*.  
MIME 1 *mahynd*, 2 4 8 *mahyn*, 7 *mauyn*.

WHO 7 *ooü*.  
NEITHER 5 8 *nee'dhür*.  
HERE 5 7 8 *ee'ür*.



2. *dhür*z nau'n mon'i üz *daeyz kau'z dhür laaft aa't, waey noa'n, duon't wi? wot shuod maak' üm? it's non veri lahykli, iz it?*

NONE = NOT 2 4 5 6 7 8 nü.

DON'T WE 2 *duo*n't üz, 7 8 *duo*nü wi.

DIE 1 2 5 7 8 *diyn diyz*, 4 6 *daeyz*.

MAKE 8 *mai'k*.

LAUGHED 5 6 7 *loft*.

3. *aa-a'vür, it wür ü dhis'n. soo juos't uuod dhi nahyz, mün, ün bi kwahyt til)iø duon. aark dhi!*

HOWEVER 4 *aa-sümee'ür*, 8 *äaaw-süm-iv'ür*.

I HAVE 6 7 *aw*v, 8 *ahy*n, it is not clear what this n represents; it occurs also in Wa. and Le.

NOISE 7 *noyz*.

DONE 1 2 4 *duuwn*.

QUIET 1 *wai't*, 2 4 5 8 *kwahyüt*, 7 *kwauyüt*.

4. *aa)m saa'rtin aa)eeürd üm see—suom ü dhaeyz foa'ks üz went thruuw)th oo'l thingg fi)th furst dhürsen'z—dhaat'aa did, shoo'ür inuof.*

I'M 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 *au)m au'm*.

WHOLE 2 4 5 6 7 8 *wuol*.

SAY 1 7 *sai'*.

FIRST 5 7 *fust*.

THESE, taken properly as THOSE 4 *dhoo'z*, 5 *dhuuuz*, 8 *dhoa'z*, 6 *dhem*.

THEMSELVES 2 *dhürsel'z*.

THAT I 2 4 *dhaat'i*, 5 7 8 *dhaat'au*.

THROUGH 2 6 7 8 *throo'*.

5. *üz)th yuong gist laa'd issen, ü gret laa'd nahyn eeür uuod, noa'd is fai'dhürz vahys üz suuwn üz aey eeürd it, üv it wur sü kweeür ün skaw'kin, ün aa)d truost i'm fü)t spee'k)t' troo'th on'i dee', dhaat aa wuod.*

YOUNGEST 1 *yuongkst*.

SQUEAKING 2 4 5 6 8 *skwee'kin*, 7 *skwee'kin*.

GREAT 7 *gret*, 2 4 5 6 8 *big*.

TRUTH 1 2 6 *triwth*.

NINE 7 *nauyn*.

DAY 1 7 *dai'*.

VOICE 7 *vauys*.

6. *ün)th uuod wuom'ün ürsen' üd tel on'i on yü üz iz laaf'in na', ün tel yü straeht a't ün au, widha't on'i üduu, iv yoa'l o'a'nli aak's ür—aa)m shoo'ür uuw wuol, wuon't ür?*

LAUGH 2 4 7 *laaf'*, 5 8 *lof'*.

WITHOUT 2 *baawt*, 4 *widhaa't*, 7 *widhaay't*, 8 *widhëaawt*.

NOW 2 4 7 *naa'*, 8 *nëaaw*.

ADD 6 *üduu'*, the regular form, 2 4 5 7 8 *bodh'ür*.

OUT 7 *aayt*.

TOO 2 4 5 6 *tuuw*, 7 *too'*, 8 *tüw*.

WON'T 7 *wi)nüt*.

7. *üt on'i rai't, uwo touwod 'mae on)t wen aa aak'st)ür tuuw'thri tahymz oa'ür, uwo di'd, ün uwo uwo't)nü tü bee ruongg üba't suoch ü thingg üz dhis, wot thingk yü?*

SHE = HOO 7 oo<sup>2</sup>, 6 8 uur.

TIMES 7 tauymz.

ME 1 2 4 5 6 8 maey, 7 miy.

WRONG 7 rongg.

ASKED 4 5 ek'st.

ABOUT 7 übaayt, 2 4 5 i, 8 on.

TWO THREE 7 too<sup>2</sup> ür thriy, 8 tiwothri.

8. *we'l, üz ü wör see'in, uwo)d tel)yh, boo'dh a' ün wee'ür ün wen uwo fuon')t druongk'n bee'st üz ü kau'z ür uoz'bünd.*

SAYING 7 8 sai'in.

FOUND 2 5 6 fuon'd.

SHE = HOO, 7 oo<sup>2</sup>, 5 6 8 uu'r.

HUSBAND 2 uoz'bünd.

HOW 2 aaw, 8 äaaw, 7 aa'.

9. *uwo swoa'ür uwo saeyd im wi ür oa'n ahyz, lee'd au' iz lengkth on)th gra'nd wi iz guod Suon'di koo't on, tloo's too ür oa'n doo'ür stoon, da'n üt)th kau rnür ü yonz lain.*

SHE = HOO, 7 oo<sup>2</sup>, 5 6 8 uu'r.

COAT 7 kooüt, 5 tloo'z.

SWORE 2 swae'r.

OWN DOOR STONE 2 th)aa'z duw'r, 1

WITH 2 4 5 6 8 widh.

duw'r, 4 th)aa'z dooür, 5 a's

EYES 1 2 aeyn, 7 auyz.

doür, 7 aays doo'ür, 8 äaaws dooür.

LAI'D, LYING 1 2 4 5 6 8 lahy'in, 7 ligin.

DOWN 1 4 daa'n, 2 daawn, 7 daayn,

GROUND 4 graa'nd, 2 graawnd, 8

8 äcaawn.

gräaawnd, 7 graaynd.

YON 7 yond, 2 4 yondür.

10. *ney wur fret'in ü'wee', uwo sez, i suoch ü wee' juos't lahyk ü baad'li chahyit ür ü lit'l wench krahy'in.*

HE 7 iy.

2 4 6 8 für au')th wuurl'd, 7 für

oa')t wuul'd.

SHE = HOO, 5 8 uur.

LIKE 7 lauyk.

FOR ALL THE WORLD, used for juos't in

CRYING 7 krauy'in, 8 in ü tem'pür.

11. *ün it juos't soo' aap'nt üz 'uwr ün ür duuw'tür i lau' kuuwm thruuw)th baak' yau'rd frü ing'gin th)wet tloo'z a't fü)t drahy on)th wesh'in dee'.*

CAME 7 kuumd, 8 kuum', 4 kyai'm.

CLOTHES 7 tlooüz.

THROUGH 2 7 8 throo<sup>2</sup>.

OUT 2 aawt, 7 aayt.

THE 7 t'.

DRY 7 drauy.

WET 2 wiyt.

DAY 7 da'i.

12. *wahyl)th ket'l wör bahy'lin für)th tee', won fahyn braeyt suom'ür aaf'türnuuwn oa'nli ü waeyk sin neks Thuur'zdi.*

WHILE 7 wauyl.

BRIGHT 2 7 bryit.

THE 7 t'.

AFTERNOON 8 aaf'türnoo<sup>2</sup>n.

BOILING 1 buuy'lin, 7 bauy'lin.

WEEK 7 8 wiyk.

13. *ün duon't yū sae'?* *aa ni'ür lurnt on'i moo'ür üba't dhaat biznis uop' til tūdeo', üsh shoo'ür üz maa' nai'm'z Jaak' Shep'üd, ün aa duo)n'ür waan't fū)t duu' noa'dhür, dhaat's sae'rtin.*

WER 2 4 5 6 7 *noa'* know, 1 *noa'n.*

WANT 5 6 8 *won't.*

LEARNED 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 *eeürd* heard.

DO (see *aduu'*, par. 6) 4 6 *dnuic.*

ABOUT 1 *übaa't*, 2 7 *ü* of, 4 5 6 8 *on.*

NEITHER 5 6 8 *nee'dhür.*

MY 1 4 5 8 *mahy*, 7 *mauy*, 2 *mi.*

14. *aa)m göö'in scau'm fū)t ai' mi suop'ür naa', guod' naeyt, ün duo)n'ür hee sü kwik üba't kroa'in oa'ür ü bod i ügjae'n won aey tau'ks üba't dhis dhaat' ün)t tuodh'ür tuuw dhi.*

HOME 1 *scou'm*, 2 6 7 8 *wuu'm*, 4 5 *omit.*

AGAIN 1 2 *äge'n.*

NIGHT 5 8 *nahyt*, 7 *nyt.*

HE 7 *iy*, 1 2 4 5 *dhi* they, 8 *dhu* they.

A BODY 1 5 6 8 *on'ibod'i*, 2 *noo'bdī*, 4 *nuob'di*, 7 *wo'n.*

ABOUT 1 4 *übaa't*, 2 *übaaw't*, 7 8 *ü=of.*

15. *ae'y)z ü poo'ür wi'k fuuwl üz prai'ts widha't won'bithingk'in issen' ü bit. aa duo)n'ür noü' üz aa')v uuwt mooür fū)t see' na', soo guod' naeyt tuuw dhi.*

WER 2 *it's*, 7 *iy'z.*

UNBETHINKING for BETHINKING, 7 *reeüz'n.*

FOOL 7 8 *fuwl*, 1 *hod*, 2 *chaap.*

WITHOUT 4 *widhaa't*, 7 *widhaay't*, 8 *widhāaw't*, 2 *baaw't.*

The rest differently phrased.

## D 27 = EM. = East Midland.

This district consists of the co. of Nt. only. I have not been able to find sufficiently distinct indications to assume any other boundaries. It is quite distinct from the adjoining Li., D 20, on the e. But on the n. it seems to fade into the neighbouring Yo., on the w. into Db., and on the s. it is doubtful whether the region between the two horns of Le. should not rather be classed with the Le. var. of D 29. The pron. may almost be considered as a slight variety of received *woech* with *wo'* for *u*. The U' words in the n. have *aaw*, in the m. *we aaw*, which is characteristic, and in the s. fall into the *eaaw* red in D 26. The I' is rather *ahy* than *auy*. The def. art. is *y äh*, but occ. *äh*, *ih* and even *s*, *l* by assimilation. The *r* not a vowel is quite vocalised as in D 20, although Mr. Hallam frequently writes it in; and the *h* disappears. As opposed to characterised by an almost entire absence of fractured

Mr. Hallam wrote from dict. six versions of my dt. (EP. p. 448), which I treat as in D 26, giving one in extenso and adding variants characterised by the following numbers :

1. East Retford, from the lock-keeper, b. 1803.
2. Worksop, from a porter at the canal, b. 1823.
3. Mansfield, from a patten-maker, b. about 1819.
4. Mansfield Woodhouse, 2 n. Mansfield, from a labourer, b. 1820, the version selected.
5. Bulwell, 4 nnw. Nottingham, from a retired labourer, b. 1801.
6. Newark, from a butcher.

1. *au sai, chaap's, yoa see naa-üü dhüt au)m raeyt übaaüüt dhaat lit-l gyel kuom'in früm yon skoo'l.*

I SAY 1 prefixed *naaw* now, and 6 pre-fixed *wc'l.*

CHAPS 1 *laad'z*, 3 *mai'ts.*

RIGHT 1 3 5 6 *rahyt.*

ABOUT 1 *übaa'w't.*

GIRL 1 *laas'*, 3 6 *gyerl*, 5 *gyeül.*

FROM YON SCHOOL 6 *früm's skool-l yondür.*

2. *shee)s gooin daaüün dhü roa'd dheür throo' dhü red gyai't on dhü left aan' sah'yd ü)dh roa'd.*

DOWN 1 *daa'wn.*

THERE 1 *dheür.*

OF THE ROAD 2 3 5 *üv dhu rao'd*, 1 and 6 omit the words.

3. *look! t' chahyld)s gau'n stræyt uop tü)l' doo'ü ür dhü raong' aa'üüs.*

LOOK 1 *shouü ünwof*, 6 *au)m shooür*, used instead of 'look.'

STRAIGHT 1 *strahyt.*

TO THE 3 5 6 *tü dhü*, 2 *tü)th.*

HOUSE this *aa'üüs* was inclined to *aa'ws.*

4. *weeü shee)l aap'n fahynd dhaat' druongk'n def wiz'nd fel'ü kau'ld Tom.*

WIZENED 6 *slongki.*

5. *wee au'l noa' im rer'i wc'l.*

6. *woey'nt dhi uuwd chaap' soo'n tee'ch ür not tü doo it ügye'n, poo'ü thing!*

WON'T 1 3 *woa'nt.*

TEACH 6 *laa'n.*

7. *loo'k, is'nt it triu'?*

LOOK 6 *luok' yü.*

TRUE 3 5 *troo'*, 1 *troo'*, 6 *ü taowd yü shee wur ruong'.*

This gives a practical uniformity with only an occ. deviation in the U'. The following sentences were also dictated to Mr. Hallam (EP. p. 449):

1. At Mansfield: *ee*'s got it on im *tūnau*'yt, he has got it on him, i.e. he's very tipsy, to-night.
2. At Bingham, old woman's account of what she said to a clergyman who asked her for subscriptions: *yoo see*, *ser*, *sez ahy*, *ahy*)v *ūnuof tū doo widh wot lit'l ahy e'v tū gyiv' ūwai*, *ūn au lahyk tū gee' it misen*, *ūn dhen au noa' dhu*)l *gyet' it*; you see, sir, says I, I've enough to do with what little I have to give away, and I like to give it myself, and then I know they'll get it.

The following fragments of a cs. were dictated to me by the son of the late rector of Bingham (8 e. Nottingham), and Mr. Hallam obtained another version of them direct from a retired native tradesman. Observe that the first had *uo*, and the second *uo*<sup>2</sup> (EP. p. 449).

Fragments of a BINGHAM cs. dictated by

RECTOR'S SON.

*aaym saa'tin aay heo'ūd ūm*  
*se—dhat aay did se'f ūnuof*  
*—dhat dh)oa'd wuom'ūn ūsel'f*  
*fuecnd dhū druong'k'n bee's. wot*  
*d'yoo' thingk? shee see'd im wi*  
*hūr oa'n auys lauy'ing daewon on)th*  
*græcnd, tloa's bauy dhū duo'ūr*  
*ūv ū haec's, aan d'yū nao? dhaat*  
*huap't on ū wosh'in dai, ūs shee*  
*ūn ūr duuwtūr in lau' kuum*  
*throo' dhū bak' yaa'd frūm ing'in*  
*aect dhū wet' tloa's tū dree' oo'*  
*ki'ūrs [ke'ūz]? aay)m u goa'in*  
*hae'm tū suop'ū. guod' nauyt.*

NATIVE TRADESMAN.

*ahy)m saa'tin shoo'ūr ahy ee'ūd*  
*ūm sai—dhaat ahy did sai'f*  
*ūnuof—dhaat dh)uud wuom'ūn*  
*ūrsen faa'ūd dhū druo'qk'n bee's*  
*waur)ū)yū thingk? sh)see'd im*  
*wi ūr oa'n ahyz, dae'd druo'ngk on*  
*dhū gra'ūd, ūgye'n iz oa'n a'ūs*  
*doo'u. dhaat aap'nd on)dh weah'in*  
*dai, ūs shee ūn ūr duuwtūr in*  
*lau' kuum' throo' dhū baak' yaa'd*  
*frūm ing'in' a'ūt dhū wot tluuz*  
*tū draa'y. oo' ke'ūz ūba'ūt yao'?*  
*au)m gooin oo'm)p)mi swo'p'ū.*  
*guo'd' nahyt.*

In *oo'm)p)mi swo'p'ū*, the *p* is an assimilated *t* from *tū* with the vowel suppressed.

\* *t* present them Nt. shews very little affinity to any Mid. speech.  
 \* *t*unably Mr. Hallam found in a family at Bulwell (4 nnw.  
 ham) a direct proof of a change since 1844. He learned from  
 \* *t* the words 'keen feet rain lane night,' now called *keon*  
*lei'n nahyt*, that is practically in received pronunciation

were in 1844 called *kyacyn, faeyt, ree'n, laeyn, naeyt*, of which the first three agree practically with D 26. In the same place he also heard an example of the verbal pl. in *-en, if wo würn tau'kin too ü shepürd duug* 'if we were-n talking to a shepherd dog,' although he did not meet with another instance. Hence I consider that the deviations from Mid. usages are comparatively recent, and that it is proper to associate Nt., D 27, with Ch. and n.St., D 25, and m. and s.Db., D 28.

### D 28 = w.SM. = western South Midland.

This small district contains parts of five counties, the se. of Welsh Fl., the ne. of Dn., all detached or English Fl., a small part of n.Sh., and a small slip to the sw. of Ch. The first two contain natural Welsh speakers, but these sections have spoken English for years, and detached or English Fl. has spoken English since the Conquest, and even before, although the names of places are still Welsh. In such a district not much homogeneity of speech can be looked for, but all parts are under the influence of Ch.

The general characters are (EP. p. 451):

A- is *ee', ai'*, as *nee'm nai'm* name.

A' is *oo', oa'*, as *stoo'n stoa'n* stone.

E' is *ee'*, as *gree'n* green, with a slight leaning to *griyn greyn*.

IH is *ee, aey*, as *nee't naeyt* night, the first form most usual, the second hardly used except in 'good night.'

I' is *uy uuy ahy any*, say about *ahy*.

O' is *oo², iw*, as *noo²n niw'n*, the former as appreciated by Mr. Hallam, who is familiar with the sound *oo²*, the second as felt by others.

U is *uo²*, this is regular.

U' is *uw uuw aaw aaw*, say about *aaw*.

The *r* has become Midland, say *r<sup>10</sup>*, as opposed to the Welsh *r<sup>1</sup>* of Sh.

The sum of these characters distinguish the district from all the neighbouring forms of speech, though some of the individual pron. occur in them.

It is impossible to distinguish varieties effectively, because there is so much uncertainty in the pronunciation. I give a dt. written from the dictation of the town-crier at Ellesmere, Sh., and I add any tangible variants from Whixall, Sh., Hanmer, detached Fl., and Farndon, Ch., with the letters W, H, F prefixed. The Ellesmere and Hanmer, both taken by Mr. Hallam, agree closely, the Whixall and Farndon had to be deduced from my informants' orthography, and are therefore not so trustworthy.

## ELLESMERE dt. with variants.

1. *uy sai, laad'z, yū see nuw, dhūt uy)m reet ūbuwt dhaat lit:l wensh kuum'in frūm dhū skool yaandūr.*

SAY HF *see*.

LADS F *meets*, W *chaap's*.

YOU SEE H *yū see'n*.

NOW W *nyaac*, F *naac*.

I'M W *ahy*, F *any*.

ABOUT WF *ūbaac't*.

COMING WHF *kuo'm'in*.

SCHOOL WF *skiwł*.

YONDER F *yondūr*.

2. *uur)z goo'in duuwn dhū roa'd dhes'ūr throo dhū red wikt on dhū lift and suyd ū dhū roa'd.*

GOING W *gicin*, H *goo'in*, F *goin*.

DOWN W *dīaacn*, H *duwn*, F *daacn*.

ROAD W *le'ūn*, H *roa'ūd*, F *roo'd*,

second time *uor*.

THROUGH H *throo'*, F *thriw*.

GATE W *geūt*, F *geot*.

SIDE W *ahy'd*, F *asuyd*.

3. *sai'f ūnuo'f dhū chuyld)z gau'n straeyt uo'p tū dhū raang doo'ūr.*

SAFE ENOUGH W *saartinli ūnuuf*, H

*look yū*, F *shier ūnuo'f*

CHILD W *chahyld*, F *chahyld*.

GONE W *giron*, F *gon*.

WRONG DOOR H *rong doo'ūr*, W *dooūr*

*ū dhū raang yhaacs*, F *dier ūv*

*dhū ruong aacs*.

4. *uac'r uur mai' fuynd dhaat druong'k'n jef unucd chaap kau'ld Tuo'm'.*

WHERE W *uac'ur*, F *uayūr*, H *mai'bee*.

FIND W *fahynd*, F *fauynd*.

DEAF W *dai'f*, F *def*.

OLD CHAP CALLED TOM, differently phrased in different versions, W

*oric'uld fel'ūr os dhū neim os*

*Tuo'm'ūs*, H *ring'ld fel'ū dhes'ūr*

*ū: dhū kau'ln Tuo'm*, F *ur'nd*

*fel'ūr ū dhū no'm ūr Tuo'm'ūs*.

5. *ici aw'l noa' i'm veri uel'.*

WE W *uus*.

KNOW WH *noa'n*, F *noo*.

VERY W *caar'ū*.

6. *ucon'ū dhū unucd chaap soo'n tai'ch ūr nod tū doo)it ūgye'n, poo ūr thing!*

WON'T W *ucon'ūd*.

SOON WF *siun*, H *soo'n*.

TEACH WH *ta'rn*.

DO W *doe*, H *doe'*, F *dūw*.

POOR H *poo'ūr*, F *puer*.

THING W *thin*.

7. *look yū! in'ūd it tree'?*

LOOK WF *lūk*.

ISN'T H *in'ūd*.

TRUE W *driw* (?), H *tree'*, F *triw*.

- to understand the writing of the dt. from Hawarden, I give a short cwl. of words heard there by Mr. l).

A- *gim* game. A'- *too*<sup>2</sup> two. A': *oa'm* home. Æ- *fai'dhür* father. Æ: *dee* day. Æ'- *an'i* any. *wai't* wheat. Æ': *del dai'l* deal. *wæ'ür* where. E- *spai'k* speak. *ree'n* rain. E'- *ey* he. E': *eeürd* heard. EA: *ae't* eight. *uw'd* old. *tuw'd* told. *kau'f* calf. *fyaa'rn* fern. *gee't* gate. EA'- *ae'd* head. EA': *dee'f* deaf. EO: *gno'ng'* young. EO'- *oo*<sup>2</sup> hoo=she. *foaür* four. I- *gyet* to get. I: *chahyld* child. *ruo'n'* run. O: *kraaf'i* croft. O'- *skoo*<sup>2</sup> skiw school. O': *guo*<sup>2</sup>d' good. *doe*<sup>2</sup> do. U- *suo*<sup>2</sup> n son. *doo'ür* door. U: *gruend* ground. U'- *naaw* now. U': *daaw'n* down. *wo'z'* us. Y: *foot* first. A.. *rai'zn* reason. E.. *tai'* tea.

### D 29 = e.SM. = eastern South Midland.

This extensive district contains Sh. e. of Wem and the Severn, St. s. of Stone, a slip on the n. of Wo., the greater part of Wa., the s. tail of Db., and all Le., that is, it occupies parts of six counties, reaching right across the middle of England, and forming "the Midlands" properly so called. It is nevertheless to such a degree homogeneous in character, that I have not been able to separate it satisfactorily into independent districts, as, although it has some differences, it was impossible to draw bounding lines between them. But I distinguish four varieties, with some subforms, that have rather a geographical location than a phonetic individuality. These are as follows, where the names of towns and villages from which, among others, my information comes, must serve as indications of the regions involved (EP. p. 460).

#### Var. i. ne.Sh., and n. and m.St.

- ia. ne.Sh. Edgecombe, Hodnet, Market Drayton, Newport; in St. Eccleshall, Wootton.
- ib. wm.St., n. of Watling Street. Bradley, Cannock, Haughton, Stretton.
- ic. em.St. Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-upon-Trent, Haubury, Hopwas, Lichfield, Tamworth, Tutbury, Yoxall.

#### Var. ii. me. and se.Sh., s.St. and n.Wo.

- ii.a. me. and se.Sh. Ironbridge, Madeley, Shifnal, Wellington.
- ii.b. s.St. Codsall, Darlaston, Dudley (politically in Wo.), Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Willenhall, Wolverhampton.
- ii.c. n.Wo. Cradley, Hagley, Selly Oak, Stourbridge.

#### Var. iii. Wa.

- iii.a. e.Wa. Atherstone, Bedworth, Brandon, Bulkington, Coventry, Nuneaton, Polesworth.
- iii.b. w.Wa. Birmingham, Curdworth, Elmdon, Knowle, Leamington, Warwick.

#### Var. iv. Le.

- Belgrave, Birstall, Cottesbach, Leicester, Loughborough, Syston, Waltham.

The characters of these varieties, and of the whole district, may be inferred from the pronunciation of the following words as given in glossic in the annexed table (EP. p. 462): 'believe, cup, day, do,



down, green, the hail *eyl*, house' (*h* always left out), 'lame, look, moon, nail, name, now, out, rain, school, shoe, soon, tail' (not 'tale'), 'three, too, up, way, wife.'

	VAR. i.			VAR. ii.			VAR. iii.		VAR. iv.
	<i>a</i> ne.Sh. and nm.St.	<i>b</i> wm.St.	<i>c</i> em.St.	<i>a</i> em.and s.Sh.	<i>b</i> s.St.	<i>c</i> n.Wo.	<i>a</i> e.Wa.	<i>b</i> w.Wa.	Le.
A-	<i>laiüm</i>	<i>nai'm</i>	<i>nai'm</i>	<i>nai'm</i>	<i>naiüm</i>	<i>naïüm</i>	<i>naiüm</i>	<i>nasüm</i>	<i>nai'm</i>
ÆG-	<i>tee'l</i>	<i>tee'l</i>	—	—	—	<i>eyl</i>	—	<i>tai'ul</i>	<i>tee'l</i>
ÆG:	<i>dee'</i>	<i>dee', dai'</i>	<i>dee'</i>	<i>dai'</i>	<i>dai'y</i>	<i>naayl</i>	<i>dee'</i>	—	<i>dee'</i>
EG	<i>ree'n</i>	<i>ree'n</i>	<i>ree'n</i>	<i>rai'n</i>	<i>rai'yn</i>	<i>raiu'n</i>	<i>rai'n</i>	<i>wai'y(?)</i>	<i>ree'n</i>
E'	<i>bilai'v</i>	<i>gree'n</i>	<i>greyn</i>	<i>gree'n</i>	<i>gree'n</i>	<i>grai'n</i>	<i>gres'n</i>	—	<i>grai'yn</i>
EO'	<i>thrai'</i>	<i>gre'yn</i>	<i>threy</i>	—	<i>grai'yn</i>	<i>thres'</i>	<i>thres'</i>	—	<i>thrai'y</i>
I'	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>	<i>wahyf</i>
O'	<i>shiw</i>	<i>miwn</i>	<i>icauyf</i>	<i>moo'n</i>	<i>tiw diw</i>	<i>nison</i>	<i>loo<sup>2</sup>k</i>	<i>skiwil</i>	<i>woyf</i>
U	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>muuwn</i>	<i>kuo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>miwn</i>	<i>muo<sup>2</sup>n</i>	<i>soo<sup>2</sup>n</i>	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>
U'	<i>uuws</i>	<i>aaics</i>	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>nww</i>	<i>aawt</i>	<i>uo<sup>2</sup>p</i>	<i>aaics</i>	<i>aaics</i>	<i>daaw'n</i>
		<i>äawt</i>	<i>a'üs</i>		<i>yaawt</i>	<i>daaw'n</i>			<i>muwt</i>
					<i>aaüt</i>				<i>no'w</i>

In all these A=*aiü* is the older form, and *ey*, *ai'* modern variants. ÆG and EG=*ee'* seems also to be the older form, of which *aiü*, *ey* are variants. Observe the change in ii*b*, where *ai'y* is normal and characteristic. O'=*iw*, *uuw* are regular variants of *oo<sup>2</sup>*. U'=*aww* has several local variants.

In addition to this, *h* is never heard, *r* not before a vowel is said to be untrilled, and may be *r*<sup>10</sup>, and even before a vowel it may be the same, at any rate the trill, if it exists, is very faint.

The verbal plural in *-en* is quite distinct in Sh., St. and Wo. It is very little heard in Wa., and nearly (not quite) extinct in Le.

In Var. ii*b*, but apparently not in ii*a*, though the two together form the 'Black Country,' there is a curious way of combining the negative with auxiliary verbs. The following were heard by Mr. Hallam at Darlaston, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Willen-  
Wolverhampton, and Cradley, some in one place, some in another  
51).

1. *Ahy ain't*, I a'n't or am not. 2. *ahy ai't*, I haven't. 3. *it ai'y*, *ai'yn't*, it isn't. 4. *it it?* isn't it? 5. *ahy bi't*, *beynt*, I ben't. 6. *ahy doot*, I don't. 7. *ahy shai'*, *shai't*, *shaw*, I shan't. 8. *ahy woar*, *woaw*, *woot*, I won't. 9. *ahy kao'*, *kaw'*, *kaw't*, I can't. 10. *ahy wo'd'n*, I wouldn't.

In a cs. sent from Dudley, I find (continuing the numbers) 11. *ahy doa' ke'ür*, I don't care. 12. *dhaat' doa' maat'ür*, that does not matter. 13. *woa' ür?* won't she? 14. *ahy doa' waan't*, I don't want. 15. *doa' yü bee?* don't you be?

As illustrations, I give versions of the dt. as dictated by natives at Edgmond, Sh. (just w. of Newport), and Darlaston, St. (a little ese. of Wolverhampton), which present about the greatest contrast that can be obtained from different parts of this district. In the following examples *e*, *u*, *wo* are generally used for *ae*, *uu*, *uo*<sup>3</sup> (EP. p. 472).

EDGMOND, SH. *ia.*

(1) *au si*, *chaap's*, *yü siyn naaw dhüt ahy)m* *riyt übaaw't dhaat lit'l wench kum'in früm dhü skuwl yaan'dür.*

(2) *ur*)*s* *gyoo'in daawn dhü roa'd dheür throo' dhü red gyai't on dhü lift aan'd sah'yd üv dhü roa'd.*

(3) *luok yü!* *dhü chahyl'd*)*s* *gau'n strayt uop tü dhü ruongg aaws.*

(4) *weeür ur*)*l* *bee laaykli ünnoof tü fahynd dhaat druongk'n jef widhürd fel'ü üz dhi kaw'ln Tuom.*

(5) *wee au'l noa'n im we'l.*

(6) *wuon'ü dhü uod chaap' soo'n laarn ür not tü doo' it ügyen', poo'ür thingg!*

(7) *loo'k!* *ai'nt it truw?*

DARLASTON, ST. *iiß.*

(1) *ahy sai'y*, *laad's*, *duon yü see ahy)m* *royt na'ü üba'ü't dhaat lit'l wench kom'in früm*)*s* *skiwl yaan'dür.*

(2) *ur*)*s* *goo'in da'ün dhü ro'wd dheür thriw dhaat' red gye'üt on dhü lift aan'd sau'yd ü dhü ro'wd.*

(3) *luok yü!* *ur*)*s* *gau'n strayt uop tü dhü ruong a'üs.*

(4) *ahy shüd thingk ur*)*l* *foynd owd ahrd eeür'in skin'i sniv'lin Tuom'i.*

(5) *yow au'l noa'n im roy't ünnoof.*

(6) *woo't ee mak ur bowt* [= bolt, run away], *pooür thingg!* *ür woo't* [= won't] *diw it ügyen'!*

(7) *liwk!* *di't* [= didn't] *ahy tel yü?*

The following sentences (except No. 7) were noted by Mr. TH. at Burton-on-Trent, *ie.* The first was reported to have been said by a father to his daughter at dinner—the girl had lost £2 and the mother had gone to look for it (EP. pp. 477, 478).

## BURTON-ON-TRENT.

(1) *weeür*)z *yür modhü?* *ah'y*  
*noa dhü*)s) *suom'üt uop, ür ur*  
*wuod'nü baey ucees. ün dhü*)s  
*suom'üt uop wi yoa, fü yoa kon'ür*  
*ee't yür din'ü.*

(2) *yoa'n bin ü foyn woyl.*

(3) *aey*)z *goo'in ü dhü aaws.*

(4) *aey livz ügyen dheeür in*  
*jenüli.*

(5) *iz'nt aey goo'in tü duw it?*

(6) *gyer*)uop! *yoa'n gaur*)it!

(7) *oy*)l *duw)t ü dhaat'nz.*

## TRANSLATION.

(1) where's your mother? I know  
there's something up, or she wouldn't  
be away. and there's something up  
with you, for you can't eat your dinner.

(2) you-have-n been a fine while.

(3) he's going into the house.

(4) he lives against there in general.

(5) isn't he going to do it?

(6) get)up! you)have-n got)it!

(7) I'll do)it in that manner.

The following Carol was dictated to me by a lady who used to live in the neighbourhood, and had often heard it sung.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, *ie.*

*az oy saht on ü suon'i bahngk*  
*on Krus'ümüs dee' i)dh mau'nin,*  
*oy saar threy ships kum see'lin boy,*  
*on Krus'ümüs dee' i)dh mau'nin.*  
*ün iw suod bey in dheyz they ships*  
*buot Jow'zäf ün iz fe'ü led'i,*  
*ün aey did wis'l ün shey did sing,*  
*ün aal dhü bel'z on e'üth did ring,*  
*fau joy dhüt dhü Sai'viür, ey wüz*  
*baurn*  
*on Krus'ümüs dee' i)dh mau'nin.*

## TRANSLATION.

As I sat on a sunny bank,  
On Christmas day in the morning,  
I saw three ships come sailing by,  
On Christmas day in the morning.  
And who should be in these three ships  
But Joseph and his fair lady,  
And he did whistle and she did sing,  
And all the bells on earth did ring,  
For joy that the Saviour, he was born  
On Christmas day in the morning.

The following Dialogue on the Darlaston 'Wake Beef,' or beef for the annual feast on 24 August, was dictated to Mr. Hallam by one of the speakers, and pal. in 1879.

DARLASTON, ST., *ii b.*

*laas Froy'di noyt, wen mee ün*  
*a'wür Tuom wän goo'in uop dhü*  
*street t)aav'ü look üt dhü We'ük*  
*Beef, wee went üs fur üz dhü*

## TRANSLATION.

last Friday night, when I and our  
Tom were-n going up the street to)have)a  
look at the Wake Beef, we went as far

*Wau'yt Lau'yn, ün turnd ügyen, ün kum'in baak' throo dhü Aa'li, dhi wäs thrii ür fow'ür sit'in üt dhü doo'ür, kol'ür)faash-ün, lit'l Jaak'i Ren'ülds, Jo'w Kye'rlis, un tiw moo'ür üv iz paal's, dog-ruon'ürs.*

*R. wee'ür üs bi'n, Aar'i ?*

*Aa. t)aav' ü luok üt dhü bi'f.*

*R. wee'n bi'n t)aav' ü luok aa't' it, ün dhaat')s a'w'ür shai'ür; iz it dhau'yn ?*

*Aa. au', ahy rek'n it iz. guod nau yt.*

as the White Lion, and turned again, and coming back through the Alley, there were three or four sitting at the door, collier-fashion, little Jacky Reynolds, Joe Careless, and two more of his pals [= friends], dog-runners.

R. where hast been, Harry ?

H. to)have a look at the beef.

R. we)have-n been to)have a look at it, and that's our share; is it thine ?

H. aye, I reckon it is. Good night.

A maid-servant's account of how her brother Jim's leg was hurt and cured, palaeotyped by Mr. Hallam from her dictation.

WALSALL, ST., ii b.

*aar Jim wau kuomin baak' früm see'in iz aa'nt Sali, ün i kuom ukraw's dhü fi'ls, ün gyet'in ov'ür dhü stahyl, ün i urt)s leg, ün it wau' baad' ev'ur sü longg, ün shi got suom pow'ltis too' it, ün it wau' ev'ür sü muoch bet'ür.*

TRANSLATION.

our Jim was coming back from seeing his aunt Sally, and he came across the fields, and getting over the stile, and he hurt his leg, and it was bad ever so long, and she got some poultice to it, and it was ever so much better.

The Varieties iii. and iv. may be illustrated by extracts from my es. in both cases palaeotyped from dictation by myself (EP. p. 464).

ATHERSTONE, WA., ii a.

(6) *dhü owld' wuom'ün ürsen'*

(9) *seed' im wi ür oa'n ahyz u lahy'in strecht aw'l iz length o dhu graawnd wi iz goad' suon'di koo'üt on, kloo'üs tü dhü doo'ür ü dhü aaws, daaw'n üt dhü kor'nür oa yon lörün.*

(10) *es wüz wahy'nin üwee', shi sez, für aw'l dhu wurld lahyk ü sik' chahyld ür ü lit'l gel in ü fret.*

ENDERBY, LE., iv.

(6) *dh) oa'l wuom'ün ü sen'*

(9) *seed' im wi ür oa'n aayz laay'ün sprau'ld üt fuol' length on dhü gruucnd, in iz guod' suon'di koa't, tlos bi dhü doa'ür ü)dh uuc's, duuwn üt dhü kau'nur ü yon lörün.*

(10) *es wau'r waay'nin üwai', shi sez, für aw'l dhü wuld lauyk ü baad'li chaayld in ü fret.*

(11) ün dhaat aap·nd üs shee  
ün ür dau·tür in lau· wüz ükoam·in  
thruo· dhü baak· ya·rd from ing·in  
aawt dhü wet· kloo·üz tü drahy ün  
ü wosh·in dee·,

(12) wahyl dhu kit·l wüz baaylin  
für tey won fauyn brahyt suom·ür  
aa·türnuun.

(14) ün soa· ahy)m ügoo·in  
woam· tü suop·ür. goad· nahyt.

(11) ün dhat ap·nd üs shee ün  
ür dau·tür ü lau· kum· thriw dhu  
bak· ya·d throm ing·in uuwt dhü  
wet· tloa·z tü draay on ü wesh·in  
dai·,

(12) waayl dhü kit·l wau·r ü  
boy·lin für tai· wuon faayn braayt  
suomür aa·tünion.

(14) ün soa· aa)m· goo·in om tü  
ha)m·i suop·ür. guod naayt.

## V.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF ENGLISH  
DIALECT DISTRICTS.

This comprehends the whole of England lying between the n. *dheeth* line 5, and the s.L line 10. It thus comprises the whole of the n. of England except a very narrow slip on the border of Scotland. This large tract of country is very diversified in physical features. The great plain of Yo. on the e., the mountainous character of the "Lake District" on the w., and the "Coal Districts" on the n., point to three distinct regions where we may expect differences of speech, and on examination it has been found best to make three distinct districts, D 30, 31, and 32, or EN., WN., and NN. But besides this, the treatment of the def. art. *the* separates the whole region into two parts, the EN. and WN. using suspended *ʔ*, and the NN. using full *dhü*. In WN. regions the fractures are found which I write *uow*, *iy*, or *ooʔ*, *eeʔ*. Of these *iy* occurs in the M. div., but *ooʔ* there replaces *ooʔ*, and the difference between these two forms must be noted. In *ooʔ* the essential character was that the sound of *oo* commenced with an opener mouth producing the effect of *ëoo*, and it particularly replaces the O' set of sounds. But in *ooʔ* the essential character is that the sound of *oo* begins with *uoʔ* (which decidedly approximates to *oa*), and goes on to *oo*, so that it is properly *uoʔooʔ*, a very inconvenient sign, for which, on the analogy of *iy*, we may write *uow*. This modification affects the U' words, not the O' words, and hence has altogether a different origin. The O' words in the N. div. have *iu* or *iü*. As *iy* generated *ey*, *ay*, *aay* in the M. div., so *uow* generates *oaw*, *aow*, *ahw*, *aaw* in the N., and all these forms are found. The two forms *iy*, *uow* are therefore historically valuable as the missing links in the wonderful transformation of *ee*, *oo* into *ei*, *ou*. It is only in the sw. of the N. div. to the s. of the s. *hoose* line 6 that this change occurs completely; throughout the rest of the N. div. the U' is either represented by *oo* or *uow*, and only in Du. and some parts of Nb. do we find a closer approximation to *oaw*.

The verbal pl. in *-en* does not exist. 'I am' is replaced mostly by 'I is,' although 'I am' is heard in NN.=D 32. In most of the NN. the *r* is uvular, but this seems rather accidental, and not to be an inherited dialect mark.

### D 30 = EN. = East Northern.

This comprises most of the North and East Ridings of Yo. Its boundary on the n. is the Tees as far inland as Croft, and then it passes on to Middleham, going e. of Richmond and Leyburn. Thence the border goes to Burley-on-the-Wharfe, and follows the s. *hoose* line 6 to the n. of Nt., and then joining the s. *teeth* line 4, pursues it on the n. of the Humber to Spurn Head. The e. border is the sea. The area inclosed contains i. the great plain of Yo., ii. the moors of the Cleveland iron district, iii. the wolds of Holderness and the East Riding, and iv. the Marshland by Goole and Selby. These form the four varieties, but they are rather geographical than phonetic. There is in fact a wonderful uniformity of pronunciation in all four varieties, so that it is difficult to characterise the differences.

The general characters may be roughly stated thus (EP. p. 496) :

A-, A', Æ, Æ', EA', O' are usually replaced by a fracture *e-ÿ* or *i-ÿ*, as A-*ne-ÿm* ni-ÿm, A' *twe-ÿ ðwi-ÿ*, Æ *de-ÿ ði-ÿ* day, etc., the *e-ÿ* being more used in the s., and the *i-ÿ* in the n., but both forms occur in each. The *e-ÿ i-ÿ* are more usually but less correctly conceived, as *ai-ÿ ee-ÿ*.

The I' is singularly enough *aa'* in i. and ii. But in iii. it frequently becomes *aay* before voiced, and *ey* before voiceless consonants, as *neyf naayvz* knife knives.

The U' words have regularly *oo'*. The U words have *uo*, perhaps in the form *uo'* rather than *uo'*, though the latter was used by an informant in Market Weighton.

The def. art. 'the' is regularly suspended *t'*, although I have been told that *th* is heard in occasional use in the sw. If so, a slight alteration of the n. *dheeth* line 5 would have to be made, but my information is incomplete, and hence this notice must suffice. In the se., in Holderness, the def. art. is asserted to be entirely omitted. 'I is' = *aa'z* is universal for 'I am.'

Hence Var. i. and ii. seem to be separated chiefly because we have separate glossaries for each (Mid Yorkshire, and Cleveland with Whitby). Var. iii. is separated by the threefold treatment of I', and Var. iv. partakes of both i. and iii., but with no clear distinctions. Under these circumstances it seems best to give only extracts from the two cs. for i. Mid Yo., and iii. Market Weighton, in parallel columns, and three dt. for ii. Stanghow in Cleveland (12 ese. Middlesborough), iii. se. Holderness, and iv. Goole, all from the dictation of different people, and printed interlinearly, with finally some of the principal words from the Mid Yo. cwl. illustrating Var. i. especially.

## TWO CS. FOR VAR. i. and iii. (EP. p. 508).

## i. MID YORKSHIRE.

(8) *shee*üd til yū bai'ūth oo'gūts  
ūn weeür ün win it waaür üt shū  
faan't d'ruok'n bi'üst üt shū)s tü  
kau'ül ür uozbūn on.

(9) shū saw im wiv ür ai'ün  
i'ün ligin st'richt üt laangr lenth  
ūtop ü t'gruond iv iz gi'ūd suondū  
koo'üt, t'lai'ūs biv)l' oos diür,  
doo'n üt t' nūük ü yon lon.

(11) ün dhaat aapnd üz shee'  
ün t' dow't'ür i le'ū kaam' t'ruof  
t' baak' ge'ūth frev ang'in t' wit  
t'lai'ūs oot tü d'raa' üv ü weyshin  
dai'ü.

(12) waa'l t' kit'l wū bauülin  
fü'l ti'ü ü yaan' faan' bree't  
if't'üni'ün i suomü nuobüt ü wee'k  
sin kuom t' neket thozdū.

(13) üz si'ür üz mi ni'üm)s  
Juo'ün.

(14) ün se' aa')s gaan'in yaam'  
tü mi suopü. giüd neet.

## iii. MARKET WIGHTON.

(8) *shee* waa'd tel yū oo und  
wi'ür ün wen shū faan' t'  
d'ruongk'n bi'üst üt shū kao'ülz  
ür uoz'būn.

(9) shū saw im wi'ür ai'ün ee'n,  
ligin st'richt üt fuol lenth uopü)d  
gruond iv iz guod suondū kuoüt,  
t'looüs bi)d di'ür ü t' oo's, doo'n üt  
kau'ünür ü yon luo'ün.

(11) ün dhaat aapnd üz aw'ür  
ün ü dow't'ür i lau'ü kom' thruof  
baak' yaa'd frev ing'in t' wet t'li'ūs  
oo t' tü d'raa'y üv ü weshin dai'ü.

(12) waa'l t' ket'l wüz buoylin  
fü ti'ü yaa' feyn bree't suomu  
ef'tüni'ün nobüt ü wee'k sin kuom  
neket thozdū.

(13) üz si'ür üz ma ni'üm)s  
Jon.

(14) ün si'ü aa')s gaan'in yaam'  
tü ai' mi suopü. guod' neeüt.

## THREE INTERLINEAR DT. FOR VAR. ii., iii., iv. (EP. pp. 519, 522).

1 ii Stanghow, Cleveland. si' aa' sae', laad's, yū si' nuo' dhüt  
iii East Holderness. si'ü aa' se'ü, mee'üts, yoo' see' noo' üt  
iv Goole. saw' aa' sae', me'üts, yi' see' noo' üt

ii aa')s rit' übuot' dhaat' li'ül'l laas' kuom'in fre)l' ski'ül  
iii aa')s rey't üboot' dhaat' laa't'l laas' kuom'in fre' ski'ül  
iv aa')s ree't üboot' dhaat' laa't'l goa't' kuom'in fre' t' skuul

ii yon'dhä.  
iii yon'dhür.  
iv yondü.

2 ii shi'ü)s gaayn' duo'n t' rau'üd dhe'ü thruo' t' riüd yaat' o)t' left  
iii shü)s buon' doo'n ruo'üd dhe'ü throo'f' raed yaat' au' left  
iv shi)s goa'in doo'n t' rau'üd dhi'ü thruo'f' t' raed yaat' o)t' left



- ii *aan'd saad o)t we.*  
 iii *aan'd saayd ü we.*  
 iv *aan'd saayd ü)t we.*
- 3 ii *si'ür üni'uf t be'ün)x gi'ün s'raayt uop ti t di'ür ü t'*  
 iii *si'ür üni'uf be'ün)x gi'ün sthre't uop ti di'ür ü*  
 iv *siw'ür üniw' t be'ün)x gon stre't uop tü t duo'ür ü t'*
- ii *raang' uo's.*  
 iii *raang' oo's.*  
 iv *raang' oo's.*
- 4 ii *we'ü shi'ül meb'i fin'd dhaat' d'ruok'n di'uf wis'nd fel'ü*  
 iii *wi'ü shü'l meb'i fin'd dhat dhruong'kn dee'f shriv'ld fel'ü*  
 iv *wi'ü shi'l mebi fin'd dhat druong'kn di'uf wis'nd fel'ü*
- ii *bi t ni'üm ü Tomi.*  
 iii *ü ni'üm ü Tomüs.*  
 iv *ü t ne'üm ü Tomüs.*
- 5 ii *wi au'ül ken im vari wi'l.*  
 iii *wee au'l nau im vari wee l.*  
 iv *wi au'l nau im veri wee'l.*
- 6 ii *wi'ünt t' au'd chaap' si'ün li'ün ü nuot ti di'ü)t ügi'ün,*  
 iii *wi'ünt au'd chaap' si'ün tee'ch ü nuot ti dee'it ügi'ün,*  
 iv *wi'önt owd chaap' si'ün ti'üch ü not tü doo')t ügae'n,*
- ii *puo'ü thing!*  
 iii *puo'ür thing!*  
 iv *puo'ü thing!*
- 7 ii *li'äk! is'nt it t'riü?*  
 iii *li'äk! es'nt it throo'?*  
 iv *li'äk! is'nt it triw'?*

Of these the specimens for ii. and iii. are more accurate probably than that for iv, which was a reminiscence of many years past, the use of *tr* for *t'r* is probably inaccurate. Observe both the disappearance of the def. art. and the use of *thr* for *t'r* in iii.

MID Yo. cwl. (EP. p. 523).

I. WESSEX AND NORSE.

- A: 4 *tsak' take.* 5 *mak' make.* *ti'ül tale.* 20 *li'üm lame.* 21 *si'üm name.*  
 39 *kann' canoe.* 43 *aan' aan'd hand.* 56 *wesh weysh wash.*  
 D: 58 *fre'ü free* (the last before a vowel) *from.* 64 *raang' wrong.*

A'- 67 *gaang' gaan' go'ü go.* 74 *tuc'ü twi'ü two.* 76 *te'üd toad.* 81 *luo'ün luo'ünin lane.* *me'ü-r more.* 86 *e'üs wots oats.* *tle'üz tli'üz clothes.* 92 *nau'ü know.*  
A': 104 *re'üd a road.* *di'üf dough.* 112 *yaal' wot' whole.* 115 *e'üm yaam' i'um yi'üm home.* *be'ün bone.* *ne'ün none.* 124 *ste'ün a stone.*

Æ- 138 *f'uä'ü-r faad'ür father.* 141 *ne'ül a nail.* 142 *sne'ül sni'ül sniil a snail.* 143 *te'ül tiül a tail.* 152 *wat'ü-r water.*

Æ: 155 *thaak' the thatch.* 161 *di'ü day.* 166 *me'üd mi'üd maid.* 172 *grec ges grass.* 179 *waat' what.*

Æ'- 182 *si'ü the sea.* 183 *ti'üch to teach.* *li'üv to leave.* 190 *ki'ü a key.* 193 *tli'ün clean.* 194 *on'i won'i any.* 195 *mon'i muon'i many.* *cheez chi'üz cheese.* 200 *wi'üt wheat.*

Æ': 205 *thri'üd thread.* 207 *ni'üdüü needle.* *tle'ü clay.* 213 *e'üdhü-r either.* *di'ül deal.* 218 *shüüp sheyp sheep.* 223 *dhi'ü-r there.* 224 *ruo'ü-r where.*

E- 232 *brek to break.* 233 *spi'ük to speak.* *wi'üv to weave.* 239 *se'ül si'ül sail.* 241 *re'ün ri'ün rain.* 243 *pleü pli'ü to play* [only used in refined speech, colloquially *li'ük to laik*, is used]. 248 *mi'ür a mare.* *wi'ür to wear.* 250 *sui'ür to swear.* 251 *miüt meat.*

E: *le'ü liü lig lay*, the last much used in the present tense. 262 *wi'ü way.* 265 *st'reit straight.* *wench winch wench.*

E'- 290 *ey ee' he.* 292 *mey mee' me.* 294 *fee'd feed.* *gree'n green.* 300 *koo'p küüp keep.*

E': 305 *ey ee' high.* 306 *eyt ee't height.* *ney nee' naa' nigh.* 312 *i'ü-r here.* 314 *yi'üd heard.* 315 *f'üt feet*, but *füt foot* [observe *f'i* in plural, and *f'i* in singular].

EA- 320 *ke'ü-r to care.*

EA: *laaf laugh.* 323 *fowt fe'üt fought.* 324 *iüt eight.* 326 *au'üd uo'üd old.* 328 *kaw'üd cold.* 330 *aw'üd od hold.* *kuo'üf kau'üf calf.* 334 *wo'üf au'üf half.* 335 *yaal' wo'ül all.* *fuo'ül to fall.* 346 *giüt a gate.*

EA'- 347 *yi'üd head.* 348 *ee' eye*, gen. in the pl. *ee'n eyes.* 349 *f'ü few.*

EA': 350 *di'üd dead*, refined *did.* 351 *li'üd lead*, metal, refined *lid.* 353 *bri'üd hread*, refined *brid.* 355 *di'üf deaf.* 357 *dhuof though.* 360 *ti'üm a team.* *be'ün bi'ün a bean.* 366 *gri'üt great.* *di'üth death.*

EI- 372 *aey ae'y ey ey aye*, very much used.

EO- 383 *sie'n si'üen seven.*

EO: 388 *milk miülk maelk* all very short. 390 *snod siüd should.* 396 *waak work sb.* *swaw'd swu'd sw'd sword.* 399 *breet' bright.* 402 *laan learn.* *st'aa-r star.* 406 *yi'üth earth.*

EO'- 411 *thriü t'riü three.* 412 *shiiü shey sho.* 420 *fowü-r four.*

EO': 423 *thee' thigh.* 424 *ri'üf rough.* 425 *leet' light.* 426 *feyt to fight.* 428 *siü sey to see.* *frind friend.* 433 *brist briüst breast.* 435 *yow you.* 436 *t'ri'ü true.*

EY- 438 *dee to die.*

EY: 439 *t'ruost to trust.*

I- 440 *wik' a week.* *aa'vin ivy.* *st'aa'l a stile.* 446 *neen' naa'n nine.* 449 *git to get.*

I: 452 *aa' I.* 458 *neet' niüt night.* 459 *reet' right.* 465 *sich such*, but *saa'k saayk* are more used. 466 *chaald child*, only used in reading, in speaking always *be'ün.* 472 *shringk eringk shrink.* 475 *wind the wind.* 477 *fn to fud.* 479 *wind to wind*, refined *waan'd.* 485 *this'l thistle.*

- I'- 492 *saa'd* side. 494 *taa'm* time.  
 I': 500 *laa'k* like. 502 *faa'v* five. *waa'f* a wife. 506 *womw'ün* woman. 507 *wim'in* women. *waa'l* while. 511 *waa'n* wine. *aa's* ice.  
 O- *fuw'ül* a fool. 522 *op'n wop'n* open. 524 *wau'ld* world.  
 O: *kuof ki'üf* cough. 527 *bowt* bought. 528 *thowt* thought. 531 *dowt'ü-r* *de'ut'ü-r* daughter. 532 *kuw'ül* coal. *w'ül* hole. *gowd gau'üd* gold. 538 *wad* would. 550 *wod* word. 552 *kau'ün kuw'ün* corn.  
 O'- 555 *shüü shoo'n* shoe, the last form both sg. and pl. 557 *ti'ü* too. *li'ük liük* look. *muod'ü-r* mother. 562 *mi'ün* the moon. 564 *si'ün* soon.  
 O': 569 *biük* book. 571 *gi'üd* good, always employed by Mr. C. C. Robinson, strictly analogically, but *guod'* is more usual. 572 *bli'üd* blood. 579 *üni'üf* enough. 581 *wout* sought. *ki'ül* cool. *ti'ül* tool. *sti'ül* stool. 586 *di'ü* to do. 587 *di'ün* done. 588 *ni'ün* noon. 589 *epi'ün* spoon. 594 *bi'üt* boot. 596 *fi'üt* foot, but *fi'üt* feet, see No. 315. 507 *si'üt* soot.  
 U- 599 *übi'ün üboo'ün* above. *li'üv luov* love. 601 *fool* fowl. 602 *soo'* a sow. 603 *kuom'* come. 605 *suon siün* a son. 606 *di'ü-r* door, casually *diwü-r*. *buot'ü-r* butter.  
 U: 609 *fuot'* full. 612 *suom'* some. 614 *oo'nd* a hound. 615 *pwon'd* a pound. 616 *gruon'd* the ground. 617 *soo'nd* sound in health. 619 *fuom'* (was) found. 629 *suon* the sun. 632 *wop'* up. 633 *kuwp'* cup. 634 *thruof thri'üf* through. 639 *duov't* dust.  
 U' 640 *koo'* cow. 641 *oo'* how. 643 *noo'* now. *diüv duov'* dove. *boo'* to bow. 653 *buot'* but.  
 U': *shroov'd* shroud. 656 *re'üm ri'üm* room. 658 *doo'n* down. 659 *toon* town. 663 *oo's* house. 667 *oo't* out. *sooth* south.  
 Y- 673 *mich mik'ül* much. *lee' laa'* a lie. 677 *d'raa* dry. 679 *kau'k kirk* church, refined *choch*. 682 *laa'tl laa'l* little.  
 Y: 684 *brig* bridge. *rig* ridge. 690 *kaa'nd* kind. *maa'nd* mind. *waa's* worse, refined *wos'*. 701 *foot* first.  
 Y'- 705 *skaa* sky. 706 *waa* why, but not as a question, for which *waat' fu'* what for, is used.  
 Y': 709 *faa'ü-r* fire. 712 *maa's* mice.

## II. ENGLISH.

- A. *laad'* lad. *l're'üd l'ri'üd* trade. 736 *laas'* lass. 737 *me'üt* mate.  
 E. *skri'üm* scream. *chi'üt* cheat.  
 I. and Y. 756 *shrimp* shrimp, casually *srimp*. 758 *gol* girl, rare, usually *laas'* lass.  
 O. 761 *leüd* load. *noys nuoy*s noise.  
 U. *juog'* jug. *juomp* jump. 808 *puot'* put.

## III. ROMANCE.

- A.. 811 *plües* place. 813 *bi'ükn* bacon. 824 *che'ü-r* chair. *l're'üm l'ri'üm* train. 847 *de'ünjü-r di'ünjü-r* danger. 851 *aan't'* aunt, the dental *l'* distinct. 852 *yaap'riün* apron.  
 E.. 888 *saa'tn* certain. 890 *bi'üst* beast, pl. *bi'üs*, said of horned cattle. 894 *disi'üv* deceive.  
 I.. *naa's* nice. *faa'n* fine.

O.. *stiäf stuof* stuff. 916 *non·yün* onion. 920 *poynt puoynt* point. 925 *voys vuoya* voice. 929 *koo·kuomü-r* cucumber. 939 *thu·üs* close. 940 *kuo·üt* coat. *fuo·ül* fool. *buoch·ü-r* butcher. 947 *boyl buoyl* boil. 955 *doo't* doubt.  
 U.. 965 *oyl uoyl* oil. *si·ü-r* sure. 970 *juos't jist* just.

### D 31 = WN. = West Northern.

The e. border is the w. border of D 30, the n. and s. borders are the lines 7 and 5, and the w. border is the sea. The region contained is very large; the n. of the West Riding of Yo., n.La., all We., most of Cu. and s.Du. The country is full of hills and lakes, and the dialect seems to be in an older form than that of D 30, although necessarily of much more recent origin. It is probably the old history of the emigrant language remaining practically what it was at the time of emigration, while the parent speech has changed. To comparatively recent times, as the name Cumberland shews, these countries were inhabited by the Celtic Cymry, and were conquered by Northymbrians from Yo. Very possibly therefore they retained the language of the time of conquest for an appreciable time. Circumstances have certainly much affected it, as the Danish settlements, which have left a remarkable grammatical usage, still existent in s.We. and Furness, namely, *at* in place of *to* before the infinitive, as 'something at cat' (*suomüt üt eyt*).

As regards pronunciation there is a surprising similarity of usage over the whole country, but it is more convenient to distinguish six varieties, thus located.

- i. Craven and nw.Dales, or w.Yo.
- ii. Lonsdale or n.La. on both sides the Sands.
- iii. We. s. of the Watershed with Dent and Sedberg in Yo.
- iv. Eden Valley, containing We. n. of the Watershed, and m.Cu.
- v. w.Cu. with Keswick, Workington, and Abbey Holme.
- vi. s.Du. containing Weardale and Teesdale.

For the phonology of this region I am mainly indebted to the minute care and accuracy with which Mr. J. G. Goodchild, when employed on the duty of the Government Geological Survey, succeeded in (so to speak) photographing the speech of the peasantry. It is impossible to do justice to his labours in the present abridged statement. Reference must be made to my larger work for full details carefully palacotyped.

The s. *hoose* line 6, which passes through this district, separates it into two parts, which in one respect differ widely, but in all others are so much alike that I have been obliged to ignore this difference

in Vars. i. and iii. altogether. The case is precisely similar to the passage of the same line through D 20, and the entrance of the s. *suom* line 2 into the S. and E. div. In both cases it is merely an ancient sound which has been partially retained, U remaining *uo*, and U' remaining *oo* in some parts, but gradually altering to *u*, *ou*, in others. In fact throughout the part of D 31 which lies n. of the s. *hoos* line 6 a great preparation for the change has been made. U' has there become *uo<sup>o</sup>w* (written *uow* for convenience), and this *uo<sup>o</sup>w* resembles *oa<sup>o</sup>w*, which readily passes into *oa<sup>o</sup>w* and that into *ow*, whence the passage to *uw*, *aw* is easy. The prevalence of *uow* in these regions, but its lapse into *ow* after passing line 6, shews us in a most satisfactory manner, how the great and hitherto puzzling change of *oo* into *ou* was really made—by exhibiting the change actually going on at present. In fact, when I was in Du. in 1879, I had a great difficulty in actually determining whether the change had been made or not, and have continually written *oaw* where probably *uow* was said.

The general character of all D 31 is so like Var. i. that this may be taken as the type of the district. Briefly it is as follows (EP. p. 538).

A-, A' = *īaa*, both elements *i*, *aa* distinctly have the stress, and this is what is meant by the diaeresis, whereas *iāā* would mean that the stress fell on *i*, and *īaa* that it fell on *aa*. The real fracture is *i<sup>3</sup>aa<sup>1</sup>*, but the small figures are omitted for convenience. The *i<sup>3</sup>* is a deep form of *i* approaching *ai*, while *aa<sup>1</sup>* is a low form of *aa*, not quite *ah*. Thus in D 31 we find *nīaam*, *klīaaz*, *hīaam*, name, clothes, home, which in D 30 are *ni'üm*, *tl'üz*, *i'üm*, the *aa* having sunk to the short indistinct *ü*. This is one of the strongest marks of difference between D 30 and D 31.

E' = *āīee'*, which is merely prolonged *ee'* commenced with a very brief *āi*. This is the form in Var. i, in others it becomes *iy*, properly *i<sup>3</sup>eē'*, with which we are already familiar. Both *āīee'*, *iy* are felt as *ee'* by natives. Thus 'me green meet' are *māīee grāīee'n māīee't* in Var. i. and *miy griyn miyt* in Var. vi. In D 30 they vary as *mey*, *gree'n*, *miūt mee't*.

I' is *aa'y*, as *taa'ym* time, occasionally, but rarely, varying, as *aey*, as in Var. v. and vi.

O' was possibly *iw* more frequently than now, when it also frequently becomes *uow*, possibly from some false analogy. But *iw* or *i<sup>3</sup>uo<sup>2</sup>* becomes *i'ū* in D 30. Thus D 31 *kiwel knowel*, D 30 *ki'ül cool*.

U' regularly becomes *uow* n. of the s. *hoos* line 6, and *ow aaw* to the s. of it, thus: D 31 *duown*, *down*, *daawn*, D 30 *doo'n*.

U is *uo<sup>o</sup>*, but *uo* will be written for convenience.

These are the principal phonetic characters of D 31. The verb substantive and def. art. are the same in D 31 as in D 30, thus they would say in both districts *aa')z t' maan'* I am the man.

In order better to bring out the differences of the different varieties,

I give extracts from six cs., illustrating the first five varieties. There is a great gap between the cs. for Muker, or Upper Swaledale, forming the n. part of Var. i., and Cartmel or Lower Furness, Var. ii. This gap, occupied by North Craven, the s. part of Var. i., is partly supplied by an extract from an old specimen, palaeotyped from the dictation of a contemporary and fellow townsman of its author, below p. 120. The whole of this specimen and many complete dt. are given in my larger work. All of these cs. were pal. from dictation, the Cartmel one by Mr. T. Hallam, the Abbey Holme one by myself, and the rest by Mr. J. G. Goodchild, being merely a specimen of his labours. The six cs. refer to the six varieties thus:

1. Var. i. from Muker in Upper Swaledale, Yo., 20 m. sw. of Appleby, We., representing the n. form of this variety with  $U' = uow$ .
2. Var. ii. from Cartmel, La., 12 wsw. Kendal, We., with  $U' = ow$ .
3. Var. iii. from Sedberg, Yo., 9 e. by n. of Kendal, We., with  $U' = uow$ , while Dent, Yo., close by, has  $U' = aaw$ , but is in other respects identical.
4. Var. iv. from Langwathby, Cu., 10 nnw. Appleton, from the dictation of the Cu. poetess, Miss Powley, then an old lady, and since deceased.
5. Var. v. Keswick, Cu., presenting many peculiarities, perhaps due to the informant.
6. Var. vi. Abbey Holme district in nw. Cu. with  $I' = ey$  generally.

In these cs. there are many peculiarities of pronunciation, which may occasion difficulty to the reader; and, although all are explained in the Glossic table, it seems best to draw attention to them here, referring to the paragraphs of the cs. in which they occur.

6. In Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, which are from Mr. J. G. Goodchild's palaeotype, *eor* constantly occurs, as in *heorsel'*, whereas in No. 2 by Mr. T. Hallam, and No. 6 by myself from Rev. T. Ellwood, this is replaced by *ur*, *ür*, as *ürsel'*. Mr. JGG. understood *eor* to represent French 'eur' in 'peur,' properly *poer*. His pron. however sounded to me as *eo<sup>2</sup>r* between *eor* and *oer*. He had observed speakers in D 31 many years with great attention, and hence I adopt his own sign in place of *eo<sup>2</sup>r*. But those who feel a difficulty in hitting off the sound are recommended to use *ur*, *ür*.—*é*, *d'* are suspended *t* and *d'* as in D 30, the tongue remaining a

sensible time in the position for *t*, *d'*.—*uow* has been already explained.—*é*, *d'* are fully dental *t*, *d'*, the tongue being in the position of *th*. In No. 4 *bod'd'eor*, the dental *d'* is preceded by a common English *d*, and the tongue should be felt to slide from the *d* to the *d'* position. When *é'r*, *d'r*, *é'eor*, *d'eor* occur, the *r* is necessarily dentalised as *r<sup>1</sup>*; but this being sufficiently indicated by *é*, *d'*, is not specially marked. The *r* is usually *r<sup>12</sup>*.

7. *äice'* in *mäice'* has been already explained, as also its replacement by *iy*. In Nos. 2 and 6 *ee'* is used, but this, like *oo'* for *uow*, was probably an error of appreciation, for Mr. JGG. assures me

that the native peasants are generally quite unable to pronounce pure *ee*, *oo*.—*īaa* in *twīaa*, as replacing *ī'aa'*, has been explained (p. 114); we shall have other examples of the use of the diæresis (·) to represent double stress in diphthongs and fractures; single stress is represented by placing a short mark (˘) over the unstressed vowel; thus *tūoo* in No. 5 is *oo* commenced with *ū*, of which the native is unconscious, thinking he says *oo*.—*ey*, *ow*, are peculiar signs, but they have been often used for the unfamiliar *ae**y*, *ao**w*, which few non-native readers would distinguish from *ey*, *ow*.—*wīra'ng* is *ra'ng* with short *a* or *a*<sup>3</sup>, preceded by *w*, and as there is a little difficulty in saying *wra'ng* simply, a brief and very indistinct *ū* is inserted, and then it is not uncommon, as in No. 1, to drop the *w* altogether, and use simply *ūra'ng*, which ultimately becomes *ra'ng*, as in Nos. 2, 5, 6.—*aa*:*y* in *taa*:*ymz* is a diphthong with the *aa* nasalised. It is uncertain whether this nasalisation characterised the whole variety, or whether it was an individuality of the informant.

8. *ahy* in *wahy* differs from *aay* in beginning with a much deeper vowel, and hence being nearer to *auy*.—*iē* in *biēst* No. 2 is merely a fracture beginning with the short stressed *i* in 'sit,' and ending with short *ē*, in place of short *ū*, as in *bi'ūst* Nos. 1 and 3; and as we see by *biyst* Nos. 1 and 5, *iy*, that is *i<sup>3</sup>ē*, is another form, replacing *ce*.

9. *iw* in *nīwk* nook = *iūō*, but the proper form is *iwo*, with a double stress. I have not thought it necessary to make the distinction, and I fear lest I should have been too minute already.—*rooūd*, *luoūn*, the distinction *oo*, *uo* here need not be insisted on.—*luwoū'nin* is rather a ponderous sign for an easy sound; *uoū* is the same as before, but labialises the preceding *l*, producing a subsequent *w*.—*dus'eor* almost rhymes to French *sueur* sweat, not exactly, but near enough as a guide, for neither *ue* nor *eo* (which

stand for *ue<sup>2</sup>*, *eo<sup>2</sup>*) has the pure French sound; the word 'door' seems troublesome to dialect speakers; what is wanted is *doōūr*, the *ūr* falls into *eor*, and the *oo* is commenced with *ī* or *i* in *dīooēūr* with a double stress, or the *īoo* falls into *ue*; in No. 6 the *oo* is quite lost, and *dī'ūr* results, and sometimes the *oo* begins with *ū* as in *dūooēūr*. There is a similar difficulty with 'swore, sware,' of which the only noteworthy form is *swue'aa<sup>2</sup>rt* for 'swared'; here the *aa<sup>2</sup>*, which occurs elsewhere, represents simply a very indistinct *aa* (the <sup>o</sup> symbolises indistinctness everywhere), which however is not quite *ū*, but retains a flavour of *aa*. It seems to be an individuality of the informant, and I have not met with it elsewhere.—*i* properly represents the very indeterminate vowel hovering between *e*, *i*, often used in 'houses,' etc. But this was slightly modified in No. 5 *gri'nd*, which I leave in this form, as even Mr. JGG. when hearing it was unable to analyse the sound satisfactorily.

11. *ūt d'raa*:*y* at dry = to dry. In the instances cited, this only occurs at Sedberg, No. 3, but as already mentioned in Var. ii. and iii., it is the regular custom to use *at* for *to* before the infinitive, a remnant of the old Danes.—*thrūuow* through, observe the common *uow* led up to by a short *ū*; this form *ūuow* is one of the passages from *oo* to *ou*; it is evident that a slight alteration of stress changes *ūuo* into *uūō* or *uw*.

13. *nhaa* = know, the old *kn-* replaced by a voiceless *n*, sometimes heard as *inhaa*, sometimes *nhaa*: it is a remnant of older pronunciation once heard in received speech which preluded the entire expulsion of *k*, and is preserved still in the peasant speech of D 31.—*nī't* had the same vowel as *gri'nd*, par. 9, No. 5.—'sure' is another varied dialectal word. In *dīooēūr* there is a double-stressed *īoo* gliding on to *eor*, in *dīooēūr* a short *ī* is prefixed, but is entirely disjoined from following *oo*: as shewn by the mark).

## EXTRACTS FROM SIX CS.

being Nos. 2, 4, 8, 16, 18, and 20 respectively, of the interlinear cs. in EP.  
pp. 563 to 594.

6. 1 Muker.            *ün d' aa'ld bod'ee heorsel' ül tel aan'ee o*  
 2 Cartmel.          *ün t' aa'd woom'ün ürsel' wool tel en'i ü*  
 3 Sedberg.          *ün t' aa'ld wuom'ün heorsel' ül tel en'i o*  
 4 Langwathby.      *büt t' au'ld wuom'ün heorsel' ül tel on'ee o*  
 5 Keswick.          *ün t' au'ld wuom'ün heorsel' ül tel en'i o*  
 6 Abbey Holme.     *ün t' au'l wuom'ün ürsel' ül tel an'i o*

- 1 *yü withuow't mik'l bod'eor.*  
 2 *yü wijow't en'i bodh'ür.*  
 3 *yü widhuow't en'ee bod'eor.*  
 4 *yü widuow't mik'l bod'd'eor.*  
 5 *yü wid'uow't muoch bod'eor.*  
 6 *yi üd'uow't muoch bod'ür.*

7. 1 *aan'ee wai sheo told mäl'ee siaa twäa:threy' taaymz ow'eor,*  
 2 *liüst shi tell mee' too' ür three' tahymz ow'ür,*  
 3 *en'i wae' shi told miy siaa tuow ü thriy taaymz ow'eor,*  
 4 *on'i wae' shi tell miy it twiy'üthriy taaymz oweor,*  
 5 *en'i wae' shi tell miy siaa tüoo' ü thriy taaymz oer,*  
 6 *en'i we' shi tell mee' too' ür three' teymz owür,*

- 1 *ün shi suod'nt bi faa'r üraang'.*  
 2 *ün wi waad'nt tak ur tü bi raang'.*  
 3 *ün shiy sahd'nt bi würaang'.*  
 4 *ün shiy suod'nt bi würaang'.*  
 5 *ün shiy suod'nt bi raang'.*  
 6 *ün shee' suod'nt bi raang'.*

8. 1 *waa'yü shuo waad' tel' dhü huow wchaar ün when'*  
 2 *wahy shee')d tel' yü ow' wcaar ün wen'*  
 3 *raar ü weel shiy wüd tel' dhü huow wchaar ün when'*  
 4 *waa'yü shuo wüd tel' yü huow wchen ün whaur'*  
 5 *wel shiy wüd tel' dhü huow wchaur ün when'*  
 6 *wey shi'l tel' yee hoo' wchaur ün when'*

- 1 *sheo faan'd d' d'ruong'kn bi'üst üd sheo kaw'z eor maan.*  
 2 *shi faan'd t' d'ruok'n bi'düst üt shi kaw'z ür wo'z'bun.*  
 3 *shi faan'd t' d'ruong'kn bi'üst üt shi kaw'z eor huoz'bünd.*  
 4 *shi faan'd t' d'ruok'n biyst üt shi kaw'z eor huoz'bünt.*  
 5 *shi faand t' d'ruok'n biyst üt shi kaw'z eor huoz'bünt.*  
 6 *shi faan')t d'ruok'n ruob'ish üt shi kaw'z eor maan'*



9. 1 *shi swaar* üt *sheo saa im wiv eor aa'n d'leer'n ligün*  
 2 *shi swiür* *shi saa im wi eür aa'n ahyz ligin*  
 3 *shi swi'aar* üt *shi saa im widh eor aa'n iyn ligün*  
 4 *shi swue'eor* *shü saw im wid' eor au'n iyn ligün*  
 5 *shi swue'aa'rt* üt *shü saw im wid' eor au'n iyn ligaa'n*  
 6 *shi swi'ür* üt *shi saw im woöd' ür au'n aayz laay'ün*

- 1 *laang* *st'riaak't* ütöp ü d' gruon'd, iv iz  
 2 üt fuol' *raach* on t' gruond, in iz  
 3 ütöp ü t' gruownd, in iz  
 4 *laang* *st'riykt* on t' gruon'd, iv iz  
 5 *st'rait* uowt üt fuol lenth on t' gr'nd, üv iz  
 6 *lang* *st'rest* on t' gruon, iv iz

- 1 *guod suon'dee* *kwuüt, kluuüs bi)d'* *du'eör* üv iz aa'n  
 2 *best* *kooüt, tlootis ü sahyd* üv iz aa'n  
 3 *best suon'dü* *kuüt, kluüs bisaa;yd t'*  
 4 *guod suon'dü* *kwuüt, kluüäas bi)t*  
 5 *guod suon'dü* *kwuüt, kluuüs bi)t*  
 6 *guod suon'dü* *kwau'üt, kkwau's bi)t*

- 1 *huows,* *duown i)d'* *niwk* ü yon *luoü'nin.*  
 2 *doöür,* *down üt kau:rnür* ü yon *rooüd.*  
 3 *huows d'ooëör,* *duown i)t* *niwk* ü yon *luoün.*  
 4 *huows du'eör* *duown üt* yon *luoü'nin niwk.*  
 5 *huows düuowëör* *duown i t'* *niwk* ü yon *luoü'nin.*  
 6 *huuz di'ür* *duun t'* *kaurnü* ü yon *le n.*

11. 1 ün *dhaat haap'mpt* üz *heor ün t'* *suon waayf*  
 2 ün *dhaat aap'nt,* üz *ur ün ür* *dowt'ür i lau wus*  
 3 ün *dhaat haap'nd* üz *heor ün eor* *dowt'eor i laa*  
 4 ün *dhaat haap'mt* üz *heor ün eor* *dowt'eor i lau*  
 5 ün *dhaat haap'mpt* üz *heor ün eor* *dowt'eor in lau*  
 6 ün *dhaat waaz* üz *hur ün eor* *suon weyf*

- 1 *kuo t'ruow d' baak saay'd fre hing'ün d' wet*  
 2 *kuomin throo t' baak yaard fre ing in t'*  
 3 *kuom' thruow d' baak saay'd frae hing in t' wet*  
 4 *kuo thruow t' baak fauld fre hingün uowt t' wet*  
 5 *kuom' thrüuow t' baak saay'd fre hingaa'n t' wet*  
 6 *koo'm throo t' baak yaa'rd fre hingün oot t' wet*

- 1 *kliiaz uowt tü d'raa'y ü d' weshin de.*  
 2 *liüz owt* on t' *wesh'in dai.*  
 3 *kliiaz uowt üt d'raa,y yaa' scaesh'in dae.*  
 4 *kli'üz* *tü d'raa'y yaa' wesh'ün de.*  
 5 *kli'iaz uowt tü d'raai yaa' wesh'in dae.*  
 6 *kli'üz* *tü drey o)t' wesh'ün de.*

12. 1 *yaa* *faa'yn brdlee't suom'eor eft'eorniw'n.*  
 2 *yaan' riül fahyn suom'eor aaf't'ürnoo'n.*  
 3 *yaa briyt suom'eor eft'eorniw'n.*  
 4 *yaa faay'n briyt suom'eor eft'eorniw'n.*  
 5 *yaa faay'n briyt suom'eor eft'eorniw'n.*  
 6 *yen feyn bree't suom'eor eft'ürniün.*
- 13 1 *ün duos' tü nhaa'?* *aay ni'veor hey'eord nowt ni maar*  
 2 *ün see' yü ah niv'ür aard ü thing*  
 3 *ün duos' tü nhaa'?* *aa' niv'eor laa'ründ nowt ni miar*  
 4 *ün düs)tü inhau'?* *aa' niveor haa'rd nü saw ni maer*  
 5 *ün dus' tü nau'?* *aa' niveor laarnl nowt ni mair*  
 6 *ün di' yü nau'?* *aa' niv'ür faan' oot owt me'ür*
- 1 *ü dhis whel tüde,* *üz sioo'ëör üz maay niaam)z*  
 2 *übow't it til tüdai,* *üz t'riw üz ahy)z standin*  
 3 *neor dhis whahl tüdae' üz sl'joöëör üz maay niaam)z*  
 4 *nü dhaat' whel tüdae' üz siooë'r üz maay niaam)z*  
 5 *neor dhis tü tüdae' üz shüoo'r üz maay niaam)z*  
 6 *üboot it til tüde' üz siicür üz mey niüm)z*
- 1 *Jaak,* *ün i duot waant tü nhaa ne'dheor.*  
 2 *iür,* *ün ahy doant waant tü iür nü miür.*  
 3 *Juo'ün,* *ün aay duon'üt wahn't tu nhaa nü miäär.*  
 4 *Jon,* *'üt duod)ee ni't [nuot].*  
 5 *Juwöün,* *ün aa' duoünt waant ow'd'eor.*  
 6 *Jon,* *ün ü div'nt waant now'd'ür.*
14. 1 *ün s'iaa aay män bi gaa'ün hiaam tü mi suop'eor.*  
 2 *ün s'ü now ahy)z gaa..in yaa'm tü mi suop'eor.*  
 3 *ün s'iaa aa'y)l üwae' hiaam tü mi suop'eor.*  
 4 *üu s'ü aa')z gaa'ün hiaam tü mi suop'eor.*  
 5 *ün s'iaa<sup>o</sup> aa')z gaa'n hiaam tü mi suop'eor.*  
 6 *ün aa')z gaa'n yem tü mi suop'eor.*
- 1 *guod neyt tü dhü.*  
 2 *guo'd nee't.*  
 3 *guod nä'l-e't.*  
 4 *guod niyt.*  
 5 *guod niyt.*  
 6 *guod ni't.*

Extract from W. Seward's "Attempt to illustrate the Dialect of Burton-in-Lonsdale [13 ne.Lancaster, but in Yo.] and its Vicinity in a familiar dialogue," 1801, rare. The dialogue is between a young woman Molly and her sweetheart Harry. This illustrates the southern form of Var. i. with U' = *aw*. The numbers refer to the numbers of the speeches in the dialogue (EP. pp. 608-616).

## PRONUNCIATION.

(20) Haari. *dhaaw nhaar aay laayk dhü üs wälee'l üs ee kaan deew. aan'tü hed'nt ü faar'din, aay wüd he)dhü ufuür on'i üt iv'eor)ee saa i)mi laayf.*

(21) Maali. *foa'k suod laayk yan ünnood'eor rdälee't wälee'l wen dhai)r gaan tü wed, für ü dääe'l ü foa'k fau aawt üt ef't'eor.*

(22) H. *aay wuon'd'eor waht dhai fau aawt übaaw't!*

(23) M. *aay wahd'nt wish tü nhaar. aay oavp wi)s bi thik üs laang üs wü baayd tügid'eor. ün dhaaw nälee'd git nowt üge'n aaw's-kälee'pin. mi muod'eor ül gi(mü ü dääe'l üv od'münts, ün au-maa'ks ü stuof iz soa di'ür üt wu mün siav aw t'braas wü kaan. yaan nhaar nowt waht wü)s wahnt, ün dhaaw suod bigin' suom t'rai'd wid' d' bit ü muoni üt wü 'hev.*

(24) H. *aaw mich brahs ex tü siaavd, Maal'?*

(25) M. *aay)v uobüt übaaw't yan ün twenti paawnd. 'haaw mich üs taaw?*

(26) H. *aay ev'nt üs mich. aay nobüt übaaw't ten ür ülev'n, wen)ee pai d t' shuow'maak'eor, büt dhaaw nhaar it'l bi ü gai' dääe'l wen it)s aw tügid'eor.*

(27) M. *maar'i, nüt 'it.*

(34) H. *aayz git'n suom kuop's ün saa'eorz for dhü. dhai'l deew ügai'n t' wed'in. dhaaw nhaar it)s nobüt übaaw't ü muon'th tuol naaw, muon' wi bi ekst üt keor'k, eor wi mün wed tuod'eor wai?*

## TRANSLATION.

H. thou knowest I like thee as well as I can do. an [if] thou hadn't a farthing, I would have thee afore any that ever I saw in my life.

M. folk should like one another right well when they're going to wed, for a deal of folk fall out at-after [afterwards].

H. I wonder what they fall out about!

M. I wouldn't wish to know. I hope we shall be thick as long as we bide [remain] together. and thou need get nought against house-keeping. my mother will give me a deal of odds and ends, and all makes [kinds] of stuff [food] is so dear that we must save all the brass [money] we can. one knows nought what we shall want, and thou should begin some trade with the bit of money that we 'have.

H. how much brass hast thou saved, Moll?

M. I've nought-but about one and twenty pound. how much hast thou?

H. I haven't as much. I [have] nought-but about ten or eleven, when I [have] paid the shoemaker, but thou knowest it'll be a gay deal when it's all together.

M. marry, not it.

H. I have gotten some cups and saucers for thee. they'll do against the wedding. thou knows it)s nought-but about a month till now, must we be asked at church, or we must wed t'other way?

(35) M. *wi*l *tau*k *übaaw*'t  
*dhaat*·*suom*·*nälee*'t *els*. *waht* *sez*  
*ti fahd*'*eor ün muod*'*eor übaaw*'t  
*it*?

M. we'll talk about that some night  
else. what says thy father and mother  
about it?

(36) H. *mi faad*'*eor*z *rai*ëörl*i*  
*pliëzd*, *ün sez üt ü*)l *gi*)*mü thrätee*  
*kaa*'y, *ün aay*z *git 'au ef*'*t'eor*  
*i dlee*z. *ün mi muod*'*eor sez* :  
*"leewk üt yü biaath puow t*)*äa wai*,  
*ün kätee*'*p dhisel*'*frai*)l' *yel*'*üs*,  
*ün dhen yü*)l *deew*." *waht sez ti*  
*muod*'*eor*?

H. my father's rarely pleased, and  
says that he'll give me three kine [cows],  
and I shall get all after he dies. and  
my mother says: "look that you both  
pull the-one [same] way, and keep thy-  
self from the alehouse, and then you'll  
do." what says thy mother?

(37) M. *shuo*)*wüz nin sü wel*  
*pliëzd üt aay*z *gaa*'n *tü liëv eor*.  
*dhaaw sälee*'z *aay*z *aw t' baa*'*rnz*  
*shi hes*, *biaath ruof ün smuowdh*.  
*muon shü lälee*'*v wi*)*üs*?

M. she was none so well pleased that  
I'm going to leave her. thou see'st I'm  
all the bairns she has, both rough and  
smooth. must she live with us?

(38) H. *aay*'*i seow*'*eor, üz laang*  
*üz shu wil*. *wü män git fai*'*veor*  
*wi*)l' *aa*'*l foa*'*k, eor wi*z *git nowt*.

H. aye, sure, as long as she will. we  
must get favour with the old folk, or we  
shall get nought.

(48) *aay hu*'*üp dhaaw*)l *bi ü*  
*guod ün, büt aay män üwai* *tü bed*.

I hope thou'lt be a good one, but I  
must away to bed.

(49) M. *wen*'*l tü kuom ügai*'*n*?

M. when wilt thou come again?

(50) H. *tü muo*'*ürn üt nälee*'*t*.

H. to-morrow at night.

(51) M. *maaynd tü deew*. *guod*  
*nälee*'*t tü dhü*!

M. mind thou dost. good night to  
thee!

(52) H. *guod nälee*'*t tu dhü*,  
*joy*!

H. good night to thee, joy!

Variety vi. will be illustrated by a brief cwl. from St. John's Weardale, near the head of the Dale, about 12 e.-by-n. Durham, as it was taken from dictation by Mr. JGG., and presents some peculiarities (EP. p. 634). I have also other examples, but they had not the advantage of being taken from dictation. This Var. vi. is a direct transition to D 32, but is closely connected with the n. form of Var. i.

A- 20 *liüm* lame. 21 *niüm* name, etc.

A: 43 *haan*'*d* hand. 54 *waan*'*t* want, etc.

A: or O: 61 *üma*'*ng* among. 64 *ra*'*ng* wrong, etc.

A'- 72 *wchiy*? who? 74 *ticiy* two. 89 *biüth* both. 92 *noa*'*n* known.

A: 101 *yaak* oak. 107 *liüf* loaf. 115 *hiüm* home.

Æ- 138 *faad*'*eor* father. 142 *snai*'*l* snail. 152 *waat*'*t'eor* water.

- Æ: 158 *ef't'eor* after. 161 *dai'* day. 172 *geo'ra* grass.  
 Æ': 182 *siy* sea. *riyd'* read. 194 *on'ee* any. 202 *hiyt* heat.  
 Æ': 203 *spiyeh* speech. *klai'* clay. *siyyp* sleep.  
 E- 232 *briyk* break. *wiyw* weave. 241 *rai'n* rain.  
 E: 261 *sai'* say. 262 *wai'* way. 274 *bengk besh* bench. 281 *lenth* length.  
*buo:üm* a besom, common word for a broom, 'bosom' then becomes *boa:üm*.  
 E'- 290 *hiy* he, etc. 299 *griyn* green. 302 *miyt* to meet, etc.  
 E': 305 *hātee'* high. *niy* nigh. 312 *hiy'ëör* here. 314 *hee'ëörd* heard.  
 EA- *giüyp* gape. 320 *kai'r* care.  
 EA: *lädf'* laugh, vowel very short. 323 *fi'üt* fought. 324 *ae'y't* eight. 326  
*oa'd* old. 330 *hod* hold. 333 *kau'f* calf. 335 *au'* all. *fa:w'* fall. 342 *er'üm*  
 arm. 343 *waa'rüm* warm. *daa'r* dare. 346 *yaat'* gate.  
 EA'- 347 *hiyd'* head. 348 *ātee'* eye.  
 EA': 350 *diyd'* dead. 353 *briyd'* bread. *biyn* bean. 366 *geo'rt* great. *slau'*  
 slow. 371 *st'rai'y* straw.  
 EI- 372 *aay'i* aye. 373 *dhai'* they. *nai'y* nay.  
 EI: *stiük* steak. 378 *wai'k* weak.  
 EO- 383 *siy'bn* seven. 384 *hev'n* heaven. 386 *yuw* ewe.  
 EO: 388 *millhk* milk, a voiceless *lh* inserted between voiced *l* and *k*. 390 *suod*  
 should. *suco'rd* sword. 399 *briyt* bright. 402 *li'ëörn* learn. *staa'r* star. 406  
*ger'th* earth.  
 EO'- 410 *bey* bee. 411 *threy* three. 412 *shoy* she. *fey* a fly. *liy* to tell a  
 lie. 420 *fuw'eor* four.  
 EO': 423 *they* thigh. *fourt* fourth. 433 *briyst* breast. 436 *t'reew* true.  
 EY- 438 *diy* die. 439 *t'ruos't* trust.  
 I- 440 *wiyk* week. *stae'yl* stile. 446 *naeyn* nine. 448 *dhuo'r* thor = these  
 those. *teeuzdi* tuesday. *seew* to sew.  
 I: 452 *aay* I. *maayt* might 458 *niyt* night. 459 *riyt* right. 460 *wae'yt*  
 weight. *siyt* sight. 473 *blind* blind. 476 *waaynd* the wind. *wind* to wind. 488  
*yit* yet.  
 I'- 490 *biy* by = near. *saay* to sigh. 494 *taeym* time. 498 *raeyt* to write.  
 I': 500 *laeyk* like. 502 *faayo* five. *naeyf* knife. 506 *wuom'ün* woman. 507  
*wuom'in* women. *maeyl* mile. 511 *waeyn* wine. *ae'ys* ice.  
 O- *buw* a bow (archery). *fu'o'ül* a foal. 522 *op'n* open. *hu'wp* to hope.  
 O: *kof* cough. 527 *bout'* bought. 531 *dow't'eor* daughter. 532 *kuoül* coal.  
*huoül* hole. *gu'wld* gold. 538 *wuod' waad'* would. *hol'ün* holly. 552 *kuo'r'n* corn.  
 O'- 555 *shüoo'* shoe, a brief *ü* as nearly as could be ascertained prefixed to *oo'*,  
 but there was much difficulty in ascertaining this sound, which seemed to be of two  
 kinds (see No. 640), not clearly differentiated, and which are therefore here not  
 distinguished. *li'ük* look. *muod'eor* mother. 562 *miün* moon. 564 *si'ün* soon.  
 O': 569 *bi'ük* book. 571 *guod'* good. 572 *bluod'* blood. 573 *fi'üd* flood.  
*brüoo'd* brood. *stiü'd* stood. *buw* a bough. 579 *äni'üf* enough. *tiüf* tough.  
*ki'ül* cool. *tüoo'l* tool. 588 *niün* noon. *füoo'eor* floor. 595 *füüt* foot. 315 *fiyt*  
 feet.  
 U- 599 *äbi'üm* above. 601 *füoo'l* a fowl. 602 *süoo'* a sow. 605 *suon* a son.  
 606 *äuw'eor* door.  
 U: 609 *fuot'* full. 610 *wüoo'* wool. 616 *gruon'd* ground. 617 *süuon'd* sound.  
 ) *suon* the sun. 634 *through* thrüoo'.  
 640 *küoo'* cow, this is the second form, see No. 555. 641 *hüoo'* how. 643  
 v. *büoo'* to bow or bend. *üoo'l* an owl. *thüoo'zünd* thousand. *kuod'* could.

U': *shürüoo'd* shroud. 655 *füoo'l* foul. 656 *rüoo'm* room. 657 *brüoo'n* brown. 658 *düoo'n* down. 663 *hüoo's* house. 665 *müoo's* mouse. 667 *üoo't* out.

Y- 673 *mik'l* much. 674 *duod* did [also 'do it,' thus at St. John's, *duod-tü dwo)d'*, *ür dhoo duod-nt dwo)d'* didst thou do it, or thou didst not do it? but at Stanhope (7 e.St. John's), *did tü di)d*, and *did* is used for both *did* and *do it* through most of Du.]. 677 *d'raa'y* dry. 679 *chuorch* church. 682 *lit'l* little.

Y: 684 *brig* bridge. 690 *kaeynd* kind. *macynd* mind. 694 *uwo'rk* to work, the sb. is *waa'rk*. *wars* worse. 701 *fuorst* first.

U'- 705 *skaay* sky. 706 *whaey* why. *theortiy'n* thirteen.

Y': 709 *faay'cor* fire. 712 *maeys* mice.

Many of these fine distinctions are not generally recognised, so that *üoo'* is taken as simple *oo'*, and *iy* as *ee'*. Thus the annexed, which was sent me with full indications from Mr Egglestone, of Stanhope, the author of *Betty Podkins*, contains no hint of such differences.

STANHOPE, WEARDALE, DU., dt. (EP. p. 617).

1. *waay aa sai', laad's, yü see noo' üd aa')s ree't üboo't yon lit'l las kuomün fre yon skiül.*

2. *shi's gan'ün doon'd' lon'ün dhiür, throo'd' ree'd yit on)l' left kaan'd saayd ü)d' rau'd.*

3. *shuöür üniüf, t' bœ'rn)s giün st'raayt uop ti)d' doo'ür ü)d' raang' hoo's.*

4. *wœ'r shi)l mebi fin'd dhaat' d'ruoqk'n deef shuungk'ün fel-ü ü)d' niüm ü Tom'i.*

5. *wœ au'l naa)m var'ü wiil.*

6. *win'üt t' au'd fel-ü siün liürn ür nuot tu di)d ügiün', poo'ür thing!*

7. *liük! iz'nt it t'reew?*

D 32 = NN. = North Northern.

This district is bounded on the n. by the s. L. line 10, and on the s. by the n. tee line 7, and extends from sea to sea. It comprises a small strip of n.Cu. about Carlisle and Brampton, but does not include the extreme n. of Cu. about Longtown and Bewcastle (8 n-by-w. and 16 nne.Carlisle), which belong to the L. div. D 33; it further contains the n. of Du. and all Nb. except the n. slopes of the Cheviots, principally inhabited by Lowland Scotch shepherds. Six Varieties are here recognised: i. n.Cu., ii. n.Du., iii. Hexham or sw.Nb., iv. the Pitmen's or se.Nb., v. m.Nb., and vi. n.Nb.

The essential character of this region is that of a transition from

D 30 and 31 to D 33, that is, from EN. and WN. to L. Historically this transition is rather in the opposite direction. Phonetically the marked peculiarity is the fading away of the  $uo^1$  or  $uo^2$  into  $u^2$ , generating by the way the singular  $oe^2$ , which is quite similar to the  $uo^2$  generated in the same transition between lines 1 and 2 in the S. div. These three sounds will henceforth be conveniently represented by their approximate signs  $uo$ ,  $u$ ,  $oe$ . The  $uo$  of Cu. seems to be the deep  $uo^2$ , the  $u$  of the L. div. is also the deep  $u^2$  which we found in the S. div. The middle form  $oe^2$  is not precisely the German  $oe$  or  $ö$ , or the French  $eu$  in *peur*, but is very like them in effect, and resident informants have recognised the similarity. I heard the sound frequently myself in Nb., where it seems to be generally considered as  $u^2$ , but it is far from being so, although I was not able to give a precise analysis. It differs from the German and French sounds properly represented by  $oe$ , in not being at all labialised. It is not unlike the London 'ur' in 'curd' or *kur'd*, only taken somewhat shorter, but not so short as in 'cud,' that is, *koed*, *kur'd* differ little but in length. They are however perceptibly different. In Var. i., n.Cu., the  $uo^2$  is quite pure, and it passes into  $u^2$  at Longtown and Bewcastle directly without any approach to an intermediate  $oe^2$ . In Var. vi. or n.Nb. the  $u^2$  is thoroughly established, and remains through the whole L. div. It is in Var. ii., iii., iv., and v. that the transition takes place. The  $oe^2$  is strongly developed in Var. iii., but I heard it also distinctly in ii. and iv. In dialect books 'u' is written for both  $uo^2$ ,  $oe^2$ , and no indication of the difference of pronunciation is furnished.

The fractures *iy* from E', and *uow* from U, the first drifting into *aiy* and the second into *oaw*, probably occur throughout D 32, and I got them from speakers, although writers, almost of course, used *oe*, *oo* only.

The A is generally fine  $a' = a^2$  or  $a^2$ , though the dialect orthography is 'aw,' which would imply *au*. In Var. iii. it is often *oa*.

The I' gives rise to two diphthongs, one conceived as *ey*, which I heard as *uy*, *a'y*, *ae'y*, and the other as *aay*. The last occurs in Var. i. occasionally, but not consistently; *draayv faayv waayd* drive five wide, having been found at Brampton (9 ene. Carlisle).

The treatment of O' varies, compare 'school, soon, look,' *skewl ski-ül skiöel skoo-l skoo-ül, seewn siün si-ün syoen siöë soo'n, leewk luok liöök loo-k*, of which I take either *iöë* or *yoo* to be the normal form. The dialect writers use 'ui' as 'suin.'

The def. art. is always *dhü*. Both *aa)m*, *aa)s*, I am, I is, are used, but the latter is most frequent.

The guttural *kh* has practically vanished, although on the verge

of L, but one informant recognises it as faintly pronounced in Var. iii. in 'thought, brought, wrought, daughter.'

The letter 'r' is notoriously 'burred' throughout Nb. and a little beyond. This 'burr' as it is called consists in allowing the uvula (or little tongue-like pendant to the soft palate at the back of the mouth), in place of the tip of the tongue, as in L., to 'flap' quickly by the passage of the vocalised or unvocalised breath, thus making the rapid beats or interruptions which give rise to the sensation of 'trill.' The same phenomenon occurs in n.France and n.Germany, but it seems in no case to be a dialectal characteristic, either at home or abroad. It may be very varied in effect arising from the degree of stiffness of the uvula, the rapidity or sluggishness of its flap, the position of the tongue on which the uvula lies with its point towards the teeth while flapping (in Nb. this position is generally that for *o* or *au*), and the greater or less closing of the lips, as for *au* or *oa*. It is generally said that the burr is rough in V. ii. and iii., finer in V. iv., and at its perfection in V. v. at Alnwick. I have, however, not had an opportunity of hearing it in each place from a sufficient number of people to analyse the different forms. The uvula trill will be in general written  $r^s$ , and when distinctly labialised  $r^b$ . Between two vowels the uvula trill seems to be imperfect, from a stiffening of the uvula which simply impedes, instead of periodically interrupting the passage of sound. In this case the effect bears the same relation to  $r^b$  as  $r^7$  does to  $r^1$ , and we may write it as  $r^{os}$ , a cumbrous sign like all the other varieties of  $r$ , and used only in discussions. Thus 'to marry a very merry lass' in V. iv. sounds *tü ma'r<sup>os</sup>.i ü va'r<sup>os</sup>.i ma'r<sup>cs</sup>.i la's*, merry and marry being pronounced identically. But it requires close attention to hear anything but *tü ma'y ü va'y ma'y la's*. The burr seemed also, to my hearing, often confused with  $\ddot{u}$  when not before a vowel. The final '-er, -or' is usually  $-or^s$  or  $-or^b$ . At South Shields, Du., and North Shields, Nb., however, no burr exists. At both places the  $r$  when not before a vowel is quite vocalised, as in London, becoming  $\ddot{u}$ , and being absolutely lost after *au*, *aa*, so far as my sense of hearing extended, but my informant at South Shields said he "felt it," in what way I could not elicit. At South Shields before a vowel it is like a mild London  $r^7$  at most. At North Shields it became a stiff labial  $r^{11}$  or  $w^2$ , sounding like the  $w$  which those who cannot pronounce their  $rs$  are credited with using. It would therefore be generally sufficient to write the first  $r$  and the second  $w$ , but the necessity of distinguishing the  $r$  in the examples compels me to use the full form.

Although the burr has no dialectal value, being in fact a mere defect of utterance, evidently of recent origin, which is very infectious,



and has become endemic, yet it is interesting to note its present extent. Beginning in the n. it is in full force at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its Liberties, although these and the town are on the n. side of the Tweed. But immediately beyond the Liberties people find the burr very difficult, if not impossible, to utter. Beyond Berwick on the Scotch side of the river it is unknown, but on the English side it is strong at Spittal (1 se.Berwick), at Horncliffe (4 sw.Berwick), at Norham (7 sw.Berwick), and at Cornhill (1 e.Coldstream). On the other hand it is weak at Wark and Carham (1 sw. and 3 wsw. Coldstream). It is well marked at Wooler. The w. border of Nb. now passes over the crest of the Cheviot Hills, and, the n. slopes being scantily inhabited chiefly by Lowlanders, one would not expect to hear any burr. Nevertheless it has been heard strongly at Falstone and Keilder (19 and 26 nw.Hexham). The burr is on the other hand weak at Haltwhistle and Allendale (14 w. and 9 sw. Hexham), though quite within D 32. It is also weak at Edmundbyers, Du. (10 se. Hexham), at Minster Acres, Nb., and Castleside, Du. (8 and 13 se. Hexham), at Benfieldside, Du. (13 wnw.Durham), and Shotley, Nb. (13 nw.Durham). But it is strong close by at Whittonshall, Nb. (9 ese.Hexham), and at Prudhoe, Nb. (9 sw.Newcastle), and thence strong all the way to S. Shields, where the pitmen have it markedly, though, as we have seen, the town does not possess it. At Ebchester, Du. (11 se.Hexham), it is weak, and at Iveston, Du. (10 nw.Durham), there is no burr at all. On the other hand, I heard it from a native of Killoe, Du. (18 s.-by-e.Gateshead). And sporadically I have heard it in Edinburgh, and often in England; while also sporadically I have found Nb. men who could not burr their *r*. It is the large extent of ground which the burr covers in Nb., within the limits named, that has brought it into notice. But, as is evident from the above information, collected with considerable difficulty, it is valueless as a dialectal character (EP. pp. 641-644).

Var. i. is like D 31, with the exception of the use of *dhü* for the def. art. *I'* becomes *aeÿ*. In Carlisle 'name home' are *niüm hiüm*, with indistinct *ü*, but in Knaresdale, Nb. (17 e.Carlisle, Cu.), they say *neeëm heeëm* with distinct *ë*, and in Brampton (9 ene.Carlisle), they say *ni:ë°m hi:e°m* with indistinct *e°*, not yet quite *ü*. These are evidently very minor differences. There is no use of *oe*.

Var. ii. The *oe* begins to be used for U, and *uow* greatly resembles *ow*, so much as to have led me to write it so several times from *tion*. Sunderland hardly belongs to the dialect, as there are Scotch and Irish elements, which render the real speech of the difficult to elicit.

Var. iii. The Hexham dialect is recognised by the people of Newcastle as a distinct variety. The favourite example is an old woman telling a girl to get "a hap'orth of salt," bring "a halfpenny back, and here's the saucer to put it in." This at Newcastle they would pronounce *ü ha'por<sup>th</sup> oa sa't, ün ü ha'pni ba'k, ün heor<sup>s</sup> dhü sa'sor<sup>s</sup> tü puot it in*; while at Hexham it runs *ü hoarpor<sup>th</sup> oa soa'üt, ün ü hoar'pni ba'k, üu heor<sup>s</sup> dhü soa'sor<sup>s</sup> tu poet it in*. A similar sentence concocted a century ago, shewing that the difference has long been recognised, from a school a little n. of Birtley (9 n.-by-w. Hexham), is in ordinary English, "I went to serve (= feed) the calves, and it snowed and it blowed, and my feet balled (with snow sticking to the soles of the boots), and ah! it 'was cold." At Woodburn (4 ne. Bellingham, and in the Redesdale district), (Var. v., and the same would be the case for Var. iv.), they said: *a' went tü sa'r<sup>s</sup>·a' dhü ka'z, ün it ena'd ün it bla'd, ün maa feet ba'd, ün ae'y! it wa's ka'd*. But at Birtle and s. of the Rede, in the valley of the North Tyne, they said: *a' went tü sa'r<sup>s</sup>·a' dhü koaz, ün it enoa'd ün it bloa'd, ün ma' feet bo'a'd, ün, ae'y! it wa's koa'd*.

Another difference between Var. iii. and Var. iv. is that in words like 'name, home, soon,' Var. iii. has *nee'üm, hee'üm, see'ün*, with the stress on the first vowel, and the second vowel indistinct, whereas Var. iv. has *niem, hiem, stoen*, where the first element is short and nearly consonantal, so that it is generally written *y*, and the stress lies on the second element. This Var. has also a great predilection for *oe*; this is remarkable at Haltwhistle (13 w. Hexham), because of its propinquity to Var. i., which has no *oe*. The Var. includes Bellingham *Bel'injüm* on the nw., and Ovingham *Or'injüm* on the se., while Stamfordham (11 nw. Newcastle) is just e. of it.

Var. iv. is the classical Nb. dialect, being that of T. Wilson's *Pitman's Pay*, and that of the various dialectal books that have been published. The pitmen, ploughmen, and keelmen have each their own peculiar intonation, which I cannot attempt to render. The burr varies much in strength. The principal peculiarities have already been given in Var. iii.

Var. v. occupies the middle of the county from the Wansbeck to line 9, and scarcely differs from Var. iv. The town of Alnwick seems to have thoroughly adopted *u<sup>s</sup>* exclusively, altogether ignoring *uo*. But I have not been able to verify this personally, and if it is the case, it is merely a town refinement.

Just before reaching line 9 are the towns of Chillingham and Chatton, which are credited with pronouncing the initial 'ch' as *sh*, and also with making the termination *-ingham = -ingüm*, all other

places in -ingham in Nb. using *-injüm*. Thus an informant at Rothbury gave me the sentence as from Chillingham, *dhi sheez ü Shet n is nae me-r<sup>s</sup> leyk dhi sheez ü Shil-ingüm nor<sup>s</sup> shaak<sup>s</sup> leyk sheez* = the cheese of Chatton is no more like the cheese of Chillingham than chalk's like cheese. At Chatton they turn the sentence the other way over. At Chirnside (9 nw. Berwick-on-Tweed), Bw., D 33, they have a similar phrase (Murray, Dial. of S. of Scotland, p. 85), thus (well-trilled *r*): *dheer<sup>s</sup> üs geod shiis i Shirset üs wäs ewür showd wi shaaf<sup>s</sup>ts* = there's as good cheese in Chirnside as was ever chewed with chafts (i.e. jaws).

Var. vi. has quite adopted *u<sup>s</sup>* for *uo* as in L., which it greatly resembles, but differs from it in the absence of *kh* and inability to trill the *r*.

The illustrations here given are interlinear extracts from three cs. for Var. i. Carlisle (EP. p. 563, No. 21), Var. iv. Newcastle, Var. vi. Berwick (these two from EP. p. 645), and four dt. complete for Var. ii. Bishop Middleham (7 sse. Durham), Var. iii. Hexham, Var. iv. North Shields, and Var. v. Warksworth (6 se. Alnwick) (EP. p. 656, Nos. 4, 8, 13, and 17). In these I draw attention to the burr by writing *r<sup>s</sup>*, the Carlisle cs. has no burr. Observe the North Shields *r<sup>1</sup>*, or stiff lip trill. In Berwick the *u* is full *u<sup>s</sup>* as in Scotland.

## EXTRACTS FROM THREE INTERLINEAR CS.

9. C Carlisle, Var. i. *shi siyd im wi eor a'n iyn ligün*  
 N Newcastle, Var. iv. *shee see'd im widh or<sup>s</sup> a'n usz luy'in*  
 B Berwick, Var. vi. *shee see'd im wi or<sup>s</sup> aawn ahyz lahy'in*
- C *st'reekt uot hiz hiül lenth on dhü gruon in iz guod<sup>s</sup>*  
 N *str<sup>s</sup>icht üt fuol lenth on dhi gr<sup>s</sup>uon'd in iz*  
 B *str<sup>s</sup>icht üt fu<sup>l</sup> lenth on dhü gr<sup>s</sup>un'd in iz gu<sup>d</sup>*
- C *suon'dü kuoüt, kluoüs bi dhü huws dueöör, duown*  
 N *soen'dü kuo't, kloa's bi dhü dor<sup>s</sup> iw dhü huws, duown*  
 B *sun diz koa't, klau's bahy dhü dau<sup>r<sup>s</sup></sup> ü dhü haaws, duun*
- C *üt dhü kau'rneor ü yon lonin.*  
 N *üt dhü kor<sup>s</sup>nor<sup>s</sup> üv yon lyen.*  
 B *üt dhü koa'ünür<sup>s</sup> ü yon l<sup>n</sup>.*
11. C *ün dhis haap'nd üz hoor ün eor suon waeyf kaam*  
 N *ün dha't ha'p'nt iz shiy ün or<sup>s</sup> dow'tor<sup>s</sup> in lo' kom*  
 B *ün dhaat haap'nt üz shee ün ü gu<sup>d</sup> daawtür<sup>s</sup> ko'm*
- C *thruow dhü baak'eaayd frai hing'ün uot dhü wet kliüz tü*  
 N *thruow dhü ba'k yaa'd fr<sup>s</sup> hing'in uowl dhü wet kl<sup>r<sup>s</sup></sup> tü*  
 B *dhü baak ye'üd fr<sup>s</sup> hing'in oot dhü wet kl<sup>r<sup>s</sup></sup> tü*

- C *d'raay on ü wesh'in dai,*  
 N *dr'uy on ü wesh'in dae',*  
 B *dr'ahy on ü wesh'in de,*
12. C *whaeyil dhü ket-l wüz boy-l ün feor tiy, yae faeyn*  
 N *whuyl dhü ket-l wüz boy-lün for<sup>s</sup> tiy, won fuyn br<sup>s</sup>uyt*  
 B *when dhü ket-l wüz boy-lin fü tee, waw'n fahyin br<sup>s</sup>ahyt*
- C *fteorniyoo'n, nobüt ü wee'k saeyn kuom' naiyst*  
 N *suom'or<sup>s</sup> eftor<sup>s</sup>nyoen, oa'ni ü wee'k ügyen' nikst*  
 B *sum'üz eftünoo'n, oa'nli ü wee'k ügoa' kum' nikst*
- C *thorsdü.*  
 N *thor<sup>s</sup>zdü kuom'z.*  
 B *thur<sup>s</sup>üzde.*
13. C *ün di)yü ken? aa'y niveor hiyeord mai'r ü dhis*  
 N *ün di yi na'?' a' niv'or<sup>s</sup> leör<sup>s</sup>nd on'i meor<sup>s</sup> nor<sup>s</sup> dhis*  
 B *ün d'yü ken? aa nev'ür<sup>s</sup> leor<sup>s</sup>nd au'ni mau'ü nü dhis*
- C *wop til tü dai', üz sü'oo'ör üz maey niüm)z Jwi*  
 N *oep tü dhü dae', üz shoor<sup>s</sup> üz ma' nyem)z Ja'k*  
 B *til dhü de, üz shooü)z mü ne'm)z Jaak'*
- C *Ship'eord, ün aay div'n kai r tü ken mair' ow'dheor,*  
 N *Ship'or<sup>s</sup>d, ün a' din'ü wa'nt ow'dhor<sup>s</sup>,*  
 B *Ship'üd, ün aa dev'nt wont tü ken ne'dhor<sup>s</sup>,*
- C *dhiy'eor nuow!*  
 N *dheör<sup>s</sup> nuow!*  
 B *dheü naaw!*
14. C *ün siü aa'y)z gaa'n hiyüm feor suop'eor.*  
 N *ün soa' a')z ga'n hyem tü he' mi suop'or<sup>s</sup>.*  
 B *ün sau' aa)m gau'n hoam tü maa sup'ü.*
- C *guod neet.*  
 N *guod neet.*  
 B *gud' naayt.*
15. C *it)s büt ü pueör sil'ee fiy'uoül üt chaatt'eorz widhuort*  
 N *hee')z nob'üt ü wee'k feowl dhüt ba'b'iz widhoot*  
 B *it)s ü wee'k fuol' üt gaub'iz üdhuot'*
- C *ow'dheor wit eor wizdüm. ün dhaat)s iz mi raar'ü laast*  
 N *r<sup>s</sup>iy'zn. ün dha't iz ma' la'st*  
 B *r<sup>s</sup>ee'zn. ün dhaat')s mae laast*
- C *wuord. siü guod' dai'.*  
 N *wor<sup>s</sup>d. guod' buy.*  
 B *wor<sup>s</sup>üd. gud' bahy.*

## FOUR INTERLINEAR dt. (EP. p. 656).

1. M Bishop Middleham. Var. ii. *soa' aa se'ü, mo'üts, yü sai'*  
 H Hexham. Var. iii. *soa' aa see', mar<sup>o</sup>oaz, yü see'*  
 S North Shields. Var. iv. *soa' aa se'ü, mo'ts, yü sey*  
 W Warkworth. Var. v. *sii' a se' laad'z, yü siy*

M *noaw dhüt aa's rey't üboaw't dhaat lit'l laas kuom'ün fre'*  
 H *now dhüt aa'm r<sup>o</sup>ee't üboot' dhaat lit'l laas koem'ün fr<sup>o</sup>e*  
 S *noaw dhüt aa'm r<sup>11</sup>ee't üboot' dhaat lit'l laas kuom'ün fr<sup>11</sup>o*  
 W *nuow dhüt a's r<sup>o</sup>ee't üboot' dha't lit'l laas koem'ün fr<sup>o</sup>e*

M *dhü skiül yon'dür.*  
 H *dhü skyoel yon'dür<sup>o</sup>.*  
 S *dhü skyoel dhon'dü.*  
 W *dhü skyoo'l yon'dor<sup>o</sup>.*

2. M *shee'z gaan'ün doawn dhü raw'üd dhaa'ü throo' dhü re'd*  
 H *shee'z gaan'ün doo'n dhü r<sup>o</sup>oa'd dha<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup> thr<sup>o</sup>oo' dhü r<sup>o</sup>iid*  
 S *shee'z gau'n doo'n dhü r<sup>11</sup>au'd dhe'ü thr<sup>11</sup>oo' dhü r<sup>11</sup>ee'd*  
 W *shü'z ga'n'ün duown dhü r<sup>o</sup>oa'd dhe<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup> thr<sup>o</sup>uow' dhü r<sup>o</sup>ee'd*

M *gai'üt, ü dhü left aan' saayd.*  
 H *yet, ü dhü left aan'd suyd ü dhü we'.*  
 S *ge'üt on dhü left haan' suyd ü dhü we'.*  
 W *ge't on dhü left ha'n'd saeyd i dhü we'.*

3. M *shoo'ür üneewf dhü be'ürn)z gau'n struyt uop' tü dhü dowür*  
 H *shoo<sup>o</sup> ünyoof' dhü be<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>n)z gi'ün str<sup>o</sup>uyt oep' tü dhü duoür<sup>o</sup>*  
 S *shoo'ü üneewf dhü be'ün)z gi'ün str<sup>11</sup>uyt uop' tü dhü dau'ü*  
 W *shoo'ü üneewf dhü be<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup>n)z gi'ën str<sup>o</sup>ayt uop' ti dhü dau'r<sup>o</sup>*

M *ü dhü rahng' hoaws.*  
 H *ü dhü r<sup>o</sup>aang' hoo's.*  
 S *ü dhü r<sup>11</sup>aang' hoo's.*  
 W *i dhu r<sup>o</sup>a'ng' huos.*

4. M *we'ü shee'l meb'i fin'd dhaat druok'n deef wis'nd*  
 H *we<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup> shee'l haap'n tü fin'd dhaat dr<sup>o</sup>ook'n deef wis'nd*  
 S *we'ü shee'l meb'i fin'd dhaat dr<sup>11</sup>uok'n deef shr<sup>11</sup>iv'ld*  
 W *we<sup>o</sup>r<sup>o</sup> shü'l mev'is fin'd dhaat dr<sup>o</sup>uok'n deef wis'nd*

M *fel'ü ü dhü ne'üm ü Tomüs.*  
 H *fel'ü ü dhü neeüm ü Tomüs.*  
 S *fel'ü üv dhü nyem üv Tomüs.*  
 W *fel'ü ü dhü nyem ü Tomüs.*

5. **M** *wi aa'l naa' im vor'i we'l.*  
**H** *wi oa' ken ùm vaar<sup>b</sup>u wee'l.*  
**S** *wi aa'l naa' im vahr<sup>11</sup>i wee'l.*  
**W** *wiy a'l ken im va'r<sup>b</sup>ù wiy'l.*
6. **M** *win-üt dhü aa'd chaap siün to'ch ür noat-tü di)d ügiün,*  
**H** *wuon-üt dhi oa'd chaap seeün leör<sup>n</sup> ür not tü di)d ügee'ün,*  
**S** *win-it dhü aa'd chep siün laa'n ü not tü di)d ügee'ün,*  
**W** *win-üt dhu a'd chep siöen lo'i<sup>n</sup> or<sup>b</sup> not tü di)d ügiën,*
- M** *poa'ür thing!*  
**H** *pur' thing!*  
**S** *poa'ü thing!*  
**W** *puor<sup>b</sup> thing!*
7. **M** *luok! is'nt it truo'?*  
**H** *lee'ük! is'nt it see'?*  
**S** *luk! is'nt it tr<sup>11</sup>oo'?*  
**W** *luok! is'nt it tr<sup>b</sup>uow?*

## VI.

## LOWLAND DIVISION OF ENGLISH DIALECT DISTRICTS.

Scotch is a misnomer. Up to the time of Barbour 1513 the Highland speech was called Scottish, and the Lowland English. Here, as a compromise, the Lowland speech is spoken of, and English is confined to the first five divisions. L. is a child of Northumbria, which has gradually spread, and only the SL., D 33, and ML., D 34, are really remnants of the ancient English speech, the other districts being comparatively recent.

Of L. intonation, with a rising inflexion of the voice at the end of affirmative sentences, and a remarkable sing-song, I, as usual, am unable to give an account. The general character of the pron. is as follows: U is  $u^2$ , for which  $u$  is written, as *sum* some, and U' is  $oo'$  perfectly pure, and not at all  $oo^s$  or  $uow$ , the change in Cu. being sharp and sudden. The so-called short vowels are of medial length, and the long vowels are very long, but they are here written simply short and long, as *theef*, *theevz* thief, thieves, the latter being conditioned by the following voiced consonant. Among consonants  $r$  is well trilled as  $r^1$  even when not before a vowel, which is quite distinctive. The guttural  $kh$  is freely used, in all three forms  $kh^1$ ,  $kh^2$ ,  $kh^3$ . These peculiarities are common to all the L. districts.

There are four distinctly characterised groups, SL. in D 33, ML. in D 34, 35, 36, 37, NL. in D 38, 39, 40, and IL. in D 41, 42. The different districts are here taken (with a slight alteration in D 33, and with the addition of D 41, 42) from Dr. Murray's *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, 1873 (cited as DSS.), from which I have borrowed all I could, while I have also received much help from him personally. My account must be considered therefore as merely supplementary to his.

To give a bird's eye view of the principal dialectal differences of

these groups and districts, I give an extract from eight cs. arranged interlinearly, and reduced from pal. to glossic, as follows :

1. D 33, Var. i., Bewcastle to Longtown, Cu., written in pal. by Mr. J. G. Goodchild.
2. D 33, Var. ii., Hawick, Rx., written in pal. by Dr. Murray.
3. D 34, Edinburgh, written in pal. by Dr. Murray from dict. of his sister-in-law.
4. D 36, Stranraer, Wg., pal. by AJE. from native dictation.
5. D 38, Arbroath, Fo., pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing of Mr. J. Anderson.
6. D 39, Keith, Ba., pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing of Rev. Walter Gregor.
7. D 40, Wick, Cs., pal. by AJE. from native dictation at the same time as No. 4.
8. D 42, Dunrossness, s.Sd., pal. by AJE. from Miss Malcolmson's reading of Mr. R. Cogle's writing.

The paragraphs refer to the original cs. ;  $e^{\circ}$  and  $e^{\flat}$ , and also  $u^{\flat}$  and  $u^{\circ}$ , are not distinguished, but are written as  $e$  and  $u$ . Many very fine distinctions are purposely omitted. See the account of each separate district given below.

COMPARATIVE SPECIMEN (EP. pp. 682-697).

6. 1 Bewcastle.	<i>dhü</i>	<i>aa'l</i>	<i>wuomün</i>	<i>he<sup>o</sup>rsel</i>	<i>wul tel</i>	<i>st're·yt</i>
2 Hawick.	<i>dhü</i>	<i>aa'ld</i>	<i>weyf</i>	<i>hersael</i>	<i>'l tael</i>	<i>stra·kyh't</i>
3 Edinburgh.	<i>dhu</i>	<i>au'ld</i>	<i>wuyf</i>	<i>hürsel</i>	<i>il tel</i>	<i>rekht</i>
4 Stranraer.	<i>dhi</i>	<i>aal</i>	<i>weyf</i>	<i>hürsel</i>	<i>wul tel</i>	<i>stre't</i>
5 Arbroath.	<i>dhü</i>	<i>ahl'd</i>	<i>wum·ün</i>	<i>hürsel</i>	<i>'l tel</i>	<i>straikh't</i>
6 Keith.	<i>dhi</i>	<i>aa'l</i>	<i>um·äm</i>	<i>hürsel</i>	<i>'l tel</i>	<i>at</i>
7 Wick.	<i>e</i>	<i>gid</i>	<i>waayf</i>	<i>hürsel</i>	<i>'l tel</i>	<i>stre·kht</i>
8 Dunrossness.	<i>dhü</i>	<i>aa'ld</i>	<i>waayf</i>	<i>hersel</i>	<i>ül tel</i>	<i>stre·kyht</i>

1 of,	teo,	if	yü'l	nob·üt	aas	e <sup>o</sup> r,	wun·üt	shuo?
2 of,	teo,	if	ee'l	on·li	spee'r	at ür,	ae'y	wul shi.
3 af,	ti	gen	yi'l	oan·li	aak's	ür,	wul	shi noa?
4 of,	tee,	ef	yee'l	on·li	aak's	ür,	wud'nt	shi?
5 af,	tue,	ef	yü'l	oan·li	spee'r	at ür,	wul	shi noa?
6 ain's,	tee,	gen	yü'l	oan·li	spee'r	at ir,	wi)n·ü	shi?
7 af,	gef	yi	on·li	aks	hür	wul	shi	noa?
8 af,		if	yee'l	on·li	aks	hür	wil),ü	shoo?



7. 1    *on'i wai' shue tell    moy seotü kwöhen aa aast*  
 2    *on'ee wai' sheo taal'd    moy    kwöhun ah aak'st*  
 3    *üt oan'i rait' shü tel't    mee',    kwöhun aa spee'rd*  
 4    *lee'twais' sheo tel't    mee see',    whün aa aak'st*  
 5    *oan'i waa'y shi tel'd it mee',    fün aa spee'rd*  
 6    *aat' oan'i rait' shü taal' ti mee'    fin' aa spee'rt*  
 7    *üt en'i rot' shü tel't it mee'    faan' aa aas'ket*  
 8    *üt lee't    shü taal'd    mee' üt    whin ei aak'st*

- 1    *o<sup>r</sup> twi' ü threy taeyms owoor,    did shü, ün*  
 2    *ür twiü or threy teyms oor, üt ded shi, ün*  
 3    *aat'ür twaa' khree' tuyms oor,    shü ded, ün*  
 4    *ür twaa'r three' teyms oor,    deed' shee aan*  
 5    *aat' ür twah' ür three' tuyms oor,    ded' shi ün*  
 6    *aat'ür twaa' ür three' teyms oor,    ded' shü, ün*  
 7    *twah'r three' taeyms oor,    shee did, ün*  
 8    *hür twa'r tri    teims oor, daat' shü did, ün*

- 1    *shue ow't'nt    tü bey raag.*  
 2    *shue sood'nü [sud'nü] bey wü'rang'.*  
 3    *shee' shood'nü    bee raang'.*  
 4    *shee' okh't    nüt tü bee raang'.*  
 5    *shee' okh't    nü tü bee vraang'.*  
 6    *shee' sud'ni    ni    bi vraang'.*  
 7    *shee' okh't    nü tü bi rwaang'.*  
 8    *shue' owkh't    nü tü bee wrang'.*

8. 1    *shoo wood tel' yü haew    kucheer ün kwöhen' shue fun'*  
 2    *shue' wüd tael' ee heow    kucheer ün kwöhahn' sheo fahn'*  
 3    *shee' wüd tel' yi hoo'    kwhair' ün kwöhaan' shee faan'*  
 4    *shee' wüd tel' ee hoo'    whaar' ün wöhaan' shee fun'*  
 5    *shee' wüd tel' yü, foo'    faa'r ün faan' shee fun d*  
 6    *shü wüd tai'yü faat' waa'y faa'r ün faan' shü faan'*  
 7    *shee' wüd tel' yee hoo'    faa'r ün faan' shee faan'*  
 8    *shee' wüd tel' yoo, foo'    whaar' ün wöhaan' shü fen'*

- 1    *dhü d'ruk'n bees't üt shue kaa'z o<sup>r</sup>    husbünd.*  
 2    *dhü druk'n bees't    shü kah'z ür    mahn'.*  
 3    *dhi druk'n bruet'    shü kau'z ür    maan'.*  
 4    *dhee druk'n bees't    shee kaa'z hür geod' man'.*  
 5    *dhü druk'n bai'st    shee kah'z ür    maan'.*  
 6    *dhaat' drungk'n bai'st üt shee kau'z ür    maan'.*  
 7    *i d'rungk'n be'st fut shee kaa'z ür    maan'.*  
 8    *dü druk'n bes't üt shee kaa'z hür    maan'.*

9. 1 *shue swoo'r* *shue saa'im widh e<sup>o</sup>r aa'n ee'n*  
 2 *shü swoo'r* *shü sah'm weo ün ai'n een.*  
 3 *shoo look' ür ai'th üt* *shü sau'em wi ür ai'n een.*  
 4 *shoo soo'r* *shoo saa)m wee her e'n een.*  
 5 *shoo swoa'r* *shoo sah'm wi ür ai'n een.*  
 6 *shü swee'r* *shü saa'im wee ün ai'n een.*  
 7 *shoo swoa'r* *shi saa)m wi ür e'n een.*  
 8 *shoo swoo'r* *üt shü sas him wee hür as ün een.*
- 1 *laayün s'rik't oot' üt iz ful' len'th on dhü grun' üv üz*  
 2 *lahyün strik'it oot' es ful' laen'th on'ü dhü grun'd en es*  
 3 *strikt'üt oot' aat iz hai'l len'th on dhü grun' in iz*  
 4 *laayün streak'it üt foo' len'th on dhü grun' in hiz*  
 5 *laayün streak'it üt ful' len'th on dhü grun'd en üz*  
 6 *laayün strey'kit oot' aa'iz len'th oa' dhi grun' wee)s*  
 7 *laayün s't'recht aa iz len'th on i grun' in iz*  
 8 *leiün s't'recht üt hiz hai'l len't up'ü dü grun'd üntil'*
- 1 *gued' sun'dü klis, kluoüs bi dhü doo'r ü*  
 2 *geod' sahb'dhüdais kuot' kluoüs bi dhü hus doo'r,*  
 3 *gyid' sun'dais bes't, jues't fürnen't dhü doo'r o*  
 4 *geod' sahb'eeth kle'z jeos't bi dhü doo'r o*  
 5 *gyued' sun'dai koat', kloas bi dhü doo'r ü*  
 6 *gwoed' sun'di koat', kloas aat dhi doo'r i*  
 7 *gid' saab'eeth kle'z, kloas aat i doo'r o*  
 8 *his gued' sun'dai kot', klos bi dü doo'r o*
- 1 *dhü hoos, doon üt dhi kor'ne<sup>o</sup>r ü yon' lon'in.*  
 2 *doon üt dhü kor'nür ü yon' [dhon'] li'ün.*  
 3 *dhü hoos, doon dhü kloas yoan'dür aat dhü koar'nür.*  
 4 *dhü hoo's, doon üt dhi kor'nür ü dhü lon'in.*  
 5 *dhü hoos, doon aat dhü kor'nür ü yoan' lai'n.*  
 6 *dhi hoos, doon it dhi kor'nür ü yoan' lai'n.*  
 7 *i hoo's, doon üt ü kor'nür ü yen' rod'i.*  
 8 *dü hoo's, doon üt dü kor'nür oa yon' rod'.*
11. 1 *ün dhaat hap'ünt üz hoos' ün ü dow't<sup>o</sup>r*  
 2 *ün dhes hahp'nt deos't üz her' en ür geod' dolwh'tür*  
 3 *ün dhaat wiz jues't üz her' ün ür gyued' doakh'tür*  
 4 *ün dhaat hap'ünd aas hur' ün hür geod' dokh'tür*  
 5 *ün dhaat haap'nt üz hur' ün ür gued' daa'kh'ür*  
 6 *in't haap'int üz hur' ün ür gwoed' doath'ür*  
 7 *ün aat haap'end faan hur' ün hür geod' dokht'ür*  
 8 *ün daat haap'nd üz sheo ün hür gued' daaw'kh'ür*

1	<i>in laa'</i>	<i>kom</i>	<i>throo</i>	<i>dhü baak faa'l</i>	<i>frai</i>	<i>hing'in</i>
2	<i>wüz</i>	<i>kum'ün</i>	<i>thruw</i>	<i>dhe bakh ya'rd</i>	<i>thre</i>	<i>heng'in</i>
3		<i>kaam'</i>	<i>throo</i>	<i>dhü baak ya'rd</i>	<i>fai</i>	<i>heng'ün</i>
4		<i>kaam'</i>	<i>throo</i>	<i>dhü baak ya'rd</i>	<i>frai</i>	<i>haang'ün</i>
5		<i>kaam'</i>	<i>throo</i>	<i>dhü baak ya'rd</i>	<i>fai</i>	<i>heng'ün</i>
6		<i>kaam'</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>dhi baak ya'rd</i>	<i>aiftür</i>	<i>heng'ün</i>
7		<i>kaam'</i>	<i>fe'</i>	<i>i baak' üv i hoos' fe'</i>		<i>haang'ün</i>
8		<i>ken'</i>	<i>troa</i>	<i>dü baak' ye'rd</i>	<i>fue'</i>	<i>heng'ün</i>

1	<i>oot' dhü weot'</i>	<i>klee'üz</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>d'raa'y</i>	<i>üv ü</i>	<i>wesh'een dai'ü</i>
2	<i>oot' dhü waht'</i>	<i>klee'üz</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>drahy'</i>	<i>on' ü</i>	<i>waesh'in dai'</i>
3	<i>oot' dhi</i>	<i>klai'z</i>			<i>et wiz</i>	<i>waash'ün dai' ye ken'</i>
4	<i>oot' dhü waht'</i>	<i>klai'z</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>draay'</i>	<i>on' ü</i>	<i>wesh'ün de'</i>
5	<i>oot' dhü weot'</i>	<i>klai'z</i>	<i>tül</i>	<i>draa'y</i>	<i>on' ü</i>	<i>waash'ün dai'</i>
6	<i>oot' dhi weot'</i>	<i>klai'z</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>draa'y</i>	<i>on' ü</i>	<i>waash'ün dai'</i>
7	<i>oot' i weot'</i>	<i>kle'z</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>d'raay</i>	<i>on' ü</i>	<i>waash'ün dai'</i>
8	<i>oot' dü weot'</i>	<i>klae'z</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>drei whin dai'</i>	<i>wür</i>	<i>bee'n waash'ün</i>

12.	1	<i>yen'</i>		<i>breyt</i>	<i>sum'e'r</i>	<i>aafte'rneu'n oan'li</i>
	2	<i>ye' feyn</i>		<i>brekyht'</i>	<i>sem'ür</i>	<i>aef'türneon' neeü mair</i>
	3	<i>ün et wiz</i>	<i>aa brau' ün</i>	<i>brekht'</i>	<i>sem'ür</i>	<i>aiftürnuen', ün nai'</i>
	4	<i>ye' feyn</i>		<i>brekht'</i>	<i>sum'ür</i>	<i>eftürnin jes't</i>
	5	<i>ai' fuyn</i>		<i>brekht'</i>	<i>sem'ür</i>	<i>aiftürnuen' oan'li</i>
	6	<i>ai' feyn</i>		<i>brekht'</i>	<i>sem'ür</i>	<i>aiftürneon' oan'li</i>
	7	<i>ey faayn</i>		<i>brekht'</i>	<i>sem'ür</i>	<i>eftürneen', onli</i>
	8	<i>ee fein</i>			<i>sum'ürz</i>	<i>eftürneon', onli</i>

1		<i>ü week'</i>		<i>kum'</i>	<i>thoor'zdü,</i>	<i>üz</i>
2	<i>dhün [ner, ez]</i>	<i>ü week'</i>	<i>ow'r giün</i>	<i>kum' nees't</i>	<i>feor'zdai,</i>	<i>üz</i>
3	<i>faar'ür gain'</i>	<i>dhin</i>		<i>laas't</i>	<i>thurs'dai,</i>	<i>üz</i>
4		<i>ü week'</i>		<i>kum' fer'st</i>	<i>dhur'zdee,</i>	<i>aaz</i>
5		<i>ü week'</i>	<i>swyn</i>	<i>kum' neek'st</i>	<i>fue'rz'dai,</i>	<i>üs</i>
6		<i>ü week'</i>	<i>swyn</i>	<i>kum' feer'zdai</i>	<i>fer'st,</i>	<i>üs</i>
7		<i>ü week'</i>	<i>ein' seyn</i>	<i>kum' fur'sht</i>	<i>feur'zde,</i>	<i>üz</i>
8		<i>ü week'</i>	<i>whin dü</i>	<i>nees't feor'zdü</i>	<i>kum'z,</i>	<i>üz</i>

1	<i>soe'r</i>	<i>üz mi</i>	<i>ni'ümz</i>	<i>Joo'ün.</i>
2	<i>soe'r</i>	<i>üz mü</i>	<i>ni'ümz</i>	<i>Juotün.</i>
3	<i>shue'r</i>	<i>üz dhai</i>	<i>kau mee</i>	<i>Joak'.</i>
4	<i>sheor'</i>	<i>üz maa</i>	<i>neem'z</i>	<i>Jon'i.</i>
5	<i>sue'r)z</i>	<i>mü nai'm)z</i>		<i>Joan'.</i>
6	<i>shoor')z</i>	<i>mi nai'm)z</i>		<i>Joan'.</i>
7	<i>shoor')z</i>	<i>maa ne'm)z</i>		<i>Chok'.</i>
8	<i>sheor')z</i>	<i>üz mei</i>	<i>nem')z</i>	<i>Jon'i.</i>

14. 1	<i>ün</i>	<i>see</i> · <i>ü</i>	<i>aa</i> ) <i>s</i> ·	<i>gaa</i> · <i>n</i>	<i>hi</i> · <i>em</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>sup</i> · <i>o</i> ° <i>r</i> .
2	<i>nuw</i>	<i>dhen</i>	<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i> ·	<i>gaah</i> · <i>n</i>	<i>hem</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>mü</i>	<i>sup</i> · <i>ür</i> .
3	<i>weel</i> ·!		<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i> ·	<i>gau</i> · <i>n</i>	<i>hain</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>sup</i> · <i>ür</i> .
4	<i>aan</i>	<i>se</i> ·	<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i> ·	<i>gaan</i> ·	<i>üwaa</i> ·	<i>hem</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>maa</i>
5	<i>ün</i>	<i>sai</i> ·	<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i> ·	<i>gai</i> · <i>ün</i>	<i>üwah</i> ·	<i>hai</i> · <i>m</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>mü</i>
6	<i>in</i>	<i>sai</i> ·	<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i> ·	<i>jaa</i> · <i>in</i>	<i>üwah</i> ·	<i>hai</i> · <i>m</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>mü</i>
7	<i>ün</i>	<i>se</i> ·	<i>aa</i> ) <i>m</i>	<i>gyaa</i> · <i>n</i>	<i>he</i> · <i>m</i>	<i>tü</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>sup</i> · <i>ür</i> .
8	<i>ün</i>	<i>se</i> ·	<i>ei</i> ) <i>m</i>	<i>gae</i> · <i>ün</i>	<i>hem</i> ·	<i>tü</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>sup</i> · <i>ür</i> .

- 1 *gue*·*d* *neyt*.
- 2 *geod*· *nekyh*·*t*.
- 3 *gued*· *nekh*·*t*.
- 4 *geod*· *nekh*·*t*.
- 5 *gyued*· *nekh*·*t*.
- 6 *gwood*· *nekh*·*t*.
- 7 *geod*· *nekh*·*t*.
- 8 *gued*· *nei*·*kyht*.

D 33 = SL. = South Lowland, = Dr. Murray's SOUTHERN COUNTIES with an addition at the s.

Var. i. contains a small strip of n.Cu. and that portion of nw.Nb. which is nw. of the Cheviot Hills.

Var. ii. contains e.Df., Se. and Rx.

The n. boundary where it fades into D 34 is rather uncertain. Canobie (6 s.Langholm), e.Df., and Liddlesdale are considered English by Dr. Murray. From my information through Mr. J. G. Goodchild they seem inseparable from Rx., and I include them in Var. ii.

The vowel system recognised by Dr. Murray is 1 *ee*, 2 *i*, 3 *iü*, 4 *ai*, 5 *e*, 6 *a*<sup>1</sup>, 7 *ah*, 8 *u*<sup>2</sup>, 9 *o*<sup>2</sup>, 10 *uoü*, 11 *oo*, 12 *eo*, all short, or rather medial, in length, but capable of being prolonged. He doubts 2 *i*, and prefers using *ee*. 3 *iü* is a fracture where *ü* is excessively short, so that the oral effect to me approaches *i*<sup>3</sup> or *ai*<sup>1</sup>, as heard from Dr. M. himself; at the commencement of words it develops into *ye yu*. It helps to distinguish pairs of words, compare *meel*·, *seen*·, *heel*·, *beet*·, *feet*·, for meal (flour), scen, hecl, beet, feet; but *miäl*, *siün*, *hiäl*, *biüt*, *fiüt*, for meal (repast), scene, heul, beat, feat. 4 *ai* sounded to me rather (e), and is opener than Fr. *é*; it is quite simple, and has no tendency to a vanish. 5 *e* is a difficulty, it represents a kind of *i*, and to my ear was *i*, *i*<sup>3</sup>, or *ai*<sup>2</sup>, and not at all the fine sound meant by *e*; but I retain Dr. M.'s notation. When it is final, Dr. Murray identifies it with *ü*. It seems to partake of the character of the "thick *i*" or *i*<sup>3</sup> of D 39. 6 *a*<sup>1</sup> sounded to me *ae*, and I have so represented it; it

had to my ear no resemblance to *a*<sup>1</sup>. 7 *ah* is the peculiar deep sound of 'a' in Fr. *pâte pah't*, very distinctive of D 33. 8 *u*<sup>2</sup>, here written *u*, possibly between *u* and *u*<sup>2</sup>. 9 *o*<sup>3</sup> or *ao*, but written *o*, is the true "open *o*," between *oa* and *au*. 10 *uoŷ* is a fracture, but *ŷ* being extremely short, the result approaches *oa*<sup>3</sup>. It is observable that pure *wo* does not occur in L. 11 *oo*, but used short in place of *wo*. 12 *eo*, this is very doubtful here as elsewhere; it is often taken as *uo*<sup>4</sup>, but is at most *uo*<sup>2</sup>. The Lowlanders as a rule are rather uncertain about 'Fr. *u*, *eu*, *eu*' in '*tu*, *peu*, *peuple*,' and it is impossible to trust any account they give of the sound as *uo*, *eo*, *oo*.

The guttural *kh* appears in the three forms *kh*<sup>1</sup>, *kh*<sup>2</sup>, *kh*<sup>3</sup>, written *kyh*, *kh*, *kwh*, but their use is not determined precisely by the same rule as in German. Thus (EP. p. 711):

1. faugh! ugh! = *feekh hookh*,
2. high, eight = *hekyh askyh't*,
3. laugh, loch, rough, laughed, low, dough =  
*lahkwh, lokwh, ru<sup>2</sup>kwh, lookwh, li'ukwh, di'ukwh,*

and *kwh* frequently occurs initial.

The general characters of D 33 are (EP. p. 712):

A- = *iü*, as *niüm tiül* name tale, as in D 30, distinctive among all L.

A: = *ah*, as *lahn'd* land, distinctive.

A' frequently = *iü*, as *tiü, tiüd* toe, toad.

E'-, EO'- generally *ey*, also frequent in N. div.

I generally *ee*, or at most *i*<sup>1</sup>.

I' has two forms, *ey* or perhaps *aeŷ* most generally, and *ahŷ* when open accented or before any voiced consonant but *l*, *m*, *n*.

O frequently *uoŷ*, especially before *r*, but also often *o*<sup>3</sup>.

O' most generally *eo*, occasionally *ao*<sup>3</sup>.

U: regularly *u*<sup>2</sup>.

U' final, or open, is regularly *u<sup>3</sup>w*, but *uw* is written; distinctive among L. dialects, though found in D 32, Var. vi.; but when a consonant follows, it is pure *oo*, as *ü broon ku<sup>2</sup>w* a brown cow.

The distinctive marks of D 33 as against D 34 are shewn by the fractures *iü uoŷ*, the use of *ey* for E', EO', and of *uw* for U' final, and the three forms of the guttural.

Illustrations of Var. i. Bewcastle, and Var. ii. Hawick, have been given as Nos. 1 and 2 of the eight extracts from the cs. in the introduction to the L. division, p. 133. It will therefore suffice to add Mr. Melville Bell's sentences from his *Visible Speech* corrected by himself, his son, and Dr. Murray, and Dr. Murray's curious example of the 100th Psalm.

## MR. MELVILLE BELL'S TEVIOTDALE SENTENCES (EP. p. 714).

## GLOSSIC.

(1) *dhü b'ornx wüx laa'kwhtün ün skraa'kwchün a'maang' dhü saa'kwhs doon' e)dhü haa'kwk.*

(2) *dhe'r tookk' saa'kwhs grow ün e)dhü Reokwh' Heokwh' Haa'kwk.*

(3) *whüt ür ee on'd ün? ü)m on'd ün nokwh.*

(4) *hey lookk' üt dhü li'ükwh dor'heed'.*

(5) *hao ee eneokk' ü di'ükwh?*

(6) *ai' whow! b'ornx, et)s aa rukwh' nekyht. hwo dhü wund'z swo'kwhtün e)dhü chim'le heed'!*

(7) *hey'l bey our dhü now nuw!*

(8) *ywo ün mey)l gahng' our dhü deyk ün pwo ü pay.*

(9) *kum tü mey ü)dhü munth ü Mai'y.*

(10) *pwo eer chey'ür forst tü dhü fey'ür.*

(11) *ez eer fe'dhür üt yhem' dhu yhel' dai' long?*

(12) *hey giüd tü dhü würaang' seyd ü dhü giüt für dhü würekwh'ts shop.*

(13) *el'kü bliüd ü gaer's kaep's eis ai'ün drop ü deow.*

(14) *mi'ü b'ornx, ün mai'r tü gee' dhüm!*

(15) *ee)v eneow' ü pooch'ez ef ee)d eneokk' tü fel' dhüm.*

(16) *dhü waakyht' gaar'z dhü streng' hong' straekyh't.*

(17) *dhu kaat' maew'z ün dhü kat'len waew'z.*

## TRANSLATION.

(1) the bairns were laughing and scratching among the willows down in the haugh [= meadow].

(2) there are tough willows growing in the Reugh Heugh Haugh [name of a meadow near Hawick].

(3) what are you owing him? I'm owing him nought.

(4) he laughed at the low door-head [= lintel].

(5) have you enough of dough?

(6) ah woe! bairns, it's a rough night. how the wind's sougling in the chimney head [= top]!

(7) he'll be over the knoll now!

(8) you and me [= I]'ll go over the dyke [= wall] and pull a pea.

(9) come to me in the month of May.

(10) pull your chair forward to the fire.

(11) is your father at home the whole day long?

(12) he went to the wrong side of the gate [= street] for the wright's shop.

(13) each blade of grass keeps [= catches] its own drop of dew.

(14) mo [pl. of more] bairns, and more [sg.] to give them.

(15) you've enow [pl.] of pouches if you'd enough [sg.] to fill them.

(16) the weight makes the string hang straight.

(17) the cat mews, and the kitten wews [invented word to imitate the invented word in the original].

- (18) *oo'r Ker'sti wäs waesh-ün üt dhü waesh-in ü dhü blaangk-ets.* (18) our Christie was washing [participle] at the washing [verbal noun] of the blankets.
- (19) *kwhai'r)ee gah'n ?* (19) where are you going ?
- (20) *ü deol-mer'k nekyh't, ün ni-ü meon'.* (20) a sad [comp. Fr. deuil] mirky night, and no moon.

THE (LOWLAND) HUNDREDETH PSALM (EP. p. 715),

from Dr. Murray's DSS. pp. 138-140. "Scotch-English" is mainly "liturgical" or used for the language of the Bible, prayers, and psalms. It is here given in three forms.

1. Pure liturgical Scotch-English as it was read in school and from the pulpit, within Dr. Murray's own recollection, and might (at least in 1873, when his book was published) be heard in any cottage in Teviotdale.

2. Genuine SL. pronunciation, leaving the English idioms unaltered.  
3. Idiomatic SL. rendering.

Here all three are given in approximative glossic. In the original, and in my larger book they are given in palaeotype.

1. 1 Liturgical. *ah'l pee'p'l dhaht on aerth doo dwael,*  
2 Local Pron. *ah' fuoök üt on yer' th dex dwahl,*  
3 Idiomatic. *ah' fuoök üt lee'vz [dwael'z, wonz] on-ü dhü yer' th,*
- 1 *seeng' too dhü Lo'rd weeth' chee'rfool vois ;*  
2 *seng' tü dhü Luo'ürd weo chee'rfü vois ;*  
3 *seng' teo dhü Luo'ürd weo ü chee'rfü vois ;*
- 1 *heem' saer'v weeth' mer' th, heez' prai'z for' th tael,*  
2 *hem' sae' r weo mer' th, hüz' prai'z fur' th tael,*  
3 *saer' üm weo mer' th, tael' fur' th ez' prai'z,*
- 1 *kum' ee' beefo' r heem', aan' d ree'joi' s.*  
2 *kum' ee' üfuw'ür üm, ün ree'joi' s.*  
3 *kum' ee' üfuour' üm, ün ree'joi' s.*
2. 1 *no' dhaht dhü Lo'rd ees Go'd eendes' d,*  
2 *kaen' üt dhü Luo'ürd üz Go'd ündee' d,*  
3 *kaen' ee' dhü Luo'ürd ez Go'd en' trowth,*
- 1 *weethuo' t uor' aid' hee' düd us' mai' k ;*  
2 *wüthoo' t oo' r hael' p hey' düd üs' miük ;*  
3 *hey' miüd us' wüthoo' t o'nee' hael' p o' oo' rz ;*
- 1 *wee' ah' r heez' flok', hee' doth us' feed',*  
2 *wey' er' hez' her' sü'l, hey' dex' üs' feed',*  
3 *wey) r hez' her' sü'l, üt hey' feed' z,*

- 1 *aend for heez sheep hee doth us tai'k.*  
 2 *ün for hez sheep hey dex üs tiük'.*  
 3 *ün hoy tiük's üs for ez sheep'.*
3. 1 *o! aen'tür dhaen heez gait's weeth prai'z,*  
 2 *o! kum en, dhün, üt üz yaets weo prai'z,*  
 3 *o! kum en, dhün, aht' üz yaets weo prai'z,*
- 1 *üproch weeth joi heez kor'ts untoo',*  
 2 *gahng for'üt weo joi hüz koor'ts teo',*  
 3 *gahng for'üt teo ez kor'ts weo joi,*
- 1 *prai'z, lah'd ünd bles heez naim ah'lwai'z,*  
 2 *prai'z, lah'w'd ün bles üz niüm' aiy',*  
 3 *ey prai'z, ün lah'w'd ün bles üz niüm,*
- 1 *for it iz seem'lee so' too doo'.*  
 2 *for et's fahr'ünt si'ü tü deo'.*  
 3 *for et's fahr'ünt tü deo' siü.*
4. 1 *for whahy? dhü Lord uer God eez good',*  
 2 *f.r kwahy? dhü Luo'ürd oor God ez geod',*  
 3 *kwahht' for? dhü Luoür'd oor God)z geod,*
- 1 *heez good'nüs eez for ev'ür sheow'r,*  
 2 *hüz geod'nüs ez for ev'ür seo'r,*  
 3 *hez geod'nüs ez seo'r for aiy',*
- 1 *heez treowth aht ahl' tahy'mz fer'mlee stood',*  
 2 *hez treoth' üt ah' tey'mz fer'mlee steod',*  
 3 *hez treoth' steod' sek'ür üt ah' tey'mz,*
- 1 *aend shahl' from aij' too aij' ündeow'r!*  
 2 *ün sahl' frae iüj' tü iüj' ündeow'r!*  
 3 *ün et')l laest frae iüj' teo iüj'!*

D 34 to D 37 form Dr. Murray's Central Group of L. dialects. Of these D 34 is the principal.

D 34 = e.ML. = eastern Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
 LOTHIAN AND FIFE.

This district contains Bw., the three Lothians *Loa'dhiünz*, namely, East Lothian or Hd., Mid Lothian or Ed., and West Lothian or Ll., together with Pb., part of Sg., Ce., Kr., and most of Fi., comprising the country on each side of the Firth of Forth. This was the seat of government, and the home of early L. literature. It was the abode



of Sir Walter Scott, and has the language of his Scotch novels. It is therefore the typical L. dialect, what is now meant by Scotch simply.

The following are the principal distinctive points (EP. p. 724).

A- generally *ai*, *ai'*, or rather *ai'*<sup>2</sup>, which is nearer *i* than *ai*, as *tai'*<sup>2</sup> *nai'*<sup>2</sup> *m* tale name, for which *ai* will be used. This is quite distinct from the *tiäl niüm* of D 33.

A: regularly *aa*, not *ah*, as in D 33, and not *au*.

A' is *ai*, *ai'*, the same as A-, but *ah*, *au'*, *o*, are occasionally heard as *whah* *whau'*, *to'd*, *rod'*, who, toad, road.

Æ tends the same way as A-, thus *faidh'ür*, *wai'tür*, *dai'*<sup>2</sup>, father, water, day.

Æ' is usually *ee'*, as *wee'*, *whee't* weigh, wheat, but there are many exceptions.

E' is normally *ee'*, as *hee'*, *mee'*, he, me, not *hey*, *mey*, as in D 33.

EA', EO' are also normally *ee'* with few exceptions.

I' has two sounds, as to the exact analysis of which informants differ, (1) *aay* or *u'y* final or before voiced consonants, (2) but *ey* or *sey* before voiceless consonants and liquids.

O' is regularly *uo'* inclining to *ue'*<sup>2</sup> and *eo*, and varying as *iw*, *ee*; thus *skeo'l*, *suen'*, *üniw'kh*, *feet'*, school, soon, enough, foot.

U: is regularly *u'*<sup>2</sup>, as *gru'n*, *u'p*, ground, up, but I generally write *u* simply.

U' is always *oo*, *oo'*, even in open syllables and at the end of a word, as *koo'*, *hoos'* cow, house, never *kuw*, as in D 33.

Among the consonants *kh* is used in one form only, *kh'*<sup>2</sup>, the other two, *kh'*, *kh'*<sup>3</sup>, being unknown, thus differing from D 33; also *wh* is used as the form of the initial, and not *kw*. At Chirnside, 8 wnw.Berwick, *sh* is used for *ch* initial, see D 32, Var. v., Chillingham (p. 128, l. 2), and the Chirnside dt. (p. 144) below.

An illustration of Edinburgh pron. was given in the introduction to L. No. 3, shewing its difference from D 33. To these may be added the following.

LOTHIAN SENTENCES FROM MR. MELVILLE BELL'S VISIBLE SPEECH, corrected in the same way as those given in D 33 (EP. p. 724).

## GLOSSIC.

## TRANSLATION.

(1) *her'sül i'n baau yür kreep'i*,  
*i'n ber'sül yür tai'z i'st dheo eng'l.*

(1) hirsle [shove] in by [push forward] your stool, and birale [warm] your toes at the ingle [fire]. [The *i's* is used to shew Mr. Bell's deep form of *i*, here and below.]

(2) *e' feekh!* *klep'sheers ün*  
*gol'ukhs!*

(2) ah faugh! earwigs and clocks [beetles].

(3) *just aa rek'l ü stain'z.*

(3) just a loose heap of stones.

(4) *hoat, mün!* *whu'm'l)t u'p.*

(4) hout, man! turn it up. [The *u'* for *u'*<sup>2</sup> must have been a peculiarity of the speaker, it is not the usual sound.]

(5) *sek nai'ri'i'li'3 nep'i'3ni'3 bait's*  
*au' dhi't i'v'ür ü har'd oa!*

(5) such narrowly nippitness [niggardness] beats all that ever I heard of.

- (6) *niv-ür kuol-yee* s nai *kenni*<sup>3</sup>s.  
 (7) *shü* s noa *skrem*<sup>3</sup> i<sup>3</sup>t oa *kuon*<sup>3</sup> xi  
 [*kuon*<sup>3</sup> i] *bi*<sup>3</sup>t *kun*<sup>3</sup> aa *bee faash*<sup>3</sup> t.  
 (8) *ü* l noa *fakh*<sup>3</sup> t *yee dai*<sup>3</sup> th *üt*  
*yens*, *bi*<sup>3</sup>t aa) l *taak*<sup>3</sup> yi *bi yensi*<sup>3</sup> s.  
 (9) *whaur*<sup>3</sup> er i<sup>3</sup> *gau*<sup>3</sup> n ?  
 (10) *shü* s *ü seew*<sup>3</sup> ül *weed*<sup>3</sup> i  
*wum*<sup>3</sup> ün.

- (11) *ai*<sup>3</sup> ! *sek* aa *peet*<sup>3</sup> i ! *ti*<sup>3</sup> *see*  
*dhi*<sup>3</sup> *wee*<sup>3</sup> *bi*<sup>3</sup>t *laa*<sup>3</sup> mi *stok*<sup>3</sup> et.  
 (12) *frai Deom*<sup>3</sup> *eedeks dhi idh*<sup>3</sup> *ür*  
*dai*<sup>3</sup> ;  
*ti*<sup>3</sup> *Jeen*<sup>3</sup> i *Deon*<sup>3</sup> s *ü bent* mi *wey*,  
*but deel*<sup>3</sup> hed *kued*<sup>3</sup> ei *deo*<sup>3</sup> or *sai*<sup>3</sup>  
*but*—*whus*<sup>3</sup> ül *owr dhi lai*<sup>3</sup> v oa) t.

(13) *kahn*<sup>3</sup> ti *kar*<sup>3</sup> l [*kair*<sup>3</sup> l] *kum*  
*proe*<sup>3</sup> mi<sup>3</sup> *moo*<sup>3</sup>.

(14) *he*<sup>3</sup>, *mün*<sup>3</sup> ! *kau*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *yuw*<sup>3</sup>  
*ti*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *nuw*<sup>3</sup> s.

(15) *whah whu*<sup>3</sup> p<sup>3</sup> et *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *laa*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> ?  
*heez faidh*<sup>3</sup> *ür deed*<sup>3</sup> *wuz*<sup>3</sup> d, *tü maak*  
*i*<sup>3</sup> m *gaang* *ti*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *skuel*<sup>3</sup>.

(16) *hoo*<sup>3</sup> s *aw wee*<sup>3</sup> i *üt hai*<sup>3</sup> m ?  
*gaiy*<sup>3</sup> *liz*, *thaangk*<sup>3</sup> yi *für spee*<sup>3</sup> r ün.

(6) never culye [coax] is no kindness.  
 (7) she's not so stingy of coin [money]  
 but can't be bothered.

(8) I'll not fight you both at once, but  
 I'll take you by once-s [one at a time].

(9) where are you going ?

(10) she's a civil widow woman.

(11) ah ! such a pity ! to see the wee  
 bit lambkin stuck.

(12) from Dumbledykes the other day,  
 to Jeany Dean's I bent my way,  
 but devil-head [devil a bit] could I do  
 or say  
 but—whistle o'er the leave [remainder]  
 of it.

[Several exceptional pron. are here  
 given by Bell, for which usual ones are  
 substituted.]

(13) lively fellow, come prove [try] my  
 mouth [kiss me].

(14) heh, man ! call thy ewes to the  
 knolls.

(15) who whipped the laddie ? his  
 father indeed was it, to make him go to  
 the school.

(16) how's all with you at home ?  
 gaily [very well], thank you for speering  
 [asking].

FIVE SENTENCES FROM MELVILLE BELL'S VISIBLE SPEECH,  
 corrected in the same manner as the last (EP. p. 725).

GLOSSIC.

(1) *oad*<sup>3</sup>, *dhi*<sup>3</sup> r) s *twaw*<sup>3</sup> *Wu*<sup>3</sup> l i  
*Wu*<sup>3</sup> l *eeetün*<sup>3</sup> s, *ün twaw*<sup>3</sup> *ku*<sup>3</sup> t *lu*<sup>3</sup> g *üt*  
*soox*<sup>3</sup> !

(2) *oe*<sup>3</sup> r *yee en*, *Jeen*<sup>3</sup> i *Wil*<sup>3</sup> *üm*<sup>3</sup> s ün ?  
 —*whoet*<sup>3</sup> *ür yi waan*<sup>3</sup> - ün ? *dee*<sup>3</sup> i *noa*  
*ken et*<sup>3</sup> s *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *sau*<sup>3</sup> *bi*<sup>3</sup> th *dai*<sup>3</sup> ? — *ü* ) m  
*waan*<sup>3</sup> - ün *aa bau*<sup>3</sup> *bee wurth*<sup>3</sup> *ü sau*<sup>3</sup> t,

TRANSLATION.

(1) 'od, there's two Willy Willison's,  
 and two cut lugged [= eared] sows !

(2) are you in, Jeannie Williamson ?—  
 what are you wanting ? do you not know  
 it's the Sabbath day ?—I'm wanting a  
 bawby [halfpenny] worth of salt, and a

*ün aa pen·iwurth ü musturt, aa  
len i ür [yür] ket·l, ün aa blaw i  
ür [yür] be·lūs, ün hee·r)s mi<sup>3</sup>  
midh·ürz much tül mun·i<sup>2</sup>nda·i !*

(3) *dhi<sup>3</sup>r kintri kus·unz yü ki<sup>2</sup>n.*

(4) *od·iv·i·i·kai·r·i·mee ! sek ü  
blee·dhür·ün cheel· !*

pennyworth of mustard, a loan of your  
kettle, and a blow of your bellows, and  
here's my mother's mutch [cap] till  
Monday.

(3) they are country cousins, you ken  
[know].

(4) 'od-have-a-care-of-me ! such a  
blethering [nonsense-talking] fellow.

#### CHIRNSIDE DIALECT TEST (EP. p. 726).

1. *ee aa sai·, neeb·ürz, ee see naaw aat aa)m· rikht aaboot· dhaat·  
lut·l wun·ak kum·in thro [fre] dhü skuel· dhon·ür.*

2. *shue)s gaang·ün doon· dhü rod· dhe·r throo· dhü rid· yet on dhü  
würaang· seyð oa dhü ge·t (ro·d).*

3. *shue·r üniw·kh dhü be·rn)s ge·n strekht up tü dhü doa·r oa dhü  
würaang· hoos·,*

4. *we·r shue)l yib·ls [me)bee] find dhat druk·n deef wuz·nd ful·i  
aat·)s kau·d Taam·.*

5. *oo aw· ken· him ver·ü weel·.*

6. *wu)nü dhü au·ld shaup· suen· ler·n ür no· tü due)d ügen·, pu·r theg !*

7. *see ! iz)naa dhaat· troo· ? [iz dhaat· no· troo·].*

#### D 35 = w.ML. = western Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's CLYDESDALE.

This adjoins D 34, and contains Dm., Lk., Rf. with n.Ay., with small pieces of Bt. and Ar. The s. part, containing Kyle in n.Ay., has the greatest interest as the land of Burns. It differs but slightly from D 34. It is probable that there are many varieties in different parts of the district. Thus I have reason to suppose that the use of *ee* or *ai* for *ue*, *eo* (which arises from speaking the latter with the mouth too open, a practice widely prevalent in Germany), is not the general habit, but exceptional, although widely spread. The most remarkable point of difference is the use of *aa* for *o* in many words, as *paat*, *taap*, *paar·ich*, *draap*, *baan·et*, *aaf*, *aaft*, *haap*, *waar·lt*, pot, top, porridge, drop, bonnet, off, oft, hap, world, which is of recent origin. The following gives the approximate general character of the district, principally derived from Coylton (5 e.Ayr), and Ochiltree (11 e.Ayr) (EP. p. 742).

A- is *ai ai*, as *naim· nai·m* name.

A' is generally *ai*, as *ai·k brai·d hai·m* oak broad home.

*Æ* is also mainly *ai*ː, as *dai*ː day, but sometimes *ee*ː, as *blee*ː blaze.

*Æ*' is generally *ee*ː, as *klee*ːn clean, but occ. *ai*ː, as *mai*ːst most.

*E* varies from *ee*ː *ai*ː to *ae*, for which I generally write *e*, as *mee*ːt *wee*ːv *rai*ːn *plai*ː *maen*ː meat weave rain play men.

*E*' is regularly *ee*ː, as *wee*ː *fee*ːt we feet.

*EAL* is *aw*ː or *aw*ːi, as *aw*ː *aw*ːld all old.

*EA*' is mostly *ee*ː, as *heed* *dee*ːd head dead, but occ. *ai*ː, as *grai*ːt *dai*ːth great death.

*EO*' is *ee*ː, as *three* *thee*ː *free*ːn three thigh friend, but *leh*ht light.

*I*' is usually *ey*, as *ley*f life, but *faayo* five.

*O* is principally *oa*, but as already mentioned becomes *aa* occ., thus *foal*ː *oap*ːn *broakh*ːt *boal*ːt foal open brought bolt, and this is an alternative to *aa*, as *huap*ː *hoap*ː hop.

*O*' varies; its proper form is *ue*ː *eo*ː, as *bluo*ːd *bleo*ːd blood, but *blid*ː also occurs, and even *yu*ː is found, as *byu*ːk with *book*ː book.

*U* is regularly *u*ː (written *u*), as *u*ːp up.

*U*' is also regularly *oo*ː, as *hoos*ː *prood*ː house proud.

This is not very sensibly different from D 34, of which it is an offshoot, though of long standing.

As an illustration I give three sentences from Mr. Melville Bell's Visible Speech, a dialect test for the Kyle district, and the first 78 lines of *Tam o' Shanter* as written for me originally in the phonetic alphabet I used in 1848 by a Scotchman resident at Kilmarnock, and revised by six Glasgow students, and subsequently several times revised. I have added a literal translation to the last, as an explanation, which is of course not in Burns's orthography. It should be observed that much of this poem is pure English, but that the local pron. of these parts is given while the English idiom is preserved as in the 100th Psalm of D 33, No. 2, p. 140.

MR. MELVILLE BELL'S CLYDESDALE SENTENCES (EP. p. 730).

GLOSSIC.

(1) *aa*mː *gün* up *dhi*ː *Gaal*ː *ügi*ːt  
*tü* *ko*ː *üpi*ːn *Saan*ːi *Mükfair*ː *sün*.

(2) *wü*l *ait*ː *wür* *bred* *ün* *bu*ː-*ür*  
*doon*ː *dhü* *waa*-*ür*.

(3) *maa*ü *koan*ː *shüns*! *haang*ː *ü*  
*baay* *lee*!

TRANSLATION.

(1) I am going up the Gallowgate to  
call upon Alexander Macpherson.

(2) we'll eat our bread and butter  
down the water. [The hiatus marked  
(-) is accompanied by a catch, preserving  
the preceding vowel short.]

(3) my conscience! hang a baillie!

## KYLE DIALECT TEST (EP. p. 731).

This is for the middle district of Ay., and was supplied by Rev. Neil Livingston, of Coylton.

1. *sai' aa sai', mai'ts, yee see noo' dhaat aa)m' raikh't* [written ai'] *üboo't dhaat' wee' gair'l kum'ün fre dhi skus'l yoan'ür.*
2. *shee')z gau'n doon' dhi roa'd dhair' throo' dhi reed' yet' oan' dhi left haan' sey'd oa dhi wey'.*
3. *shus'r ünyukh' [ünukh'] dhi we'n hiz gai'n straakh't up te dhi doar' oa dhi raang' hoos',*
4. *whaur' shee'l me)b'ee fin' dhaat' druk'n deef' wiz'nt faal'oa oa dhi nai'm oa Tum'üs.*
5. *wee au' ken')üm ver'aa weel'.*
6. *wu)n'ü dhi aul' chaap' shus'n lai'rn ür noa' tü dai')t ügain', puer' thiq'!*
7. *luk', iz)nü it troo' ?*

## The Commencement of TAM o' SHANTER (EP. p. 732).

## GLOSSIC.

*whün chap'mün bil'iz lee'v dhü street'  
ün drooth'i neeb'ürz neeb'ürz meet'.  
aaz maar'ket dai'z aar wee'rün lait',  
un foak' beegin' tü taak' dhü gait',  
wheyl wee sit boo'sin aat dhü naap'i,  
ün get'ün foo' ün unglü haap'i,  
wee thingk' nü oan' dhü laang' Skoat's  
meyls,  
dhü moas'iz, waat'ürz, slaap's ün steyl'z  
dhit laay beetween' üs aan oor' haim',  
whaur' sit's oor' sul'ki sul'n daim'  
gaidh'rün hür brooz leyk gaidh'rün  
stoar'm,  
nur'sün hür raath' tü keep' it waar'm.  
dhis trooth' faan' oan'est Tuam' oa  
Shaan'tür,  
aaz hee' fre Air' yai' nekht did kaan'tür  
(a'ul' Air', whaam' neer' ü toon' sür-  
paas'üz,  
faur' oan'est men, ün boan'i laas'üz!).*

## TRANSLATION.

When pedlar fellows leave the street  
And thirsty neighbours neighbours meet,   2  
As market days are wearing late,  
And folk begin to take the street [leave  
their shops],   4  
While we sit bousing at the ale [with a  
'nap' or head],  
And getting drunk and very happy,   6  
We think not on the long Scotch miles,  
The mosses, waters, narrow passes between  
hills, and gaps   8  
That lie between us and our home,  
Where sits our sulky sullen dame   10  
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,  
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.   12

This truth found honest Tam of Shanter,  
As he from Ayr one night did canter   14

(Old Ayr which ne'er a town surpasses,  
For honest men, and bonny lasses!).   16

*oa Taam! haadst dhoo but been so  
weys  
aax tai'n dhaay ai'n weyf Kai'te  
adcey's!*

*shee tau'l dhoo weel dhoo wux aa skel-üm  
aa blodh-rän, blus-trän, druk'n blel-üm,*

*dhüt fre Novem-bür til Octoa-bür  
yai mar-ke't de dhoo wus)nü soa-bür ;  
dhüt il kü mel-dür wi dhü mil-ür  
dhoo saat aax laang aax dhoo had  
sil-ür ;*

*dhüt ev'ri naig wüz kau'd aa shuo  
[shoo] oan,  
dhü smith ün dheer gaat roa'rin foo  
oan ;*

*dhüt aat dhü Loar'ds hoos een oan  
Sun-dai,  
dhoo draangk wi Ker'tn Jeen til  
Mun-dai.*

*shee proafesaayd, dhüt lai't aar shuen  
dhoo waad bee fun deep droon'd in  
Duen,*

*aur kaacht wi wau'rlüks i dhü mer-k  
bi Al'oaicüs au'l haantid ker-k.  
aa! jent'l daim'z! it garz mee greet,  
tü thingk hoo mun'i koon'als sweet,  
hoo mun'i len'thnd sai'j advey'süz,  
dhü huzbün fre dhe weyf despany'züz.*

*but tue wür tai'l:—yai mar-ke't  
nekht*

*Taam haad goat plaan'ted ung kü rekht  
faas't baay aan ing'l, blee'zin feynli  
wi ree'min swaat's, dhaat draangk  
deevy'ni,*

*aan'd aat hin el-bü soot-ür Joan'i,  
his aan-shünt, trus'ti, drooth'i kroan'i.*

*Taam lus'd him leyk aa vur'aa  
bridh-ür ;  
dhai haad bin fo' faur week's dhee-  
gidh-ür!*

Oh Tam! hadst thou but been so wise  
As [to have] taken thy own wife Kate's  
advice! 18

She told thee well thou wast a worthless  
fellow,

A boasting, blustering, drunken idler, 20  
That from November to October  
One market day thou wast not sober; 22

That every grinding-time [properly quantity  
of corn to be ground] with the miller  
Thou satst as long as thou hadst silver; 24

That every nag [that] was driven a shoe on,  
The smith and thou got roaring drunk on; 26

That at the Lord's house, even on Sunday,  
Thou drank'st with Kirton Jane [? the  
landlady] till Monday. 28

She prophesied, that late or soon,  
Thou wouldst be found deep drowned in  
Doon, 30

Or caught with wizards in the darkness  
By Alloways old haunted church. 32

Ah! gentle dames! it makes me weep,  
To think how many counsels sweet, 34  
How many lengthened sage advices,  
The husband from the wife despises. 36

But to our tale:—one market night  
Tam had got planted very rightly 38

Close by a fire blazing finely  
With creaming newly-brewed-ale that drank  
divinely, 40

And at his elbow cobbler Johnny,  
His ancient trusty thirsty crony [intimate  
friend]. 42

Tam loved him like a very brother:  
They had been drunk for weeks together! 44

<i>dhü nekht draiv oan wi saang'z ün klaat'ür,</i>	The night drove on with songs and clatter, And aye the ale was growing better, 46
<i>ün ey dhi yail wüz growing but'er, dhü laan'ledi ün Tam groo grai'shüs, wi see'kret fai'vürz, sweet', ün presh'üs, dhü soot'ür tau'ld hiz kwee'rest stoar'üz, dhü laan'lürdz laakh wüz red'i koar'üs.</i>	The landlady and Tam grew gracious, With secret favours, sweet, and precious, 48
<i>dhü stoar'm üdhoot mekht rai'r ün rus'l,</i>	The cobbler told his queerest stories, The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. 50
<i>Tam did)nü meyn dhü stoar'm aa whus'l.</i>	The storm without might roar and rustle, Tam did not mind the storm a farthing [any change however small]. 52
<i>kai'r, maad tu see' aa maan' se haapi,</i>	Care, mad to see a man so happy, Even drowned himself among the ale ! 54
<i>een droon'd himsel' aamaang dhü naapi !</i>	
<i>aa'z bee'z flee hai'm wi lai'ds oa trezh'ür, dhü meen'its wing'd dher wey wi plezh'ür.</i>	As bees fly home with loads of treasure, The minutes winged their way with pleasure. 56
<i>king'z me bee blees't, büt Tam wüs gloa'riüs,</i>	Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious, 58
<i>oar au' dhee il'z oa leyf viktoa'riüs.</i>	Over all the ills of life victorious. 58
<i>but' plezh'ürz aar' leyk poap'eez spred',</i>	But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, its bloom is shed ! 60
<i>yu see'z dhü floo'r, it's bloo'm iz shed' ! aur' leyk dhü snau'fauz in dhü riv'ür, aa moa'münt wheyt—dhen mel'ts faur ev'ür ;</i>	Or like the snowfalls in the river, A moment white—then melt for ever ; 62
<i>aur leyk dhü boar'iaa'lis rai's dhaat flit' eer' yoo kaan' peynt dhür plais,</i>	Or like the Borealis race That flit, ere you can point their place, 64
<i>or leyk dhü rai'nboaz' luv'li foar'm eevaan'ishin aamid' dhü stoar'm.</i>	Or like the rainbows lovely form Evanishing amid the storm. 66
<i>na'i maan' kaan tedh'ür teym aur teyd,</i>	No man can bind time or tide, The hour approaches Tam must ride, 68
<i>dhü oor' aapproach'ez Tam män rey'd, dhaat oor', oa nekhts blaak' ai'rch dhü kee'stai'n,</i>	That hour, of night's black arch the key- stone, 70
<i>dhaat dree'ri oor' hee mun'ts hiz bee'st in,</i>	That dreary hour he mounts his beast in, 70
<i>aan sik' aa nekht hee took' dhü roa'd in,</i>	And such a night he took the road in, As never poor sinner was abroad in. 72
<i>aa'z nee'r pue'r sin'ür wüz aabroa'd in.</i>	

<i>dhü wun bloo aas t)wü'd blaw'n its laas't ;</i>	The wind blew as it would [have] blown its last ;
<i>dhü raat-lin shoo'rs roa'n on dhü blaas't ;</i>	The rattling showers rose on the blast ; 74
<i>dhü speed'i gleem'n dhü daa'rknes swaul'üd,</i>	The speedy gleams the darkness swal- lowed,
<i>lood', deep' aas laung' dhü thun'är bel'üd ;</i>	Loud deep and long the thunder bellowed ;
<i>dhaat' nekht aa oheyld mekht un'är- staau'n</i>	That night a child might understand The devil had business on his hand. 78
<i>dhü deel' haad bis'nes on hiz haw'n!</i>	

D 36 = s.ML. = southern Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
GALLOWAY AND CARRICK.

This contains the s. of Ay. or Carrick, w.Df., Kb., and Wg. or Galloway.

Dr. Murray in a very brief notice mentions that 'the' is contracted into *æ*, especially after *i* for 'in,' as *i)ee* in the, as in Cs. This I did not notice when I took down the cs. for Stranraer, Wg., of which an extract is given in the introduction to the L. div. No. 4, and as I took down the example from Cs. the same evening, it is unlikely that I should have omitted to notice this point of similarity. I also failed to notice the dwelling on the final consonant and the contraction of *hiz*, *her* into *z*, *r* which Dr. Murray mentions, but both of these might easily have been overlooked. My own feeling is that D 36 is a mere variety of D 34. It could hardly be otherwise, for Gaelic was still spoken in Galloway in the xvith century, and the dialect has evidently been formed on literary L. The line through Df. very sharply separates D 36 and D 33. In w.Df. the names of places are Gaelic ; in e.Df. they are English.

As an example in addition to the cs. No. 4, p. 133, I give the first piece of dialect I wrote from dictation, in 1848. The reader was a native of New Cumnock, 18 wsw.Ayr. I transcribe it as I wrote it at the time, but it can have been only approximately correct.



## DUNCAN GRAY BY BURNS (EP. p. 748).

## GLOSSIC.

## TRANSLATION.

*Dung·kaan Grai· kaam· hee·r tū  
woo*

*oan· blaay·th yuel· naikh·t when  
wee· wer· foo·.*

*Maag·i kyoos·t her· heed· foo· heekh·,  
luok·t aasklen·t aan· ung·kū skyeekh·  
gert· poe·r· Dung·kaan· staan· aabeekh·.*

*Dung·kaan· fleech·t aan· Dung·kaan  
praed·,*

*Meg· wuz· deef· aaz· Yel·saa· Krai·g,  
Dung·kaan· saikh·t bae·th· uut· aan  
en·,*

*graa·t· hai·s· ee·n· bas·th· blee·rt· aan  
blain·,*

*spaa·k· oa· loa·pain· aaw·r· aa· lain·.*

*tuy·m· aan· ohaa·ns· aa·r· but· aa· tuy·d·,  
slai·kh·ted· luw· ex· sai·r· tū· buy·d·;*

*shaal· aay· luyk· aa· fuul· kwoa· hee·,  
for· aa· hau·k·ti· hai·s·i· dee·?*

*shee· mai· gai· tū—Fraa·ns· fūr  
mee·!*

*hoo· ait· kum· let· dok·tūrz· tel·,*

*Meg· grai·w· seek· aaz· hee· grai·w·  
hai·l·,*

*sum·thaing· ain· her· bo·s·m· raing·z·  
for· ree·lee·f· aa· saikh· shee· braing·z·;*

*aand· oa·! her· ee·n·, dhai· spaa·k· sek  
thaing·z·!*

*Dung·kaan· wuz· aa· law·d· aa· grai·s·;  
Maag·iz· wuz· aa· peet·iūs· kai·s·;*

*Dung·kaan· kuod· naa· bee· her· dai·th·;  
swel·in· peet·i· smoe·rd· hai·s· rai·th·;*

*noo· dhai·)r· kroo·s· aan· kaan·ti·  
bae·th·.*

Duncan Gray came heer to woo 1  
On blithe Christmas night, when we  
were full [had had enough to eat].

Maggie cast her head full high,  
Looked askant and very shy [disdainful],  
Made poor Duncan stand aside [at a  
distance].

Duncan wheedled and Duncan prayed, 2  
Mag was deaf as Ailsa Craig [a rock  
near Ayr, there should be no y],  
Duncan sighed both out [aloud] and in  
[to himself],  
Wept his eyes both bleared and blind,  
Spoke of leaping over a waterfall.

Time and chance are but a tide, 3  
Slighted love is hard to bide;  
Shall I, like a fool, quoth he,  
For a haughty huzzy die?  
She may go to—France, for me [for  
what I care]!

How it comes let doctors tell, 4  
Mag grew sick as he grew hale [hardy,  
strong, well],  
Something in her bosom rings  
For relief a sigh she brings;  
And, oh! her eyes, they speak such  
things!

Duncan was a lad of grace; 5  
Maggie's was a piteous case;  
Duncan could not be her death;  
Swelling pity smothered his wrath;  
Now they're brisk and lively both.

D 37 = n.ML. = northern Mid Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
HIGHLAND BORDER.

A long slip of land to the se. of Pr. with small piece of Sg., Fi., and Fo. This is a part of L. where English is still struggling against Gaelic to such an extent that the Celtic Border has been driven sensibly westward during living memory. It has been little explored and is little known, but probably all the w. portion is either book-English or literary L., practically the same as D 34. The information I have obtained is from Newburgh-on-Tay, and from the neighbourhood of Perth, in the shape of two dialect tests which I print side by side, but these places are only just within the e. border, and hence probably partake somewhat of the character of D 38. Dr. Murray's notes (DSS. p. 239) are remarkably scanty. He remarks that 'hill, mill, milk, silk,' are called *hul' mul' mul'k sul'k*, which is confirmed by my authorities for these particular words, but no further; also that 'bread, head, meal' (but whether 'meal' means 'repast' or 'flour' is not stated, though important, see p. 137, l. 8 and 9 from bottom), are called *brai'd, hai'd, mai'l*, which again must be considered as particular words, and not as characterising classes. Dr. Murray also mentions the contraction of 'the' into *ee*, especially after *i* for *in*, as *i)es* in the. Of this I received no confirmation.

I also got a short list of words pron. to me, but the words were not enough, and were confined to the neighbourhood of Perth, so that I cannot deduce characters for the district from them.

## NEWBURGH-ON-TAY (EP. p. 752).

(1) *so' ü saay, lau'dz, ee see' noo' dhüt aajm' rikht' üboot' dhaat' laas'ee kum'in fe dhü skuel' dho'n'dür.*

(2) *shi's gau'n dho'r throo' dhü rid' ge't on dhü left' hau'nd sey'd oa dho' ro'd.*

(3) *shus'r enukh' dhü bai'rn)s ge'n strekht' up' tü dhü do'r ü)dhü raang' hoos,*

## PERTH NEIGHBOURHOOD (EP. p. 753).

(1) *soa' aay se'y, men', yoo' see' noo' dhaat' aajm' raikh't aaboot' dhaat' wee' laas'ee kum'en fe dhü skuel' dho'n'dür.*

(2) *shee's gai'en [gau'n] doon' dhu' ro'd dho'r throo' dhü red' giüt [yet] on dhü left' hahn'd sey'd oa dhü we'y.*

(3) *shee'r ünukh' [ünukh'] dheo' be'rn hez' ge'n strekht' up' ti dhü do'ür oa dhü raag' hoos',*

(4) *whaa'r shoo'l leykli fin'd  
dhaat' druk'n def wis'nd fel i  
ü)dhü nee'm ü Taam'üs.*

(5) *wee au ken)m veri weel'.*

(6) *wu)n'ü dhü au'ld chaap'  
shue'n le'rn ür no' tü due' it ügen',  
pue'r thiq'!*

(7) *look'! ee see' it)s troo'!*

(4) *whaur shoo'l me)b'ee fen'd  
dhaat' druk'n de:f wis'nd fel'i oa  
dhü ne'm oa Tom'üs.*

(5) *wee au' ken'üm veri' weel'.*

(6) *wul' dhü au'ld'n noa' suen'  
le'rn er' no' tü di')t ügen', pue'r  
theng'!*

(7) *look'! iz)t noa' troo'?*

D 38, 39, 40 = NL. = North Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
NORTH EASTERN GROUP.

The peculiarities of this group are most developed in D 39. The one character of using *f* for *wh* runs with more or less completeness through the entire group, which occupies the mainland of Scotland lying e. of the CB. and e. of the border of D 37, as far as and including ne.Cs.

D 38 = s.NL. = southern North Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
ANGUS.

This occupies the e. of Fo. and nearly all Kc.

The use of *f* for *wh* seems to be limited to the words 'who, when, where, what, whose, whilk, whether, how (used for 'why'), quhittret = weasel, and whorl = wheel,' pronounced *faa, fen', faa'r, faat', foos', ful', fodh'ür, foo', fut'üret, foo'rl*, and, as far as my informant knew, in no others, and this distinguished it from D 39, where there is no such limit. Dr. Murray thinks the vowel system much like that of ML., but I get for 'good' not *gued'* but *gud', gyud'*, and find that the *gweed'* of D 39 is not unknown, while 'blood, flood, stood, stool, floor' are *blud', flud', stud', stul', flur'*, and other O' vary as *oo, uo*. Here also begins the peculiar thick *i'* of NL., which to my ear varies as *i, i', e, u'*, although the dialect speakers consider it uniform. Here Dr. Murray recognises *hum', tul', hur', mul'k*, him, till, her, milk; and from Brechin, Fo., I have *mul'k*. My informant from Glenfarquhar (11 w. by s.Stonehaven, Kc.), called *i'* in 'sit, fit, pin,' etc., "an ugly thick sound compared with the English, but very extensively used in Scotland," meaning in NL. only, and adds, "an Englishman says *sut', but', pun'* as his nearest approximation," but my informant thinks *i'* "lies between *i* in pity, *e* in gnat, and *u* in nut." Dr. Murray in transcribing the Arbroath cs., No. 5 of those given in the

introduction to L. 'p. 133'. belonging to D 38. almost invariably uses *e* for this *i*<sup>4</sup>. The North Lowlander frequently writes *i* where I hear *ü*. See more on this singular vowel in D 39 (pp. 154-5). There is also the thin sound of *ai*<sup>2</sup>, very like *i*, but which in the Glenfarquhar examples I will write *ai*<sup>2</sup> to draw attention to it: and in the same example I use *i*<sup>4</sup> where this "thick *i*" was written by my informant. The Dundee example, which was written from dictation, shows how these sounds struck my ear.

## TWO DIALECT TESTS (EP. p. 758).

## DUNDEE.

(1) *soa' ü sai, neeb' ürz, yee see noo dhaat' aa)m rekht' üboot' dhaat' wee laas'ee kum'en fe dhees skucl' dhondür.*

(2) *shee'x ge'en deen' dhü rod' dhair' throo dhü reed' geüt on dhü left haan' seyð dhü waay.*

(3) *shai'r ünookh' dhü ber'n'x gain' strekht' up' tee dhü do'r ü dhü raang' hoos.*

(4) *faa'r shee'l' leykleo fen' dhaat' druk'n deef' weez'nd fel'ee kaad' Tom'üs.*

(5) *wee aa' ken'üm rai'ül weel'.*

(6) *wül' nes dh)aal'd chaap' suen' ler'n ür noa' tee dee't' ügen' pai'r theng'.*

(7) *look', ee)t noa' troo'?*

## GLENFARQUHAR.

(1) *so' ü sai<sup>2</sup>, si<sup>4</sup>rs, yü see' noo' üt aay)m ri'kyh't üboot' dhaat' li<sup>4</sup>t-l laas'ee kum'i<sup>4</sup>n fi<sup>4</sup> dhü skyue'l yun'dür.*

(2) *shü'x gae'i<sup>4</sup>n doon' dhü waay dhe'r thraaw dhü reed' yi't o)dhü left haan'd saey'd i<sup>4</sup>)dhü rod'.*

(3) *shue'r i<sup>4</sup>nyookh' dhü li<sup>4</sup>t-l i<sup>4</sup>n)x gai<sup>2</sup>n straakh't up'ti<sup>4</sup>)dhü do'r i<sup>4</sup> dhü wi'raang' hoos'.*

(4) *faa'r shü'l me)bai<sup>2</sup> fi<sup>4</sup>nd dhaat' druk'ng dai<sup>2</sup>f wi<sup>2</sup>'nd fel'ü i<sup>4</sup>)dhü nai<sup>2</sup>m' ü Taam.*

(5) *wü aa' ken hi<sup>4</sup>m ver'aa weel'.*

(6) *wi<sup>4</sup>n'ü dhü aa'l'd chaap' shue'n ler'n i<sup>4</sup>r nai<sup>2</sup> tü dee')d üge'n, pue'r theng'.*

(7) *look'! i<sup>4</sup>z)n't troo'?*

D 39 = m.NL. = mid North Lowland. = Dr. Murray's  
MORAY AND ABERDEEN.

This district contains the extreme *e*. of Cromarty, and all except the sw. portions of Ab., Ba., El. and Na.

The most marked character is the use of *f* for *wh* in all cases. Mr. Melville Bell thinks that this is only a complication of *wh* produced by bringing the lower lip against the teeth, leaving the back of the tongue high, written *f*<sup>2</sup>. This would alter the conformation of the lips, and the *w* character would consequently disappear; so the result would be almost indistinguishable from *f*<sup>1</sup>, which is the sound

universally assumed. In the few cases I have heard from natives I could detect no difference from the usual *f*<sup>1</sup>.

The other marked consonant characters are the pron. *kn-*, *gn-* initial, as *kneev gnyaav* knave gnaw; the change of *wr-* initial into *vr-*, as *vreyt* write, and the occasional use of *-aav* final for Ws. AG or A'W, as *blyaa'v snyaa'v* blow snow; and the singular form *shaa v*, for to sow seed. The guttural *kh* seems occ. to become *kyh*, as *heekyh* high, but *kh* usually remains.

Among the vowels there is a remarkable use of *aay*, *ey*, where generally *ai*, but sometimes *ee*, would have been expected. I have collected the following examples, the capitals shewing the corresponding Ws. vowels. The unanalysed *ei* is written where the real form of the diphthong is unknown (EP. p. 766).

A: *weim* womb belly. *weit* I wot.

Æ: *dei* day.

Æ': *kei* key. *taay'chür* teacher. *faay't* wheat (and exceptionally *whaay't* about Keith, Ba.). *waay' waay't* weigh weighed.

E: *snaay'k* speak. *waay'v* weave. *plaay'* play, from old people. *kwaay'n* a quean, a woman without offensive meaning. *sei* say, by old people. *waay* way, usual pron. *aay'lyür* church elder, more commonly *el'yür*.

EA' *greit* great.

EI: *way'k* weak

EO': *thaay'* thigh.

I: *steil* style. *tuy'düü* tuesday. *aay'vi* ivy.

O: *kweil* coal.

O' *heiv* hoof.

English: *swei* sway.

Romance: *thein* chain. *chaaynj* change. *konvaay'* convey. *gyaay'lee* gayly, quite. *wuyt, weit, wait*. *vei'ükl* vehicle. *raaynz, reinz*, the reins of a horse. *kweil* coat. *jei'lin* gaoling, sending to gaol.

According to the late Mr. Innes of Tarland (5 nw.Aboyne, 30 w.Aberdeen), whose manuscript I possess, the following vowels occur: 1, 2 *ee' ee*. 3, 4 *ai<sup>2</sup> ai<sup>2</sup>*. 5, 6 *e' e*. 7, 8 *aa<sup>3</sup> aa<sup>2</sup>*. 9, 10 *aa' aa*. 11, 12 *ao' ao*, generally written *o' o*. 13, 14 *oa<sup>2</sup> oa<sup>2</sup>*. 15, 16 *oo' oo*. 17 *u<sup>2</sup>*. 18 *uo<sup>2</sup>*. 19, 20 *i<sup>4</sup> i<sup>3</sup>*, to be especially considered presently. 21 *aay*. 22 *aa'y*, generally conceived as *ey*, *aey*. 23 *aaë*. 24 *yoo*, *yoo'*, the *y* being properly *ëë*. 25 *aa<sup>3</sup>w* or occ. *aa<sup>3</sup>üë*.

The 19, 20 have been spoken of in D 38 (p. 152). But here Mr. Innes decidedly wished to distinguish two sounds, though he frequently confused them in writing. He says 19 *i<sup>4</sup>* "is the obscure sound in *siv*, *her*, *fit*, not the English *i* in *fit*, but a deader sound between *net* and *nut*. It is the vocal heard in *but'n* prolonged into a vowel." 20 *i<sup>3</sup>*, "is near to, but distinct from 19. The final *a* in *idea* is this sound in careless colloquial conversation. The English *i* in *fit* is

the best substitute for this sound." When I came to hear Rev. W. Gregor, native of Keith, Ba., and Jane Morrison, a servant fresh from Tarland, I seemed to hear  $i^1$ ,  $e^2$ ,  $u^2$ ,  $\ddot{u}$ , for these sounds, but not at all discriminated. In the interlinear example from Tarland, the vowels of Mr. Innes and my appreciation of the vowels heard from Jane Morrison are contrasted. Generally the two principal sounds of the Aberdeen "thick  $i$ " are comparable with the two sounds of n. Welsh  $y$  in 'dyn dynion' man men, which are not exactly  $i^3$ ,  $u^2$ , but are very near them, and these two sounds reduce practically to  $i^2$  in s. Wales.

The following are roughly the characters of D 39 so far as Ws. vowels are concerned, omitting the  $ei$  words already cited (EP. p. 779).

A-  $ai^1$  or  $ai^2$ , as  $nai^2m$  name.

A:  $aa$ , as  $saang$  sang, but 'want' is  $wu^2n^t$ , written 'wint' by Ab. writers.

A' is practically similar to A-, as  $ben$  bone, but is apt to fall into  $\ddot{e}$ , as  $een$  one,  $steen$  stone.

Æ:  $\mathcal{E}$  E- nearly all follow the same rule.

E' is mainly  $ee$ ,  $ee'$ .

EA: is mainly  $aa$ , but EA' is  $ai$ ,  $ai^2$ , or  $ee$ , as  $rai^2d$  or  $reed$  red.

EO' is chiefly  $ee$ , as  $freen$  friend.

I is constantly  $ai^2$ , as  $blai^2n$  blind.

I' is regularly  $ey$ , occ.  $aay$ .

O' is regularly  $ee$ , as  $bleed$  blood, and this gives a character to the dialect.

U, U' are regularly  $u'$ ,  $oo$  as usual.

The sound  $au$  does not occur, but dialect writers have a habit of using 'au, aw' for  $aa$ .

#### EXAMPLES.

In the introduction to L., p. 133, among the eight es., No. 6, is one for Keith, pal. by Dr. Murray from the writing, not dictation, of the Rev. Walter Gregor, in which the thick  $i$  (Mr. Innes's 19 and 20) is generally represented by  $e$ .

#### ABERDEENSHIRE SENTENCES FROM MR. MELVILLE BELL'S 'VISIBLE SPEECH,' corrected in same way as in D 33 (EP. p. 777).

##### GLOSSIC.

(1)  $wi^r$   $gaa^n$   $tü$   $dhi^3$   $kwin^tri$   
 $dhi^3$   $morn$ .

(2)  $mi^3$   $midhi^3r$   $z$   $vreet^3n$   $aa^2$   
 $let^3r$   $tl$   $i^3r$   $gweed$   $dakh^3r$ .

(3)  $dhi^3$   $styoop^3ed$   $laad^3ee$   $z$   
 $brokht$   $dhi^3$   $vraang$   $byook$   $fi$   $dhi^3$   
 $skweel$ .

##### TRANSLATION.

(1) we're going to the country to-morrow.

(2) my mother 's written a letter till (to) her good-daughter = daughter-in-law.

(3) the stupid lad 's brought the wrong book from the school.

(4) *aa*)*l gee ü aa<sup>3</sup> baa'bee gin*  
*yi' tel*)*s faa' )s aiyh't ye.*

(4) I'll give you a halfpenny if you tell us who's owned thee (=who is owner of you, who's your father).

(5) *dhi<sup>3</sup> peeür aa'l bu'dü got*  
*foo' üt Eek'ee feeür laas't fütür's di,*  
*i'n deet' ün dhi<sup>3</sup> waau' h'e'm.*

(5) The poor old body got drunk at Icky fair last Thursday, and died on the way home.

(6) *far' ee i gai'n ?*

(6) where are you going ?

(7) *faat'oa dee'd ee ? fat deet'*  
*(deet') ee oa ?*

(7) what of died he? what died he of?

Short sentences written by me from the dictation of Rev. Walter Gregor, author of the Banffshire Glossary (EP. p. 777).

(1) Alphabetic names of the letters at Keith, 100 years ago, heard in 1836 from a woman between 60 and 70.

*muk'l aa, lai't:l aa, be ee de e*  
*ef je eech' ee jaay ke el' em' en' o'*  
*pe kiw e'r [a hard rattle] es te oo*  
*ai'v ooü'loo eks waay ai'zai't*  
*ep'ers-haan'd.*

	Big A,	little a,	b	c	d	e
f	g	h	i	j	k	l
m	n	o				
p	q	r	s	t	u	
v	w	x	y	z		

and-per-se-and.

(2) Counting. *ai'n twaa three*  
*fowr faayv saak's sai'v'n aakh't*  
*naa'yn tai'n üle'vn twaa'l ther'teen*  
*for'teen faay'fteen sak'steen se'vn-*  
*teen aakh'teen naa'ynteen twun'lee*  
*hu'n'ür thoo'zün.*

	(2)	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13
14		15		16
17	18		19	20
100	1000.			

(3) *faat' )s dhü me'tür wee ee*  
*kre'tür ? pai't' ai't' ai'n tü ee*  
*heed' o ee pres.*

(3) what's the matter with the [as in Cs. D 40, No. 2, old, rare] creature? put it into the head of the press = cupboard.

(4) *aay)l dee)t', mün.*

(4) I'll do it, man.

(5) *aay, wu'l' )ü ?*

(5) yes, will I?

(6) *be'th)ee)ü mün gjaa'n.*

(6) both of you must go.

(7) *iz it ü laad'ee or ü laas'ee ?*

(7) is it a boy or a girl?

(8) *wai'l ü waayt, aay'l dee)t,*  
*mun, tü ple'x yü.*

(8) well I wot, I'll do't, man, to please you.

(9) *ye'e vraach' yü)v vrut'n dhaat'*  
*aa' vraang'.*

(9) you wretch, you've written that all wrong.

(10) *sai'k ü mod'eever't üv ü*  
*ber'n.*

(10) such a mole of a child.

(11) *fol o' ee did it ?*

(11) which [rare form of whilk] of you did it?

(12) *ku'm' ai'n' )sh)ee go baay.*

(12) come in as you go by.

(13) *hee wet-üd ü laang' faayl;*  
*wet- ü wee fey-lee.*

(14) *hee)s no yaav ov dhi<sup>3</sup>*  
*be-rns; aay ger ün staan in yaav*  
*o mee.*

(15) *hee)t ee-seelee wun ovr tü*  
*see ee dhi<sup>3</sup> nekyh't; hee waan*  
*ovr dhi<sup>3</sup> stream.*

(16) *yee)t deo dhaat, tee.*

(17) *Jon gyaa hai<sup>2</sup> twaa' kyaa'ke*  
*tai<sup>2</sup>l twaa loon<sup>2</sup>, aan Saan'i gyaa'*  
*hai<sup>2</sup> twaa tee tai<sup>2</sup>l twaa tee.*

(18) *gwesed see'th aay)l gar yee*  
*deo)t wee ü du<sup>2</sup>n't oa yür ri<sup>3</sup>gi<sup>2</sup>n.*

(13) he waited a long while; wait a  
wee while.

(14) he's no awe (fear) of the children;  
I make them stand in awe of me.

(15) he'll easily get over to see you  
to-night; he got over the stream.

(16) you'll do that, too.

(17) John gave his two cakes to two  
boys, an Sandy gave his two, too, to  
two, too [the last five words are alike in  
English, but very different in NL.].

(18) good sooth, I'll make you do't  
with a dint (blow) in your back.

The following dialogue was written by Mr. Innes before he discriminated his vowels 19 and 20 (p. 154). I write it as I appreciated the pron. of Jane Morrison, p. 155, l. 2 (EP. p. 769).

## GLOSSIC.

*Jon. Weel Taam', faat waay aar*  
*ye? en foo' he' yee been dhes-*  
*laaq taa<sup>2</sup>ym?*

*Tom. Aa, no' dhaat' el', Jok,*  
*faat waay aar yee yersel? en*  
*foo<sup>2</sup>)s yer waaw'uf en dhe let<sup>2</sup>l enz?*

*Jon. Dhe wer aa' braa'li fen aay*  
*kam üwaa. aay hi)ne seen yee*  
*dhes laang' taa<sup>2</sup>ym. dee ye maa<sup>2</sup>yn,*  
*men, fan wee ees't te fekyh't kum'en*  
*fe dhe skweel? en foo' dhe mes'ter*  
*skelpet)s dhe neesh't de?*

*Tom. Braa'lee dee ee maa<sup>2</sup>yn*  
*dhaat', Jok. en aay haard' et dhe*  
*mes'ter deet aa twal'munth saa<sup>2</sup>ym*  
*paas't en lent<sup>2</sup>n, en wez no ver'e*  
*weel' of oar' hee dod' dee.*

## TRANSLATION.

John. Well, Tom, what way (=how)  
are you? and how have you been this  
long time?

Tom. Ah, not so ill, Jock, what way  
are you yourself? and how's your wife  
and the little ones?

John. They were all bravely [very  
well] when I came away. I have not  
seen you this long time. do you re-  
member, man, when we used to fight  
coming from the school? and how the  
master beat us the next day?

Tom. Excellently do I remember that,  
Jock. and I heard that the master died  
a twelvemonth since past in spring, and  
was not very well off ere he did die.

The next specimen was written by Mr. Innes after he had dis-  
tinguished his vowels 19 and 20, i<sup>4</sup> i<sup>3</sup>, and I give (1) a transcription



of his writing distinguishing these letters, as well as *u<sup>2</sup>*, with (2) my appreciation of Jane Morrison's reading, and (3) a translation, all interlinear. The specimen is supposed to be the answer of a farmer to his landlord's greeting and question, about 1780: "A happy new year to you, John. What sort of Christmas have you had?" and may hence be called

## CHRISTMAS-TIDE (EP. p. 770).

1. 1 *I<sup>3</sup> weel, si<sup>r</sup>, li<sup>t</sup>:l oo<sup>2</sup>:t. dhi<sup>4</sup>r<sup>2</sup> li<sup>t</sup>:l wi<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>d i<sup>3</sup> yeel.*  
 2 *aa weel, mes<sup>t</sup>ür, let<sup>2</sup>:l oa<sup>2</sup>:t. dho<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>s let<sup>2</sup>:l wer<sup>2</sup>d oa yeel.*  
 3 Oh well, sir, little of it. There's little word of Christmas
- 1 *bee<sup>2</sup>s dhi<sup>3</sup>r<sup>2</sup> ees<sup>2</sup>:ti<sup>3</sup> bee<sup>2</sup>.*  
 2 *beesaa<sup>2</sup>yd dhür ees<sup>2</sup>:t tü bee<sup>2</sup>.*  
 3 besides there used to be.
2. 1 *aa<sup>2</sup>v see<sup>2</sup>n dhü taaym f<sup>2</sup>n wee wi<sup>2</sup>d i<sup>3</sup> haad<sup>2</sup>n foa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>teen*  
 2 *aay<sup>2</sup>v see<sup>2</sup>n dho taaym fen wee wü<sup>2</sup>d ü haad<sup>2</sup>n foa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup>teen*  
 3 I've seen the time when we would have holden fourteen
- 1 *de<sup>2</sup>s o<sup>2</sup>:t. naa, naa! dhi<sup>3</sup> foa<sup>2</sup>k)s ne<sup>2</sup> si<sup>4</sup> her<sup>2</sup>:te i<sup>3</sup>s dhi<sup>3</sup>*  
 2 *dai<sup>2</sup>s oa<sup>2</sup>:t. naa, naa! dhü foa<sup>2</sup>k)s ne<sup>2</sup> see her<sup>2</sup>:te es dho*  
 3 days of it. No, no! the folk 's not so hearty as they
- 1 *ees<sup>2</sup> ti<sup>3</sup> bee<sup>2</sup>.*  
 2 *ees<sup>2</sup>:t tü bee<sup>2</sup>.*  
 3 used to be.
3. 1 *i<sup>4</sup> maa<sup>2</sup>ë yu<sup>2</sup>ng<sup>2</sup>:r<sup>2</sup> de<sup>2</sup>s dhi<sup>3</sup>r<sup>2</sup> wi<sup>2</sup>s li<sup>t</sup>:l ri<sup>4</sup>:st dhi<sup>4</sup> ni<sup>4</sup>kht*  
 2 *en maa<sup>2</sup>y yoang<sup>2</sup>:ür de<sup>2</sup>s dho<sup>2</sup> we<sup>2</sup>s let<sup>2</sup>:l rest dhü nekyht*  
 3 In my younger days there was little rest the night
- 1 *i<sup>3</sup>foa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup> yeel, bi<sup>4</sup>t i<sup>3</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kyü boad<sup>2</sup>des traayt faa wi<sup>2</sup>d win feer<sup>2</sup>st*  
 2 *üfoa<sup>2</sup>r<sup>2</sup> yeel, bet ul<sup>2</sup>kee boad<sup>2</sup>es trdayt faa wed wen fer<sup>2</sup>st*  
 3 afore Christmas, but every body tried who would get first
- 1 *ti<sup>3</sup> dhi<sup>3</sup> waal i<sup>3</sup> dhi<sup>3</sup> mo<sup>2</sup>rni<sup>4</sup>n. aa<sup>2</sup> kyen ni<sup>4</sup> gi<sup>2</sup>n)t maa<sup>2</sup>d*  
 2 *tü dhü waa<sup>2</sup>:l en dho mo<sup>2</sup>rnen. aay kyen ne gen<sup>2</sup>:t med.*  
 3 to the well in the morning. I know not if it made
- 1 *o<sup>2</sup>ne oa<sup>2</sup>dz, bi<sup>4</sup>t dhi<sup>4</sup> mes<sup>2</sup>t i<sup>3</sup> foa<sup>2</sup>k thokht i<sup>4</sup>t gya<sup>2</sup>s*  
 2 *on<sup>2</sup>ee odz, bet dho mes<sup>2</sup>t ü foa<sup>2</sup>k thoakht et gyaay*  
 3 any difference, but the most of folk thought it rather
- 1 *i<sup>3</sup>n lu<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>e.*  
 2 *en lu<sup>2</sup>k<sup>2</sup>e.*  
 3 fortunate.
4. 1 *i<sup>2</sup>n saa<sup>2</sup>yn dhi<sup>3</sup>r<sup>2</sup> wi<sup>2</sup>d i<sup>3</sup> been dhi<sup>3</sup> ter<sup>2</sup>:i<sup>4</sup>bli<sup>4</sup>st gaa<sup>2</sup>di<sup>2</sup>:ri<sup>2</sup>n*  
 2 *en saa<sup>2</sup>yn dho<sup>2</sup> wü<sup>2</sup>d ü been dhü ter<sup>2</sup>:oblest gad<sup>2</sup>:ürün*  
 3 would have been the terriblest (=largest) gathering

- 1 *i*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *mo'rnei'n* *ti*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *soa*<sup>2</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup>*nz* *i*<sup>3</sup>*t* *i*<sup>3</sup>*vi*<sup>3</sup>*r*  
 2 *en dhe mo'rneün tü dhü soa*<sup>2</sup>*ünz* *dhül ev'ür*  
 3 in the morning to the sowans (=oatmeal porridge) that ever
- 1 *yi*<sup>3</sup> *saa*, *en dhem i*<sup>4</sup>*t di*<sup>3</sup>*d ni*<sup>3</sup> *dri*<sup>3</sup>*ng ky oot dhi*<sup>3</sup>*r soa*<sup>2</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup>*nz*  
 2 *yü saa*, *ün dhem et did ne dringk oot dher soa*<sup>2</sup>*ünz*  
 3 you saw, and those that did not drink out their sowans
- 1 *wi*<sup>3</sup> *shoor tü he baa*<sup>3</sup>*ylz e he*<sup>3</sup>*rst.*  
 2 *wüs shoor tü he baa*<sup>3</sup>*ylz en he*<sup>3</sup>*rst.*  
 3 were sure to have boils in harvest.
5. 1 *aa*<sup>3</sup>*z i*<sup>4</sup>*see'r yi*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *aa got e gweed braak*<sup>3</sup>*fist i*<sup>4</sup>  
 2 *aa*<sup>3</sup>*ylz ens'oor ye dhe aa got ü gweed braak*<sup>3</sup>*faat en*  
 3 I shall assure you they all got a good breakfast of
- 1 *dri*<sup>3</sup>*ng kyen soa*<sup>2</sup>*i*<sup>3</sup>*nz i*<sup>3</sup>*n i*<sup>3</sup> *faang aaf i*<sup>4</sup> *dhi*<sup>4</sup> *yeel kyaa*<sup>2</sup>*b i*<sup>3</sup>*ky.*  
 2 *dri*<sup>3</sup>*ng ün soa*<sup>2</sup>*ünz ün ü faang of ü dhü yeel kyab*<sup>3</sup>*ük.*  
 3 drinking sowans and a slice off of the Christmas cheese.
6. 1 *i*<sup>3</sup>*n i*<sup>3</sup>*l kyes bai*<sup>3</sup>*st i*<sup>3</sup>*boot dhi*<sup>3</sup> *toon got i*<sup>3</sup> *ri*<sup>3</sup>*p*  
 2 *en el'kes bees'i aaboot dhe toon got ü rep*  
 3 and every beast about the farm got a reap (=small bundle)
- 1 *i*<sup>4</sup> *ko'rn, i*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *waa*<sup>3</sup>*yner aa*<sup>3</sup>*ws got dhi*<sup>4</sup>  
 2 *oa koa'rn, ün dhe waay'nür oak*<sup>3</sup>*s got dhe*  
 3 of corn, and the wainer (=leading) ox got the
- 1 *glaa*<sup>3</sup>*y ek shef.*  
 2 *glaay ük shef.*  
 3 glyack (=last reaped) sheaf.
7. 1 *i*<sup>3</sup>*n, gi*<sup>3</sup>*n de*<sup>3</sup>*li*<sup>4</sup>*kyht, aa dhi*<sup>4</sup> *yu*<sup>3</sup>*ng cheel*<sup>3</sup>*z gaa*<sup>3</sup>*di*<sup>3</sup>*rt ti*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup>  
 2 *en gen de*<sup>3</sup>*lek yht, aa dhü yoang cheel*<sup>3</sup>*z gidh'ürd tü dhü*  
 3 and, by daylight, all the young lads gathered to the
- 1 *laa*<sup>3</sup>*y i*<sup>3</sup> *Maa*<sup>3</sup>*moa*<sup>3</sup>*r ti*<sup>3</sup> *dhi*<sup>3</sup> *baa i*<sup>3</sup>*n aa*<sup>3</sup> *kaan tel*<sup>3</sup> *yi*<sup>4</sup>  
 2 *laa*<sup>3</sup>*y ü dhü park tü dhü baal ün aa*<sup>3</sup>*y kaan tel*<sup>3</sup> *ye*  
 3 lea of Big-meadow to the football, and I can tell you
- 1 *dhe skri*<sup>4</sup>*m t i*<sup>4</sup>*t u*<sup>3</sup>*p, dhi*<sup>3</sup>*n wi*<sup>3</sup>*d ni*<sup>3</sup> *been ü draa*<sup>3</sup>*y heer*  
 2 *dhü skremp t et u*<sup>3</sup>*p, dher wüd ne been e draa*<sup>3</sup>*y stik*  
 3 they kept it up, there would not [have] been a dry hair
- 1 *i*<sup>4</sup>*pon*<sup>3</sup>*z.*  
 2 *üpon*<sup>3</sup>*z.*  
 3 [perhaps *stik* meant *stik*] upon us.

D 40 = n.NL. = northern North Lowland = Dr. Murray's  
CAITHNESS.

This district contains only the extreme ne. of Cs., which was originally Celtic, then became Norse, afterwards Celtic again, and finally L. But although the L. is so recent it is quite dialectal, for the L. speech came probably from D 39. It however changed its character in some degree, and is now quite distinct from m.NL.

The following notes were obtained from Rev. R. Macbeth, Scotch minister in Hammersmith, and they give the principal characters (EP. p. 786).

1. *Ch* initial becomes *sh*, as *shaay'ld shil'dür shaap'el* or *shai'pül* child children, chapel.
2. The initial *dñ* in 'the this that they then there' is usually altogether omitted, these words being pronounced *ai² is' aat' em' e'r*. This change does not seem to go further. We have already met with *ee* as an old form of 'the' in D 39, p. 156, No. 3.
3. The combinations 'tr- dr-' are decidedly dental *t'r- d'r-*, as they were occ. indicated in D 38 (EP. p. 757, last line), and partly in D 39, so that the dentals may have once extended over all NL.
4. The initial *k- g-* are not labialised; they say *geed' skeel'* good school, not *gweed' skweel'*.
5. Initial 'wr-' does not become *er-*, as in D 39 I heard *wraang'* or *rwaang'* wrong, distinctly, not *würaang'*.
6. Initial *f* is used for *wh* as in D 39.
7. The two forms *been' steen'*, occasionally heard for bone stone in Ab., are not found in D 40, where *be'n ste'n* are used.
8. The words 'son sun' are distinguished as *sin' su²n* respectively.
9. Dr. Murray (DSS. p. 238) said that 'made tale' and 'maid tail' are distinguished as *meyd teyl* and *me'd te'l*, this I could not verify, but I heard 'name,' which belongs to the first class, as *ne'm*, and 'home' as *he'm*.
10. 'Wife' seemed to me *waayf*, not *woif* as reported by Dr. Murray, though I was told that *poip* pipe was common. Such pron. occurs also near Fruserburgh, Ab., in D 39.
11. The high *aa³* which I heard from Mr. Macbeth I did not afterwards notice in the dictation of a cs.

Mr. Macbeth kindly asked two other Wick men to join in dictating to me the cs. already given in the introduction to L., No. 7, p. 133.

**D 41 & D 42 = IL. = Insular Lowland, not considered by Dr. Murray.**

The languages of the two groups of islands at the ne. of Scotland known as the Orkneys and Shetlands stand in a peculiar relation to that of the mainland, but are quite L. in character. In A.D. 89 the islands were discovered and reduced by Agricola. In A.D. 396 the Saxons seem to have been established in Orkney. In A.D. 682 the islands were laid waste by Brute, a Pictish king, presumably a Christian. But these events had no influence on the history of the present language, which commences with the conquest and settlement by the Norse. From A.D. 872 to 1231 there were Norse Jarls in Orkney, but subsequently the islands were governed by the Scotch earls of Angus 1231-1321, Strathern 1321 to 1379, and St. Clair 1379-1468, but owned allegiance to Denmark. In 1468, when the language was distinctly Norn (as they call it, that is, Old Norse), Margaret, daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, married by contract James III. of Scotland, and the islands were pledged for her dower. The pledge was meant to be temporary, and the language, laws, and customs were strictly protected. But the pledge was never redeemed. After 1611 the Norse laws and customs were not respected, and the two groups of islands now form an English borough, returning a single member to the House of Commons. Thomas Flell, of Furso in Harray, Pomona, Or., who died an old man in 1810, spoke Norse. Men old in 1858 informed Prince L.-L. Bonaparte that they had heard very old people speak Norn in 1780. No one now speaks Norn. The present language is English, taught to Norwegians by immigrating Lowlanders. Hence it is an acquired tongue, and has not lasted long enough to be a true dialect, though it is far from being book-English, and the two groups of islands present some points of difference in speech. Between the two groups lie Foula and Fair Isle, reckoned as belonging to the Shetlands. From these I have not been able to obtain information, but they are thought to contain some peculiarities.

The general and distinctive character of Orkney and Shetland as against the mainland speech consists of the treatment of 'th,' usually *th* or *dh*, but here most frequently *t* or *d*, though in some words *th*, *dh* are preserved, and sometimes medial *d* or *t* becomes *dh*. In the following lists, containing all the words I have noted, O is Orkney, S Shetland, and when affixed to a pronunciation they imply that the words have only been found in the one named, without asserting that they are not also found in the other.

## TREATISE ON THE LH EP. 2. 796.

I. <i>Lh</i> becomes <i>d</i> .	II. <i>unstressed</i> .	III. <i>unstressed</i> .
little <i>littl</i> S	frisk <i>fæsk</i> O	frisk <i>fæsk</i> O
bother <i>bod</i> -ir S	fourth <i>fæst</i> S	hadden <i>had</i> -en S
brother <i>brud</i> -ir S	length <i>lænt</i> OS	ask <i>æsk</i> S
father <i>fæd</i> -ir S	month <i>mænt</i> S	thing <i>θing</i> thing S, rarely
farther <i>fær</i> -der S	north <i>nænt</i> O	<i>θing</i> S
gathered <i>gæd</i> -ærd S	strength <i>stænt</i> O	their <i>θær</i> O
mother <i>mæd</i> -ir S	timed <i>θænt</i> O	thousand <i>θær</i> -m O
neither <i>næi</i> -dær nor <i>dær</i> S	thanks <i>θænt</i> S	truth <i>θruθ</i> O
other <i>id</i> -ir	thanks <i>θænt</i> O	truth <i>θruθ</i> O
rather <i>ræd</i> -ir	thank <i>θænt</i> O	without <i>wiθ</i> -ut S
that <i>dænt</i> ant OS	think <i>θænt</i> OS	wash <i>wæst</i> O
the <i>dæ</i> OS	think <i>θænt</i> OS	
these <i>dær</i> OS	think <i>θænt</i> OS	
them <i>dæm</i> OS	think <i>θænt</i> OS	
their <i>dær</i> OS	think <i>θænt</i> OS	
then <i>dæn</i> O, <i>dæn</i> S	thirst <i>θæst</i> O acc.	IV. <i>Lh</i> remains.
there <i>dær</i> OS	thirty <i>θærti</i> O	both <i>bæ</i> -dæθ, <i>dæ</i> touched
they <i>dæy</i> , they're <i>dær</i> S	though <i>θæ</i> OS	<i>slæktli</i> S
thine <i>dæθyn</i>	thought <i>θæθt</i> OS	mother <i>mæd</i> -ir O
this <i>dæθ</i> S	thought <i>θæθt</i> OS	neither <i>næi</i> -dær O
thou <i>dæ</i> S	thread <i>θæd</i> S	weather <i>wæð</i> -ir O
thy <i>dær</i> <i>dæθy</i> OS	threat <i>θæt</i> S	without <i>wiθ</i> -ut S
together <i>toæd</i> -ir S	three <i>θæ</i> OS	
whether <i>wæð</i> -ir S	thrashing <i>θæsk</i> -in O,	V. <i>D</i> or <i>t</i> becomes <i>dæ</i> ,
worthy <i>wær</i> -dæ S	<i>θæsk</i> -in S	observed in Orkney
	thrift <i>θæft</i> S	only.
	thrive <i>θæv</i> O	body <i>bædli</i> O
	through <i>θæ</i> OS, <i>θæ</i>	bottom <i>bæð</i> -im O
	<i>θæ</i> S	lady <i>lædli</i> O
	throttle <i>θæp</i> O	shoulder <i>skæð</i> -ir O
	thumb <i>θæm</i> OS	steady <i>stæð</i> -i O
	unearthly <i>unæ</i> -θli S	
	worth <i>wæ</i> -t OS	VI. <i>Th</i> becomes <i>f</i> .
		Thursday <i>fær</i> -dæ, and in
		no other word, both O
		and S, but some old
		O people use simple <i>t</i>
		in this word.

NOR.—The words *the* *them* *their* *then* *there* *they* *this* also commence with *d* in D 9, but there is no connection between the two cases.

II. *Th* becomes *t*.

although *aæ*-t OS  
athwart *aæ*-wær-t O  
earth *æ*-t OS.

III. *Th* remains.

beneath *bæn*-θ O  
both *bæi*-θ OS, *bæ*-θ S  
nothing *næi*-θen O,  
  *næ*-θæn S

*Ch* initial becomes *sh* in Sd. only, and not in Or., though the latter is much closer to C's. D 40, where, as we have seen, p. 160, the change takes place.

*Kn-* and *gn-* retain *k* and *g* in both.

The intonation is distinctly not L., and, as far as I could judge from Miss Malcolmson's reading of Shetland, much more like English.

D 41 = s.II. = southern Insular Lowland = the Orkneys.

On the principal island, Pomona, and those s. of it, the dialect is nearly extinct, and book-English seems to have ousted it. But in the Northern Isles the dialect still remains. Mr. Walter Traill Dennison, who lives in the northern Island of Sanday, has attempted to preserve it in his "Orcadian Sketchbook," Kirkwall, Pomona, Or., 1880. In August, 1884, and again in June, 1888, when he was in London, I had the advantage of an interview with him, in which he helped me over the few difficulties and ambiguities left in his unusually good dialectal orthography. From this I obtained the materials for the following general view of the characters of the pronunciation.

The chief characters relate to 'th, ch, kn, gn,' already explained, p. 162, and the use of *hid* for 'it.' The following (EP. p. 790) are the principal vowel characters, the \* pointing out those especially differing from Sd. The vowels marked short are usually of medial length.

A- generally \**ee*, *ee*, as *meed*, *leel*, *neem*, made, tale, name, but occasionally *aa*, as *kwaak*, *waad*, *saam*, quake, wade, same.

A' generally (1) \**ee*, *ee* long and short, as *nee*, *mee'n*, no, moan; (2) occ. *e*, *e* long and short as *se*, *le'kyht*, so, low, and rarely (3) *aa*, as *uhaa*, *raa'run*, who, roaring.

Æ' generally *e*, as *le'r*, *sure't*, leave, sweat, but occ. *aa* short, as *staadh'i* steady.

E' generally *ee*, *ee*, as *foet' feet*.

EAL is *aa* or *aa'l*, as *aa'l*, *aa'ld*, all, old.

EA' is usually *ee*, *ee*, as *deed*, *leed*, dead, lead metal, but occ. *e*, as *te'r*, tears.

EO' is usually *ee*, *ee*, as *tee*, *tree*, thigh, three, but occ. *eo*, *eo*, as *sheo*, *yeol*, she, yule.

Hence all the vowels to this point are usually *ee*, *ee*.

I is possibly *i*, but I have contented myself with simple *i*; \**hid* it, Sd. *hit*, on one occasion. But in "night" and such words, the guttural remains, and the *i* becomes *ei* = *aa'y*, as *nei'kyht*.

O: generally *o*, but occ. varies, as *taap*, *drip*, *ov'sn*, top, drop, oxen.

O' regularly *eo*, *eo*, or possibly *ue*<sup>2</sup>, *ue*, but *look* is exceptionally *lu<sup>2</sup>k*, and the labialisation is lost in *bridh'ur*, *ft*, brother, foot.

U is regularly *u<sup>2</sup>*, and U' is *oo*, *oo*.

As an illustration I take the first 92 lines of Paety Toral's *Travellye*' = Peter Toral's *Noisy Tumble*, which I went through with Mr. Dennison. The whole is given in my larger work.

Generally Mr. D.'s *ei*, *ou* sounded *aa'y*, *aa<sup>2</sup>w*, and sometimes *u<sup>2</sup>w*, but I retain the unanalysed diphthongs. His *o* sounded to me rather *ao*, but I retain *o*. Whether he intended to say *ai* or *e* I can't be sure; but as the effect to my ear was *e*, I retain it. The *eo* may have been *ue*<sup>2</sup>; but as *eo* was his own appreciation, I write it. The short *i* sounded to me rather *i<sup>2</sup>*, but I use *i*; it was not short *ee*.

## PETER TORAL'S NOISY TUMBLE (EP. p. 792).

## GLOSSIC.

*hid fel' on ü de', ee' teim laang' sein,*  
*when bodh'i ün be'st wi hung'ür*  
*deod' pein,*  
*i dü yee'r ü dü laang' snaa',*  
*(min'i in de'r be'er*  
*le'd daat' yeol'les yee'r,*  
*Geod' gee' dem slee'p*  
*ün fe' wüs kee'p*  
*sik se'r gaa'n yee'rz üwaa' !)*

*üt Peti To'raal mog'sün he'm*  
*ütrow dü snaa', wi hung'gri we'm,*  
*fe wur'kin on-kaa waark,*  
*was gey'li gluft, ün se'rli stun'd.*  
*dü snaa' le' dee'p üpo' dü grun'd,*  
*dü lift wüz ung'kü dar'k,*

*ü moor' hed faa'n aa' dü hee'l de',*  
*aan i dü fee's o ü stey bre'*  
*stead' Pet'iz hoo's in dü lee',*  
*ün hid wüz fer'li moor'd ünun'dür*  
*se' dü't tü find hid—ün nü wun'dür*  
*foo se'rli paa'lt wüz hee'.*

*hee mog'zd üboot' ümaang' dü snaa',*  
*wi lo'müs kaa'ld hiz heed' wüd klaa',*  
*daan' wi dum'fun'dürd glou'ür.*  
*hee gaan'd üroon'd him i ü stim'is,*  
*til hee wüz fer'linz in ü fim'is,*  
*ün ne'rlinz kee'ved ou'ür.*

*"Geod' i me foo'rwey bee!" ko hee',*  
*"Geod' taak ü see'üfoo grip' o mee!"*  
*"Geod' pit'i mee' ün mein.*  
*"dü dee'l deod' ne'r ü sin'ür doo's*  
*"se sik'ürli dü't hee hiz hoo's*  
*"ün aa' ite'd süd tein !*

## TRANSLATION.

It fell on a day, one time long since,  
 When man and beast with hunger did  
     pine, 2  
     In the year of the long snow,  
 (Many in their bier 4  
 Laid that Christmasless year,  
 God give them sleep 6  
 And from us keep  
     Such sore going years away !) 8

That Peter Toral wading home  
 All-through the snow, with hungry  
     belly, 10  
     From working job work,  
 Was much frightened, and sorely  
     astounded. 12  
 The snow lay deep upon the ground,  
     The sky was very dark, 14

A snow-cover had fallen all the whole  
     day,  
 And in the face of a steep hill 16  
     Stood Peter's house in the shelter,  
 And it was fairly snowed under, 18  
 So that to find it—and no wonder—  
     Full sorely posed was he. 20

He waded about among the snow,  
 With hands cold his head would claw, 22  
     Then with dumbfounded glower,  
 He stared around him in a fix 24  
 Till he was fairly in a fuss,  
     And nearly toppled over. 26

"God in my foreway be!" quoth he,  
 "God take a blessed grip of me! 28  
     "God pity me and mine.  
 "The devil did ne'er a sinner gore 30  
 "So severely that he his house  
     " And all into-it should lose! 32

"*hoi, Jin'i laas, oa! deos doo  
heer?*  
"*oa! ar doo dee'd? ei nee'd nü  
spee'r,*  
"*dü töckht o)t maak's mi shaak!*  
"*ün aa' dü be'rns! peo'r bits ü  
ting'z!*  
"*leik dü tung' o ü bel' mi hir't  
noo ding'z,*  
"*ün seor'li hid maan' braak."*

"Hoy! Jenny lass, oh! dost thou hear?  
"Oh! art thou dead! I need not ask. 34  
"The thought of it makes me shake!  
"And all the bairns! poor bits of  
things! 36  
"Like the tongue of a bell my heart  
now dings,  
"And surely it must break." 38

*his e'n weif, Jin'i, whin' sheo saa'  
üroon'd dü hoo's dü moor'ün snaa'  
aay heikyh ün heikyhür kum',  
sheo towkht dü't hee ü waf wad'  
see',  
ün wip'ün her boot'o te' dü ee'-tree',  
sheo ree'kt hid up' dü lum',*

His own wife Jenny, when she saw  
Around the house the covering snow 40  
Ever high and higher come,  
She thought that he a waving-signal  
would see, 42  
And wrapping her head-shawl to the  
pail pole,  
She reached it up the chimney, 44

*ün doo'n sheo saat' i dü mur k  
hoo's,  
her be'rns üroon'd, no' ver'ü kroo's,  
her braat üpo' har ee'n.  
"whee'st, be'rns, whee'st! t)waad'  
bee' ü shee'm  
"tü e't dü lem'pits or' hee kum'z  
hee'm,  
"de Best ken'z whar' hee')z gee'n."*

And down she sat in the dark house,  
Her bairns around, not very cheerful, 46  
Her apron upon her eyes.  
"Whisht, bairns, whisht! t-would be a  
shame 48  
"To eat the limpets ere he comes home,  
"The Best knows where he's gone."

*noo' Pe'ti seor'li towkht hee saa'  
sun'in,  
hee took' hid fur'st for dü lug'z o ü  
kun'in  
bit waaftün i dü wun'd,  
ün daan' hee towkht it wüz Jin'iz  
booto,  
ün glou'ürd ünd stood', hid' i muk'l  
doot' o',  
ü pee'ri mi' nit stun'd,*

Now Peter surely thought he saw some-  
thing,  
He took it first for the ears of a  
coney (=rabbit) 52  
Slightly fluttering in the wind.  
And then he thought it was Jenny's  
head-shawl, 54  
And glowered and stood, it in much  
doubt of,  
A little minute astounded, 56



- ün daan hee kraayx on his Me'kürx  
 neem.  
 dü greet i hiz kre'g, wheil saat-  
 terx fee'm  
 se se'r fe both hiz ee'n.  
 "O, Jin'o, bud'o! hee'vns leok on  
 aa'!  
 "ün ar doo fe'rli smoor'd in dü  
 snaa' ?  
 "ün dee'd du lii-vün lee'n ?*
- "gin doo bee leev'un, roox dee,  
 roox'!  
 "whaat' temp'üd dee tü le'v de  
 hoo's ?  
 "whaay kaam' doo hee'r tü dee' ?  
 "ei)m fe'rd tü tuch' dee, gin dhoo)r  
 dee'd.  
 "laas' gin dhoo)r leev'ün tur'n dhi  
 hee'd!  
 "O, Jin'o, spe'k tü mee !*
- "Geod' bee wi mee, üx ei ting'k  
 laang."  
 wi daat' hee ge' ü muk'l spaang,  
 "dhoo)r' seor'li dee'd or dum."  
 daan' wi ü spret', glaam'd aat dü  
 tree',  
 whin' doo'n hid' gee'd, ün doo'n  
 geed' hee',  
 travel'i trou dü lum'.*
- doo'n Pe'ti kaam' wi sik ü rul'i,  
 his faa'in mee'd ü muk'l spul'i,  
 hee kaam' leik ü gun-shot!  
 wi snaa' ün seot' mee'st leik tü  
 wur'i,  
 ün sliki'd hiz heed', aa' i hiz hur'i,  
 doo'n i dü lem'pit pot,*
- And then he cries on his Maker's name,  
 The sob in his throat, while the salt  
 tears stream 58  
 So sore from both his eyes.  
 "Oh, Jenny, birdie! heavens look on  
 all! 60  
 "And art thou fairly smothered in the  
 snow?  
 "And didst thou quite alone? 62
- "If thou be living, rouse thee, rouse!  
 "What tempted thee to leave the  
 house? 64  
 "Why came thou here to die?  
 "I am afraid to touch thee, if thou art  
 dead. 66  
 "Lass, if thou'rt living, turn thy head,  
 "O Jenno, speak to me! 68
- "God be with me, as I think long."  
 With that he gave a great jump, 70  
 "Thou'rt surely dead or dumb."  
 Then with a spring, clutched at the  
 pole, 72  
 When down it went, and down went he,  
 Noisy-tumble through the chimney. 74
- Down Peter came with such a rush,  
 His falling made a great spoliation, 76  
 He came like a gun-shot!  
 With snow and soot most like to choke, 78  
 And stuck his head, all in his hurry,  
 Down in the limpet pot, 80

<i>dhat wi ü er ü lem-pit breo</i>	That, with a little of limpet broth,	
<i>for kich-in wi reo:thi breed-tü deo</i>	For tastiness with mustard bread to	
<i>wüz hing-ün i dü kreok.</i>	do,	82
	Was hanging in the crook.	
<i>his muk-l heed-geed-sik ü choon'd,</i>	His big head gave such a jolt,	84
<i>inte dü pot: wi ü träboon'd,</i>	Into the pot with a rebound,	
<i>dü kreok-ül band hee break.</i>	The hook-chain he broke,	86
<i>se in dü feir dü pot: fel: doon,</i>	So in the fire the pot fell down,	
<i>bit: kaam: no: aaf o Pe:tiz kroon: ;</i>	But came not off of Peter's crown ;	88
<i>he paat:ld i dü feir,</i>	He paddled in the fire,	
<i>ün fur:kid i dü aam:ürs se</i>	And jerked in the embers so	90
<i>daat: aa: hiz fok: bigaan: tü pre:</i>	That all his folk began to pray,	
<i>ün teok: him for dü geir.</i>	And took him for the devil.	92

D 42 = n.II. = northern Insular Lowland, not treated by  
Dr. Murray.

This contains all the Shetlands, including Foula and Fair Isle, which are said to have slight varieties, but I have not succeeded in getting any information about them. My principal authorities have been Mr. Arthur Laurenson of Leog, Lerwick, and Miss Annie B. Malcolmson, also of Lerwick, who, when in London, kindly read to me Mr. Laurenson's examples, and also read a cs. written for me by Mr. R. Cogle of Cunningsborough, Dunrossness, Mainland, Sd., already given, p. 133, No. 8. Dr. L. Edmondstone's Parable of the Sower, written for Prince L.-L. Bonaparte in the dialect of Unst, the northernmost island in Shetland, is my only other independent authority.

The principal characters respecting *th*, *dh*, *kn-gn-wr-* and *sh* have already been given, p. 162. Initial *wh* remains, and even occasionally replaces *kw*. The gutturals *kh*, *kyh* remain, and their use is determined by the preceding vowel, as in German.

The vowels are difficult, and some fine distinctions may have escaped me. The *aa* seems to tend to *aa'*, which, however, I do not here distinguish in writing, and *aa'y* seems to be exclusively employed, for which I use the unanalysed form *ei*. In some cases Mr. Laurenson had marked *a'*; but as I heard Miss Malcolmson say *ae* or *e'*, I generally write *ae*. The *ae*, *ae'* are a prominent feature, as *laem'*, *shaem'*, *naem'*, lame, shame, name, as distinct from the Or. *ee*, and hence I write *ae* in these words, and in *hael*, *snæ'l*, hail, snail. I retain short *i* as *i'*, though it seems to be rather *i'*, and probably represents the Ab. *i'*.

But short *ae* as *head* head is frequent. The *a*, *o* is probably *ae*, *oe*, but I retain the other sign. The sound of *oe* is replaced by *ae* as in NL generally.

There are three vowels which sound as *ae*, *oe*, *oe* or thereabouts, and I can't be sure I have kept them properly apart. Thus I hear *niest dur*, *shor*, do, *skoe*, *gued*. *luer*, good. love, but *spoor*, *meow*, *spoon*, *moon*, *root*, *keep*, *root*, *cup*. Whether these distinctions are really observed I cannot say. Perhaps it would be better to accept *oe* only as in D 41.

The diphthongs seem to be *ae'y*, which I write *ei* and *aeu*, *ae'w*, *w'e*, *oe*, as I heard at different times, but I write simply *oe*. And *ee* occurs before a guttural, as *tooth*, tough. There are a few of the Ab. *ei* words, as in *krein*, *akei*, *wai*, *teidi*, *quann*, *why*, *way*, *tuesday*, see p. 154.

The general characters are (EP. p. 816) :

A- A' Æ' E- are constantly *ae*, *oe*.

E' EO' are regularly *oe*, as *groen*, *thror*, green, three.

EAL is *ae* or *ae'l*.

EA' is usually *i*, *ae*, as *grit*, *daef*, read rarely *oe*, as *deed* dead.

O' becomes generally one of the vowels represented by *oe* above.

U is regularly *ae* (for which *u* is written), and sometimes *oe* as well as I could appreciate, as *sun*, *oep*, sun, up.

U' is regularly *oe*, *oe'* as *noo*, *toon*, now, town.

As examples, referring to p. 133, No. 8, for the Dunrossness *cs.*, as read by Miss Malcolmson, and hence with Lerwick pron., I give the Parable of the Prodigal Son as written by Mr. Laurensen, and read by Miss Malcolmson; and Dr. L. Edmondstone's Parable of the Sower, already mentioned.

#### THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON, Luke xv. 11-32 (EP. p. 816).

11. *aa sur-tün maan haed twaa sun's.*

12. *ün dü yung-üst o düm, saed-tül hiz fae'dür: fae'dür gee mü dü pert o dü gued's üt fae's tü mee. ün hee pe'rted hiz leev-ün ütwee'n düm.*

13. *ün noa mon'i de's aeftür dü yung'est sun: gaad-ürd ae' taeged-ür, ün took: dü gaet til ü fae'r kyun'tri, ün spaent ae' de'r in baad leev-ün.*

14. *ün whin hee haed: spaent ae', dür kaam' ü grit faem'in in daat laa'nd, ün hee beegood tü bee' in waan't.*

15. *ün hee geod: ün fee'd wi ü maan: o daat kyun'tri, ün hee pat-him oot: tü keep' swein.*

16. *ün hee wid fae ün he felt his bael-i wi dü broks dü swein oot, ün nae maan ge owkht tül him.*

17. *ün whin hee kaam tül himsael hee saed, hou mon-i fee'd survünts o mi fae'dürz he braed üneö'kh ün tü spe'r, ün ei faa'nt iei hung'ür.*

18. *ei)l reis ün gaeng tü mi fae'dür, ün)l sae tül him, fae'dür, ei he sin'd ügaen'st heev'n ün dee,*

19. *ün ei)m nae me'r wur-di tü bee kaed [kaa'd] dei sun, maak mee üz ee'n o dei fee'd survünts.*

20. *ün hee rao'z ün kaam tül hiz fae'dür. bit whin hee wüz yit ü grit wei aaf, hiz fae'dür saa him, ün fael up ün hiz naek ün kyaet't him.*

21. *ün dü sun saed tül im: fae'dür, ei he sin'd ügaen'st heev ün ün in dei seikyht, ün üm nae me'r wur-di tü bee kaed [kaa'd] dei sun.*

22. *bit dü fae'dür saed tül hiz survünts: bring for't dü baes t klae'z ün püt düm up ün üm, ün put ü rung on hiz haand, ün sheon on hiz feet,*

23. *ün bring hee'r dü faat'ed kaaf ün kel im, ün laaf wüz aet ün bee mur-i,*

24. *für dus mei sun wüz de'd ün is leev ün ügaen, hee wüz los't ün iz fon; ün de beegood tü bee mur-i.*

25. *noo dü aaldest sun wüz i dü feeld, ün aaz hee wüz kom ün haem tel dü hoos hee he'rd meox'ik ün daan'sün.*

26. *ün hee kaed [kaa'd] ee'n o dü survünts, ün aak'st wchaat dus wuz.*

27. *ün hee saed tül im: dei brid'ür iz kum; ün dei fae'dür hüz kel't dü faat'ed kaaf, beekaz hee hez got'n him baak se üf ün soon'd.*

28. *ün hee wüz tur'n [=angry, Edm. 'tirran' cross, ill-natured, enraged] ün wid nü gaeng in; se kuam hiz fae'dür oot ün entraet'ed him.*

29. *ün hee aan'sürün saed tül hiz fae'dür: noo dis mon-i yöör's deo ei sur'v dee, naed'ür brook ei dei koma'ndz üt on'i teim, ün yit niv'ür gae doo mee ü kid, it ei meikyht maak mur-i wi mei freev'dz,*

30. *bit aaz sheon aaz dus dei sun wüz kum, üt haez divoo'rd dei leev ün wi heo'rz, doo hez kel'üt für him dü faat'ed kaaf.*

31. *ün hee saed tül üm: sun doo)z aev'ür wi mee, ün aa üt ei hae iz dein.*

32. *it wüz reikyht daat wee sood maak mur-i ün bee glaed; für dus dei brid'ür wüz daed, ün iz leev ün ügaen, ün wüz los't ün iz fon.*

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Matt. xiii. 3-9* (EP. p. 818).

Conjecturally rendered in glossic from the orthography of Dr. L. Edmondstone, of Unst, with his own orthography in a parallel column.

## DR. EDMONSTONE'S SPELLING.

(3) behold, a saar gūd furt ta  
sna;

(4) an whin he saad, some  
seeds fell he da rōd side, an da  
fools cam an devoord dem up.

(5) some fell upp o stany  
places, whar dey hedna muckle  
airt; an at ance dey shot up,  
bewas dey hed nay deepness o'  
airt;

(6) an whin da sun wis up,  
dey wir scooderd [=scorched];  
an bewas dey had nay rōt, dey  
widderd awaa.

(7) an some fell among tarms;  
an da tarms shot up, an shookit  
[=choked] dem.

(8) hit udder fell intu gūd  
grund, an brocht furt froet, some  
a hunderfaald, some saxtyfaald,  
some tertyfaald.

(9) wha hes airts ta hear, let  
him hear.

## GLOSSIC.

(3) *behold' d aak'r guod' foort  
tū aak' ;*

(4) *in whin hee aak'd, sum  
see'ds fael' bee dū rōd' sid, in dū  
fool's kaam' in devoord' dem up.*

(5) *sum' fael' up' tū stakni' places,  
whak'r de haed' wū mukl' airt; in  
at' aane' de' shot up, beekah's de  
haed' ne' deepness o' airt;*

(6) *in whin dū sun' wis up, de  
wēr akeed'erd; in beekah's de  
haed' ne' rōt, de widd'erd' awaa.*

(7) *in sum' fael' among' tarms;  
in dū tarms' shot up, in shok'it  
dem.*

(8) *hit' udder' fael' intil' guod'  
grund, in brocht' foort' froet,  
sum' tū hunder'faald, sum' saak'ti-  
fah'ld, sum' turtifah'ld.*

(9) *whak' haer' airts' tū heer, let  
him' heer.*

## CONCLUSION.

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In the preceding pages certain districts have been defined by the pronunciation of English now or till quite recently there prevalent, and specimens of these pronunciations have been given, which, though necessarily very brief, are probably sufficient to give a notion of their nature to any one who will take the trouble to understand the notation employed, and especially to lead the members of the English Dialect Society to appreciate, at least to some extent, the numerous glossaries which have been laid before them without any, or with scarcely any, phonetic explanation of their orthography. It is remarkable that although these divisions have been formed on purely phonetic considerations without entering into historical researches, and without going into minutiae of vocabulary and grammar, the districts thus obtained correspond very fairly with those which history, grammar, and vocabulary prescribe. Of course the present pronunciation is modern, indeed in some cases very modern, but in each particular instance the modern form is a genuine organic outcome of some more ancient form. And although we are unable to assign in every case the series of changes which have been gone through, our survey has been so extensive that we have been able to find in actual existence transitional forms by which the ancient forms may have become reduced to the modern. This is particularly striking in the changes of the value of I', U', U from the original *ee*, *oo*, *uo* forms into the usual *ei*, *ou*, *u* of received speech, as shewn in the Midland and w.Northern districts. The continued reference of every pronunciation to the Wessex form materially facilitates this interesting comparison of the modern with the ancient as evinced by actual local usages.

There are many persons to whom dialectal speech is merely ludicrous, and who turn over the extensive comic literature of Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland and Northern speech—the Lowland has through the genius of Burns and Scott been com-

paratively safe from this guffawism—merely to see the oddity of pronunciation, at the phonetic meaning of which they can only roughly guess from the harlequin orthography adopted by various writers. But this book is presented with a very different purpose. A change in language is primarily a change of pronunciation. In order to appreciate it, we have to hear the same passage as much as possible as uttered by different speakers. The passage itself is valueless, except as being chosen so as to illustrate salient points of pronunciation, as was the case for the *ca.*, *dt.*, and *cwl.* used in this treatise, which have no attraction in themselves, but form a convenient medium for exemplifying and comparing differences. Now it would be impossible from the few fragments of illustrations, which the necessary limits of this little treatise imposed upon me, to determine with any degree of satisfaction what the relation of modern dialectal speech bears to the principal old literary form. We can see, however, that if any pronunciation is bad in itself, it is the pronunciation of old and dialectal forms in accordance with the absurd rules of received speech. To read *Ælfred* and *Cædmon* (whom I have actually heard called exactly like the modern word *seedman*) with the pronunciation of, say, a first-class modern London actor, who probably represents the highest or most refined system of modern pronunciation, guarded and jealously watched in all directions, is simply as bad as our English system, if it can be called a system, of uttering Latin and Greek—than which I can conceive nothing worse. But the numerous and extensive illustrations which I have happily been able, through the kindness of so many informants and the liberality of the Philological, Early English Text, and Chaucer Societies, to furnish in my larger work, have led me roughly to a number of results which I hope will be greatly extended by future and younger explorers of the data I have furnished. I have given these in a few pages at the end of my larger work (EP. pp. 821–835), and here partly summarise them as a fitting conclusion of this abridgment.

#### SHORT VOWELS.

These usually remain with a pronunciation not very different from that which they had originally.

Wa. I is generally *ɪ*, rarely rising to *ɪ̃* or sinking to *ɪ̂*.

E in close syllables is almost always *ẽ*, although in fine received speech it has become *ê*. The final brief E, used in middle English for all the finals, still commonly heard in Germany, has totally disappeared. E- in open syllables follows the fortune of E'.

**Æ** in close syllables follows the fortunes of A.

A in S. and E. divisions, in closed syllables is fine *aa*<sup>3</sup>, and in received speech becomes *a*. In other divisions it is *aa*. For A- in open syllables see after A'.

U remains *uo* in a zone comprising Li., Yo., Cu. and W., and south of these localities passes through *uo*<sup>2</sup> into *u*<sup>2</sup>, which in refined received speech becomes *u*<sup>1</sup>. On the north of those localities it passes through *oo*<sup>2</sup> (which differs very slightly from *uo*<sup>2</sup>, but has not been analysed), into the same *u*<sup>1</sup>.

Y is never distinguished from I.

#### LONG VOWELS.

These have been treated in two ways. First they are shortened in pronunciation, and then are identified with the preceding short vowels, as 'tén néxt,' which become *ten nekt*, though the forms *tee'n* in *fifteen*, etc., and Scotch *neesh't* (p. 157, l. 8 from bottom) shew a regular development. Compare also *cheild childrën*, *weild wildärnes*, *heindür hindür*, where originally short vowels have become long, and the names of places, *Wik·üm* Wickham, *Whit·küm* Whitcombe, *Wigtün* Wigton, *Swin·bürn* Swinbourne, etc., all of which had originally I'. The word 'room' was shortened to *ruom*, still a very common pronunciation, and then lengthened to *roo'm*, the prevalent received form, for which *roum* would have been regular, as in the German 'Raum.'

The second method is to 'fracture' the vowel by breaking it up into two parts. There seems to have been a tendency towards fracturing in Ws. speech as it came over to England, shewn by the written forms EA, EA', EO', IE in Wessex writing. These fractures have mainly been lost and others formed partly by altering the beginning of a vowel, and partly by altering the end. Thus I', U', properly *ee*, *oo*, are commenced with a lower form *i*<sup>3</sup>, *uo*<sup>3</sup>, producing *ee*<sup>2</sup>, *oo*<sup>2</sup>, which are usually written *iy*, *uow*, and then the first element becomes still more lowered, and *iy* leads to *ey*, *ay*, *aay*, *ahy*, or else *uy*, *u<sup>2</sup>y*, while *uow* becomes *oaw*, *ow*, *aaw*, or else *uw*, *u<sup>2</sup>w*, and even *ew*, *aew*. These forms are commonly called 'diphthongs,' but when the last element instead of *ü*, *üö* becomes *ü*, and even *u<sup>2</sup>*, the fracture is recognised as *aaü*. The final *ü* is then often rejected, and *aa* results for both *aay* and *aaw*. This *aa* is itself subject to further change.

A' is seldom preserved unfractured, but in this case an entirely different vowel *eo* or *oo* is prefixed, and generally carries the stress. The Ws. *án*, one, is a singular example. In the North and Lowland



the prefix *eo* is preferred, and *ahn* becomes *eehdn*, *eehn*, the original vowel being lost on losing the stress, but on the other hand the prefix also occasionally loses its stress, and *yaan'*, *yu'n'*, *yæn'* result, the well-known Scotch sounds of the written 'ane.' In the South *oo* is preferred as a prefix, and *ooddn*, *oohn*, result, from which by change of stress the usual *uwn* one is produced, the only example of a fracture in received speech, and that is of recent date, as 'alone, only, atone,' testify.

A- open is kept clear of A' in fracturing in the South, as *eeh* or *eeh'*. The former by losing the *h* gave the *ee* sounds in Gl. (p. 24), and the latter apparently gave the *ei* sounds in common use. But the *h* in *eeh'* also gave rise to *i*, whence in the E. the 'vanish' *ey* which in Es. grows to *ey*, *ae*, *ay* (pp. 51, 56). The latter has quite recently (since the writer's youth) invaded London (p. 57).

E', O' passed probably at an early period into *ee'*, *oo'*, and subsequent changes are based on these. But the change was not complete, and much *ai'* *oo'* remains.

The O' has been singularly treated. We find in the M. districts the very unstable sound *oo'*, arising from beginning to say *oo* with the mouth too open, producing an effect very like *ööoo*, which seems to pass into *oo'*, *uo'*, generally considered as the French *ou*, *u*, in Dv., Nf. and L.

ÆG, Æ'G, EG, and AW, EOW, EO'W with IW were the Anglo-Saxon diphthongs. The first set remain *ae* in D 4, but this has gradually passed, through *ae* probably, into *ee'*, and thence to the modern *ai'*. In some parts of Ch. however they become *oo* (p. 90). The AW after remaining *aaw* for some time lost the W and became simple *aa'*, *ah'*, or *au'*, for which 'aw' is now the usual orthography. The other diphthongs are comparatively rare. They are represented by *ow*, *uw*, *yuw*, *yoo*, but no rule can be laid down.

Among the consonants R gives the most trouble. The reverted *r<sup>s</sup>* was probably the original Ws. form, and this naturally gave rise to the untrilled *r'*, which is now much in use in received speech, and this *r'* most usually falls into a simple *h* when no vowel follows. This vocalisation of *r* is particularly marked on the east coast from Ke. to Nb. I have not succeeded in analysing satisfactorily the exact value of Midland *r<sup>o</sup>*. The uvular *r<sup>s</sup>* is limited to Nb., and the fully trilled *r<sup>l</sup>* is heard chiefly in Scotland, and with minor force in Sh.

It seems probable that the whole series of so-called dental consonants T, D, N, L, were originally reverted in Ws., or much retracted, and they still are in D 4, at least in connection with *r<sup>s</sup>* (p. 28).

In the S. division, especially in D 4 and D 11, initial 's, f' are pronounced *z, v* in Ws. words, but in Romance words become *s, f*. As regards initial 's' before vowel *z* is still said in Germany. The 'f' is pron. *v* in Welsh also, 'ff' being used for *f*, which serves to corroborate the old Ws. use of 'f' as *v*. Even *sh*, which is a developed sound, becomes *zh* in D 4. And *dh* was probably the original sound of *th* everywhere in England. In connection with *dh* the forms of the definite article 'the' should be observed. It is *dhū* from D 4 to D 20; *th*, without a vowel, in M. div.; but is occasionally by assimilation the suspended *t*. In the N. div. however, at least in D 30 and D 31, it is regularly *t*, without any reference to assimilation, and even this *t* disappears in Holderness, the sc. part of D 30. But in D 33 the full form *dhū* reappears, and remains through Scotland, except in D 40, Cs., where the consonant disappears and the vowel is left, producing *e* or *i*. Curiously enough, in some parts of D 9, *dh* falls into simple *d* in the words 'this, that, the, there, their, them, then, these, those, they,' which is however a comparatively recent habit, and is disappearing, while *dh, th* become pretty regularly *d, t* in D 41 and D 42 for almost all words, apparently from the influence of Norse habits.

*W* probably was *w*, and was thus distinguished from the *f* or *v*. On the east coast, however, from Ke. to Nf. at least, *v* is ignored and replaced by *w*, producing "the land of Wxx." But there seems to be no authenticated instance of *v* being used for *w*. Whence the origin of the literary imputation that Cockneys use *v* for *w* I do not know. Dickens has it strongly, but the latest Cockney writer ("Thanks awf'ly," by A. W. Tuer) knows nothing of it.

*H* is an ill-treated letter. Every one, except in D 39 to 41, omits it in *it*, which historically should be *hit*. In French words, as 'hour, honest, honour, hostler,' it is, as yet, omitted, but so it used to be in 'humble, hospital, hotel,' where it has latterly been inserted. Its appearance in dialects is very uncertain, although dialect writers seldom omit it in writing, and even insert it where not pronounced. South of the Tweed I can never feel sure of an indication of its existence. In the M. div. it is quite unknown. The insertion of *h* in the wrong place is not known to me as a regular dialectal feature, although it is frequently heard, and is often due to emphasis. There are certain districts among the low German dialects of n. of Germany where *h* is omitted in the right and inserted in the wrong place. But *h* has disappeared in the Romance languages and in Greek, and is not heard in Russian. On the other hand, two forms of it are known in Arabic. In Ws. *H* often indicated the guttural, and so did *G*. This

guttural is still found generally in Scotland, and occ. in La., parts of Yo., Cu., and We. But in England it has mostly disappeared.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTIONS.

'I be' is used in many parts of the S., 'I are' in Ke. and Es.

In D 30 and D 31 'I is' is regular, the general form is 'I am,' but 'we am, you am' occur in the S.

In D 4 and D 10 the periphrastic form 'I do love' is employed, and the past participle has the augment, as 'I have a-loved.'

In the M. div. the verbal plural in *-en* is much used, as 'we love-n, you ha(ve)-n.'

In the E. the plural verb is often used for the singular, as 'it do.'

In High Furness, La., 'at' is often used for 'to' as the sign of the infinitive, as 'something at eat.'

In the Black Country, D 29 (p. 103), the *n* of the negative is often omitted after auxiliaries, as 'I doh' = I don't.

The above can only be considered as a sample of what may be learned by examination, and is besides very imperfect. The complete survey of the pronunciation of English dialects attempted in my larger work, and indicated in the present abridgment, will, I trust, ultimately lead to the formation of more accurate and trustworthy views of the inter-relations of dialects, not merely in English, but in other languages, than it was possible to form when the dialects were considered isolatedly in disconnected spots.

But the immediate object of this abridgment is to enable members of the English Dialect Society to understand the sounds to be given to the words in the numerous vocabularies that have been issued.









214  
17  
100

☞ The Subscriptions for 1890 are due on January 1, and should be paid at once to GEORGE MILNER, Esq. (Treasurer), The Manor House, Altrincham, Cheshire, by Cheque or Post-office Order (payable at the Manchester Post Office), or to the Society's account at the Manchester and County Bank, King-street, Manchester.

☞ No Publications for any year are sent to Members who have not paid their Subscription for that year.

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## Sixteenth Report.

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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1. The new and enlarged edition of Mr. Edward Peacock's glossary of *Words in use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire*, was issued in two volumes early in the past year, and formed the Society's set of Publications (Nos. 58 and 59) for 1889. The books for 1890 will be:—

60. *English Dialects; their Homes and Sounds.* By A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. Being a condensation for the E.D.S. of Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation*.

61. *Gloucestershire Words.* Collected and compiled by J. Drummond Robertson, M.A. Edited by the Lord Moreton.

(And another if funds permit.)

Both these works are well advanced at the press, and will probably be forwarded to the members not later than July.

12. As announced in the last Report, it is proposed to bring the Society's operations to a close in 1892, if possible. The





**FOUR DIALECT WORDS.**

**CLEM, LAKE, NESH, AND OSS.**



# FOUR DIALECT WORDS.

CLEM, LAKE, NESH, AND OSS,

THEIR MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE, MEANINGS,  
PRONUNCIATION, ETYMOLOGY,

AND

EARLY OR LITERARY USE.

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By THOMAS HALLAM.

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LONDON:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
BY TRÜBNER & CO.

1885



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## CORRIGENDA.

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Page 16, delete line 6—"As we shall see, both are derived from the Anglo-Saxon."

„ 20, line 29—(Division) "I" should be "II."

„ 31, line 6 from bottom—*Seuyn* should be *Seuyn*.

## SUMMARY OF DETAILS.

	CLÆM.	LAKE.	NESH.	OSS.
<b>I. DIALECTAL RANGE :—</b>				
i. From Printed Books :—				
No. of Glossaries .....	47	35	50	39
„ Counties—				
In England .....	17	7	20	13
„ Wales .....	1		1	1
„ Ireland .....	2			
Also—	N. of England	N. of England Scotland	N. & W. of England	N. of England
ii. From my own Researches :*				
No. of Counties .....	14	2	15	8
„ Places .....	46	7	45	21
<b>II. EARLY OR LITERARY USAGE :—</b>				
Period .....	1362 to 1649	12 <sup>th</sup> cent. to 1570	c. 1200 to 1649	1325 to c. 1400
No. of Books or Works . . .	7	32	35	2

\* I may here explain that in recording the "Phonology of English Dialects," what is primarily required is the dialectal pronunciation of *literary or received English* words, in order that the varied forms of pronunciation may be compared for all English counties; this will be done in Mr. Ellis's great work on the subject now in preparation, which will form Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation*. Hence, purely dialectal words, as *clæm, nesh, oss, &c.*, are not available for this general comparison, their area of usage being only *parts* of the country respectively: consequently, these have not received the same degree of attention as representative received English words, such as *father, mother, day, green, house, home, night, noon, &c.* Had special inquiries been made during my dialectal tours, the number of places at which these words are respectively current might have been much extended.

## P R E F A C E .

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§ 1. The title page indicates with almost sufficient completeness the purport and scope of this contribution to the English Dialect Society's publications. Selecting four characteristic and expressive words which are still current in our Dialects, but have long been lost to the standard language, I have endeavoured to ascertain the range of each, so far as that is discoverable from published glossaries and my own personal researches for a number of years. I have given the meaning and shades of meaning of the words as they are employed in the several localities, together with the variations in the pronunciation; the last-named being the result of actual personal hearing of the every-day use of the words by natives, noted down during my somewhat extensive phonological travels in about *twenty-five* English counties, and Denbighshire and Flintshire (detached), in Wales.

§ 2. To complete the examination, I have added examples of the use of the four words by Early and Middle English writers, as well as illustrative colloquial sentences or specimens from the glossarists; and I have ventured, with the assistance of eminent philologists (see § 6), to give the etymology of each word.

§ 3. Apart from the pronunciations which I have been able to record, the differences in which are suggestive and valuable, it will be observed that I have brought into one view information which was previously scattered over a wide area. The labour involved in such a collation has necessarily been considerable, and the result, I trust, will be of some appreciable service to students of the history of our language.



§ 4. With respect to Early and Middle English quotations, it was thought advisable in the case of CLEM, LAKE, and NESH to give a considerable number, in order fully to exemplify what we may term their "literary life."

§ 5. The dialectal range, as indicated both from the printed glossaries, and the writer's researches, shows the necessity that local glossaries should be inclusive.

§ 6. The etymological section on each word has been submitted to Professor Skeat, of Cambridge, who has most kindly and carefully checked the same, and corrected where necessary. I am also indebted to him for a special paragraph on the etymology of Oss; also, for three of the five Early English quotations for the same word.

I have also to acknowledge, with thanks, courteous communications from Dr. J. A. H. Murray and Professor Rhys, of Oxford, on the etymology of Oss.

The correspondence from the three scholars just named contained likewise several interesting and valuable suggestions. This help has been most courteously and readily granted in response to my inquiries.

My thanks are also hereby tendered to informants in various counties, for special communications on the meaning and use of the word or form LARK = a frolic, sport, &c., in the several localities. See pp. 35-37. These are all people with whom I had interviews previously, in the course of my dialectal travels, and who had willingly given me valuable information on their respective dialects.

THOMAS HALLAM.

*Manchester, August, 1887.*

# Four Dialect Words.

## C L E M .

The modern use of this word, with its variant *Clam*, is dialectal, and has a wide range. It was in literary use in Early and Middle English. I propose to treat the word as follows:—

A.—First, and chiefly, MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE, LOCALITIES, ORTHOGRAPHY, and SENSES OR ACCEPTATIONS.

I. From Glossaries.

- i. Table of Localities and Authors.
- ii. Quotations, or illustrative sentences.

II. From my own researches.

- i. Table of Localities.
- ii. Illustrative sentences.

III. Correspondence from the *Manchester City News*.

B.—Secondly, ETYMOLOGY and LITERARY USAGE IN EARLY AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

I. Etymology.

II. Quotations from Early and Middle English.

APPENDIX: The word *starve*.

## A.—MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE.

I. FROM GLOSSARIES OR PRINTED BOOKS.

i. A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES

in which the word is found. In the first column they are numbered consecutively; the second contains the localities; the third the authors' names and dates; and the fourth the orthography and reference to the two meanings or acceptations, viz.:

1 = To starve for want of food, or from having insufficient food; and,

2 = To be parched with thirst.

In giving the places or districts, I proceed in series from north to south.

A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES.

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	ORTHOGRAPHY AND ACCEPTATION.
1	North Country.....	John Ray, 1674 .....	clem'd, clam'd ..1, 2
2	North of England ..	Rev. J. Hutton, 1781 ..	clam.....2
3	North .....	F. Grose, 1790.....	clamm'd, clemm'd..1
4	North Country.....	J. T. Brockett, 1825 ..	clam.....1, 2
	Yorkshire:—		
5	Cleveland .....	Rev. J. C. Atkinson, 1868	clam, clem .....
6	Whitby District ..	F. K. Robinson, 1875..	clemm'd .....
7	Mid-Yorkshire....	C. C. Robinson, 1876..	clam; very occasional r; usually .....
8	Holderness .....	Ross, Stead, & Holder- ness, 1877.	clammed.....2
9	West Riding ....	Robert Willan, 1811 ..	clam.....1, 2
10	Craven .....	Rev. W. Carr, 1824....	do. ....1
10A	Bradford .....	B. Preston, Poems, 1872	tlammin .....
11	Leeds District....	Thoresby to Ray, 1703.	clem'd, clam'd ....1
12	Leeds.....	C. C. Robinson, 1862..	clamm'd .....
13	Wakefield.....	W. Stott Banks, 1865..	do. ....1
14	Almondbury and Huddersfield.	Rev. A. Easter & Rev. T. Lees, 1883.	clam, clem .....
15	Hallamshire (Shef- field District)	Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1829.	clam.....1
16	Cumberland .....	A. C. Gibson, 1869....	clemm'd .....
17	Ditto .....	R. Ferguson, 1873 ....	clam.....1
18	Cumberland & West- morland	Poems, Songs, and Bal- lads, 1839.	do. ....1
	Lancashire:—		
19	Lonsdale .....	R. B. Peacock, in <i>Phil. Soc. Trans.</i> , 1867.	clam.....1, 2
20	Furness.....	J. P. Morris, 1869 ....	clem.....1
21	South.....	J. Collier, 6 ed., 1757 ..	clemm'd .....
22	South.....	J. H. Nodal and G. Milner, Part I., 1875.	clem.....1
	E., Mid., & N.....	Ditto .....	clam.....1
23	Cheshire .....	R. Wilbraham, 2 ed., 1826; orig. in <i>Archaeo- logia</i> , Vol. XIX.	clem.....1
24	Ditto .....	Col. Egerton Leigh, 1877	clam or clem .....
25	Ditto .....	Robt. Holland, 1884 ..	clem, clam .....
26	Derbyshire (Bakewell District)	J. Sleigh, in <i>Reliquary</i> for January, 1865.	clam or clem .....
27	Shropshire .....	Miss Jackson, 1879....	clem; clam on the Hereford border..1
28	Ditto .....	T. Wright, 1880 .....	clem.....1
29	Staffordshire .....	R. Nares, 1822.....	clamm'd .....
30	Ditto .....	C. H. Poole, 1880 ....	clam or clem .....
31	Leicestershire .....	A. B. Evans, D.D., and his son S. Evans, LL.D., 1881.	clamm, clam, clem..1
32	Lincolnshire.....	J. E. Brogden, 1866 ..	clam.....2
33	Ditto (Manley & Corringham)	Edward Peacock, 1877.	clammed.....2

A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES—(continued).

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	ORTHOGRAPHY AND ACCEPTATION.
34	Northamptonshire ..	Clare, Poems on Rural Life and Scenery, <i>etc.</i> 1818.	clam'm'd [birds] . . . . 1
35	Ditto ..	T. Sternberg, 1851 . . . .	clam'd . . . . . 1
36	Ditto ..	Miss Baker, 1854 . . . . .	clam'm'd: applied to cattle which do not thrive for want of better pasture; but it more frequently denotes parched with thirst.
37	Warwickshire . . . . .	W. Holloway, 1839 . . . .	clam . . . . . 1
38	Herefordshire . . . . .	G. Cornwall Lewis, 1839	do . . . . . 1
39	Worcestershire, West	Mrs. Chamberlain, 1882	clem . . . . . 1
40	Ditto Upton-on-Severn.	Rev. Canon Lawson, 1884.	clam . . . . . 1
41	East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk)	Rev. R. Forby, 1830 ..	clam . . . . . 1
42	Suffolk . . . . .	Edward Moor, 1823 ..	clammd . . . . . 1
43	East . . . . .	T. Wright, 1880 . . . . .	clam . . . . . 1
44	Ditto . . . . .	J. O. Halliwell, ed. 1874.	clam, clem . . . . . 1
45	Cornwall, West . . . .	Miss M. A. Courtney, 1880.	clem . . . . . 2
46	Wales (Radnorshire).	Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, 1881.	do . . . . . 1
47	Ireland (Antrim and Down)	W. H. Patterson, 1880.	clemmed to death = perished with wet and cold.

NOTE.—Five works in the foregoing list are General Dictionaries of Archaic or of Provincial English, or both, viz. :—

3. F. Grose's Provincial Glossary.
28. (43.) T. Wright's Dict. of Obsolete and Provincial English.
29. Archdeacon Nares's Glossary . . . illustrating the works of English Authors, particularly Shakspeare and his contemporaries.
37. W. Holloway's General Dict. of Provincialisms.
44. J. O. Halliwell's Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words.

I may here observe that the variant *clam* has several homonyms, which have various dialectal meanings, and most of them, no doubt, are of different origin. Halliwell has *clam* with thirteen acceptations besides No. 1 before given; and T. Wright has *clam* with fourteen acceptations in addition to the two given above.

## ii. QUOTATIONS, OR ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES

from a few of the foregoing glossaries, referred to by their respective numbers.

## 2. NORTH :

I am welly clemm'd, *i.e.*, almost starved.

## 4. YORKSHIRE, CLEVELAND :

Ah's fairlings *clammed* (or *clemmed*) for want o' meat.

## 10A. Ditto BRADFORD :

Ah wur tost like a drucken man's noddle all t' neet  
Fur ah saw i' my dreeams sich a pityful seet  
O haases as coud an as empty as t'street,  
We little things *tlammin* o' t' floar.

*T' Lancashire Famine*, p. 32.

## 13. Ditto WAKEFIELD :

*Clamm'd* to deeath.

22. LANCASHIRE, NORTH : 1866, Gibson (Dialect of High Furness), *Folk-Speech of Cumberland*, p. 86 :

Wes' niver, I's insuer us,  
Be neeàkt or *clemm'd* or càld.

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH : 1790, Lees and Coupe, *Harland's Lancashire Ballads*, "Jone o' Grinfilt," p. 217 :

Booath *clemmin*, un starvin, un never a fardin,  
It ud welly drive ony man mad.

1867, Edwin Waugh, *Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine*, c. x., p. 92 :

There's a brother o' mine lives wi' us; he'd a been-  
*clemmed* into th' grave but for th' relief.

1868, Ben Brierley, *Fratchingtons*, c. iii., p. 35 :

Theau fastened on me like a *clemmed* leech.

## 29. STAFFORDSHIRE :

I shall be *clamm'd* (for starved).

## 41. SUFFOLK :

I'm *clamm'd* ta dead amost.

[N.B.—This form prevails at Lincoln. See examples from my own researches, II. ii., below.]

## 43. EAST :

I would sooner *clam* than go to the workhouse.

II. DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES,  
 1873 TO 1885.

## i. TABLE OF LOCALITIES

containing: In column 1, the consecutive numbers; in column 2, the county; in column 3, the town, village, township, &c.; in column 4, the orthography, pronunciation in glossic (within square brackets), and references to acceptations, as in the first table. In giving the places I proceed as before, in series from north to south.

No.	COUNTY.	TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC.	ORTHOGRAPHY AND ACCEPTATION.
1	Lancashire .....	Garstang .....1881	clammed [tlaamd]....I
2		Burnley.....1875	clam [tlaam'] .....I
3		Farrington .....1877	clam or clem [tlaam', tlaem'] .....I
4		Leyland..... do.	clammed [tlaamd]....I
5		West Houghton ..1876	clem [tlaem'] .....I
6		Stalybridge ..... do.	do. do. ....I
7	Cheshire .....	Hollingworth ....1873	do. do. ....I
8		Barrow.....1884	clemmed [tlaemd]....I
9		Middlewich .....1877	clem [tlaem'] .....I
10		Farndon .....1882	clemmed [klaemd] ..I
11	Derbyshire .....	Dore .....1883	clam [tlaam'] .....I
12		Chesterfield ..... do.	do. and clammed [tlaam', tlaamd]..I
13		Wingerworth (Stone Edge) .....1883	do. [tlaam'] .....I
14		Monyash .....1878	clem [tlaem'] .....I
15		Ashford .....1875	clam [tlaam'] .....I
16		Marston Montgomery, 1878	clem [tlaem'] .....I
17		South Normanton..1883	clam [tlaam'] .....I
18		Alfreton..... do.	do. do. ....I
19		Heanor ..... do.	do. do. ....I
20		Sandiacre ..... do.	do. do. ....I
21	Shropshire .....	Edgmond .....1885	clemmed [klaemd]....I
22		Corve Dale .....1882	clem [klaem'] .....I
23	Staffordshire ....	Oakamoor.....1882	clem [tlaem'] .....I
24		Stone .....1883	clemmed [tlaemd] ..I
25		Burton-on-Trent..1879	clem or clam [klaem', klaam'] .....I
26		Lichfield .....1885	clem [?] .....I
27		Willenhall .....1879	clam [klaam'] .....I
28	Nottinghamshire..	Bingham ..... do.	do. clammed [tlaam', tlaamd] .....I
29	Lincolnshire ....	Lincoln.....1885	clammed [tlaamd]....I
30	Northamptonshire.	Irchester ..... do.	do. do. ....2

TABLE OF LOCALITIES—(continued).

No.	COUNTY.	TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC.	ORTHOGRAPHY AND ACCEPTATION.
31	Warwickshire ....	Coventry; not dated..	clam [ʔ klaam`or tlaam`] ..... I
32	Herefordshire ....	Near Leominster..1885	clammed [klaemd] .. I
33	Worcestershire ..	Bewdley .....1881	a-clammin' [u'klaam`- i'n] ..... I
34	Huntingdonshire..	Great Stukeley.... do.	clammed [klaemd] .. 2
35	Oxfordshire .....	Witney .....1884	clam [klaam`] ..... I
36	Wales: Flintshire .....	Hanmer (Arowry) 1882, twice.	clammed [tlaemd] ..... I
	(detached)		

## ii. ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES

recorded at fifteen of the places named in the preceding table, with the pronunciation in glossic (within square brackets).

## 1. LANCASHIRE: GARSTANG.

Welly (nearly) clammed to deeüth mony a time=  
[wael-i' tlaamd tu') d:ee'u'th mon-i' u') t:ah'im].

## 3. Ditto FARRINGTON.

Dusta (dost thou) think I'm going t' clem 'em?=  
[Düs:tu' think au)m goo.i'n t) tlaam') u'm?]

## 4. Ditto LEYLAND.

I'm vary near clammed to deeüth=[Au)m vaar-u'  
neeu'r tlaamd tu') deeu'th].

## 6. Ditto STALYBRIDGE.

We shanna clem him=[Wi') shaan-u' tlaem') i'm].

## 9. CHESHIRE: MIDDLEWICH.

Yo dunna (don't) clem your bally for fine clootis  
(clothes)=[Yu') dün-u' tlaem' yu'r) baal-i' fu'r)  
f:ah'in tl:oo-u'z [tlùoo-u'z]].

## 11. DERBYSHIRE: DORE.

Clam it to deeüth=[tlaam') i't tu') d:ee'u'th].

## 12. Ditto CHESTERFIELD.

Clammed to deeüth=[tlaamd tu') d:ee'u'th].

## 14. DERBYSHIRE: MONYASH.

Tha'll *clem* me t' deeth=[Dhaa..]l tlaem') mi' t)  
dee'th].

## 21. SALOP: EDGMOND.

I amna (am not) *clemmed*=[Au) aam') nu' klaemd].

## 24. STAFFS.: STONE.

*Clemmed* to death=[tlaemd tu') daeth].

## 29. LINCOLN: LINCOLN.

*Clammed* to deeth=[tlaamd tu') d:ee'u'd].

## 30. NORTH HANTS: IRCHESTER.

I'm nearly *clammed*=[au)m) n:ee'u'ri' tlaamd].

## 32. HEREF.: NEAR LEOMINSTER.

Most (nearly) *clemmed* to death=[M:oa'st klaemd  
tu') daeth].

## 33. WORCES.: BEWDLEY.—Referring to a lady who was not charitably inclined, my informant, Mrs. Mary Ashcroft, about ninety-five years of age, observed:

Afore her'd give it [say food] to them as bin a-  
clammin'=[u'f:oa'u'r uur'd gyiv') i't tu') dhaem'  
u'z) bin' u'klaam'i'n].

## 36. WALES—FLINT: HANMER.

*Clemmed* to jeth (death)=[tlaemd tu') jaeth].

Being a native of the Peak of Derbyshire, I know that the form *clem* [tlaem'] prevails there, signifying "to starve." I also know from long personal experience that the same form, pronunciation, and meaning are current in East Cheshire and South Lancashire, including Manchester.

The phrases "clemmed [or clammed] to death," and "nearly [or welly] clemmed [or clammed] to death," in their varied dialectal pronunciations, are used figuratively in most of the localities named, as equivalent to "very hungry;" as, for instance, when persons may have been obliged to continue at work, from urgent causes, for a longer time than usual, before partaking of food.



## III CORRESPONDENCE IN THE MANCHESTER CITY NEWS.

In January, 1878, there was some correspondence in this paper on "The Dialectal Range of the Words *Lair* and *Clem*." I now give the small portion relating to *clem* :—

..... The word *clem* is said to be indigenous to Lancashire, and such may be the case. However, it is a word well-known amongst the poor nailmakers of South Staffordshire, and Halesowen in Worcestershire. I first became acquainted with the word in the Midland counties, and when I came to reside in Lancashire I recognized it as an old acquaintance. Ask a Sedgeley or Halesowen nailmaker how he is getting on, and the reply will in all probability be, "We'm clemming," that is, "we are starving." And in truth these poor nailmakers are being gradually starved out through the bulk of the nails being now made by machinery.

H. KERR.

Stacksteads, Rosendale [Lancashire].

..... The word *clem* about Preston and neighbourhood was always pronounced *clem*. I never heard *clem* except in South-east Lancashire. In the glossary then recently edited by Messrs. Nodal and Milner, several quotations from old writers are given in which the word is used, and consequently its range both was and is much wider than the county palatine. One of these, from Massinger, spells the word *clem*, and another from Ben Jonson *clem*.

CHARLES HARDWICK.

Manchester.

The article written by myself on *Clem*, was inserted March 30th, 1878, occupying not more than one-fourth the space of the present article, which includes the original information very considerably extended, and in addition, the results of my own dialectal researches.

## B.—ETYMOLOGY, AND EARLY OR LITERARY USAGE.

### I. ETYMOLOGY.

The word *clem* is of Teutonic origin. The primary senses of words which are cognate in several Teutonic languages are, "to press, squeeze, pinch," etc.; and from these has been developed the metaphorical meaning, "to be pinched with hunger," or, "to starve."

i. I give cognate words from dictionaries in the following languages:

1. GERMAN :

- a. *Klemmen*, *v. a.* and *refl.*, to pinch, cramp, squeeze; to jam. Flügel, Lond. 1841.
- b. *Klemmen*, *v. a.* to pinch, squeeze hard and closely, to press.  
*Beklemmen*, *v. a.* to press, to pinch, to oppress.  
 Published by Cassell, London.

2. DUTCH :

- a. *Klemmen*, to pinch, clinch.  
 S. H. Wilcocke, Lond. 1798.
- b. *Klemmen*, *v. a.* and *n.*, to pinch, clinch, oppress.  
*Klemmen*, *v. n.* to be benumbed with cold.  
 Published by Otto Holtz, Leipsic, 1878.

3. ANGLO-SAXON :

Dr. Bosworth has no corresponding verb. He has the two following nouns, which have the kindred senses of *binding, holding, or restraint*.

1. *Clam*. 3. A bandage; what holds or retains, as a net, fold, prison.
2. *Clom* [Frisian, *Klom*]. A band, bond, clasp, bandage, chain, prison.

4. ICELANDIC :

*Klembra* [Germ[an], *Klemmen*], to jam or pinch in a smith's vice.

*Klömbr* [sb] [akin to a well-known root-word common to all Teut[onic] languages; cp. Germ. *Klam*, *Klemmen*], a smith's vice.

Cleasby and Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.

[N.B.—The root-word referred to is probably "Kramp." See Prof. Skeat's Etymol. Eng. Dict., *s.v.* *clamp*.]

5. DANISH :

*Klemme*, *v.t.* to pinch, squeeze, jam.  
 Ferrall and Repps, Kjobenhavn, 1861.

6. SWEDISH :

*Klämma* [sb], *f.* press. *sitta i klämma*—to be in great straits.

*Klämma*, *v. a.* to squeeze, to oppress, to pinch, to wring.  
 Tauchnitz edit., Leipsic, 1883.

ii. From Dr. Stratmann's Dict. of Old English, and three Glossaries:

1. Dr. STRATMANN:

Clemmen, O.L.Germ. (ant.-bi-)klemmian, O.H.Germ. (bi-)chlemmen, from clam=clem, artare. Comp. for-clemmed (part.), Early Eng. Allit. Poems, 3, 395.

2. R. B. PEACOCK'S Lonsdale (N. Lanc.) Glossary, 1867:

*Clam*, *v. i.* to starve for want of food, to be very thirsty; Dan. *klemme*, to pinch; O.N. *Klemma*, to contract; Goth. *Klammēn*, to pinch.

3. Rev. J. C. ATKINSON'S Cleveland Gloss., 1868:

*Clam*, *v. a.* (1) To pinch, compress, force together. (2) To castrate by aid of compression. (3) *v. n.* and *p.* To suffer from the pinching effects of hunger, to starve. O.N [orse], *Klemma*, co-artare; S[uiō]-G[othic], *Klaemma*, primere, stringere; Sw. Dial. *Klämma*; Dan. *Klemme*; Mid. Germ. *Klinnen*. Rietz observes that "in all probability there must have once been extant in O. English a strong vb. *climan*, *clam*, *clemmen*, or *clunnen*." Possibly our existing vb., generally current in one or more of its senses throughout the North, is the only vb. ever in use, no instance of its occurrence being quoted as a South English word; although the A.S. sb. *clam*, *clom*, bondage or bonds, constraint, exists.

*Clem*, *v. n.* and *p.* To suffer from the effects of hunger. Another form of *clam* (which see).

4. NODAL and MILNER'S Lancashire Glossary, Pt. I., 1875:

*Clem* (S. Lanc.); *clam* (E., Mid., and N. Lanc.): *v.* to starve from want of food. Du. *Klemmen*, to pinch; O.L. Ger. (bi-)Klemman; O.H. Ger. (bi-)chlemmen, to clam; Du. *Kleumen*, to be benumbed with cold.

N.B.—It is necessary particularly to note the etymological difference between *clam* the synonym of *clem*, "to be pinched with hunger," and *clam*, "to stick or adhere to;" the latter is derived from the Anglo-Sax. *clam*, "a bandage, chain."—BOSWORTH.\* ATKINSON, in his *Cleveland Glossary*, clearly distinguishes the two words. See also SKEAT'S *Etymol. Dict. vv.* Clam, Clamp, Clump, Cram, and Cramp.

II. QUOTATIONS FROM THE 14TH TO THE 17TH CENTURY.

1362. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 276:

Et this whan the hungreth  
Or whan thow clomsest for-cold  
Or clyngest for-drye.

So quoted by T. Wright, edit. 1856.

Gloss. No. 4, Rev. J. Atkinson has the variants,  
*thou*; *for cold*; and *for drie*.

\*Bosworth confuses *clam* or *clamm*, a bandage, chain, with *clām*, mud, clay. They are quite distinct.—W. W. S.

1360. *Early English Allit. Poems*, c. i., 392:

Ne best bite on no brom, ne no bent nauþer,  
 Passe to pasture, ne pike non erbes,  
 Ne non ox to no hay, ne no horse to water;  
 Al schal crye for-clemmed.

Quoted by Gloss. No. 22, Nodal and Milner.

Dr. Stratmann gives *forclammed* (part.), from the same, 3, 395.

1598. BEN JONSON, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 6:

Hard is the choise when the valiant must eate their armes,  
 or *clem*. Edit. Lond. 1640.

The quotations in the following Glossaries must have been made from other editions, as there are *various readings* in each.

## (1) NARES, 1822:

Hard is the choice, when the valient must eat their arms-  
 or *clem*.

(2) TOONE, 1832—as Nares—except the insertion of *either* after *must*.

## (3) NODAL and MILNER, 1875:

Hard is the choice  
 When valient men must eat their arms or *clem*.

1602. BEN JONSON, *Poetaster*, i. 2:

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What,  
 will he *clem* me, and my followers? Aske  
 him, an' he will *clem* me: doe, goe. Edit. Lond. 1640.

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say, What,  
 will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him  
 an he will *clem* me; do, go. Quoted by Nares.

What! will he *clem* me and my followers?  
 Quoted by Toone.

1602. JOHN MARSTON, *Antonio and Mellida*, Part II., iii. 3:

Now barks the wolfe against the fulle cheekt moon;  
 Now lyons half-clamd entrals roare for food.  
 Now croakes the toad, and night crowes screech aloud,  
 Fluttering 'bout casements of departed soules;  
 Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose  
 Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth.

Ed. J. O. Halliwell, 1856.

1620. PHILIP MASSENGER, *Roman Actor*, ii. 2:

- (1) —And yet I  
Sollicitous to increase it, when my intrails  
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast, &c.  
Quoted by Nares, 1822.
- (2) BROCKETT, 1825, quotes from the word “when;”  
but has “entrails” instead of “intrails.”
- (3) NODAL and MILNER, 1875, quote from the word  
“my.”
- (4) In the edition of MASSINGER by Gifford, 1845,  
the passage stands:

And yet I  
Sollicitous to increase it, when my entrails  
Were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.

{Ante)

1649. BP. PERCY'S *Folio MS.*, i. p. 225 (*Scottish Feilde*):  
there company was *clemmed*: & much cold did suffer;  
water was a worthy drinke: win it who might.  
Quoted by Atkinson, Gloss. No. 4.

## APPENDIX.

### THE WORD *STARVE*.

This word is used in both literary and dialectal senses.

I. 1. The following LITERARY SENSES are given by most modern English dictionaries:

*a. Intransitive.*—

To die or perish (1) of or with *hunger*; and  
(2) of or with *cold*.

*b. Transitive.*—

To kill (1) by or with *hunger*; and  
(2) by or with *cold*.

Webster states that in the United States both the *intrans.* and *trans.* verbs are applied to death consequent on *hunger* only, and not in consequence of *cold*.

2. *a.* The DIALECTAL SENSE in which the word is generally used is—

To suffer more or less from *cold*, but only temporarily, not fatally.

- b.* This dialectal sense of "to starve" is the correl. to that of the verb "to clem," viz.—

(1) To *starve*, as resulting from *cold*; and

(2) To *clem*, as resulting from *hunger*.

- c.* It should be particularly noted that this usage of *starve* most probably prevails at all places where *clem* or *clam* signifies "to be pinched with hunger." This is the case in the Peak of Derbyshire, and in several counties, as ascertained during my dialectal researches. At various places where my informants gave me the word *clem* or *clam* as belonging to the respective dialects, they then immediately and voluntarily added that *starve* had the correl. sense above given.

- d.* In the case of death resulting from cold, as in a snowstorm or keen frost, the phrase "starved to death" would be used. Indeed, this phrase is often used metaphorically, when the "starving" is only temporary.

II. FROM SIXTEEN GLOSSARIES I now give the senses in which *starve* and its derivatives are used.

1. VARIOUS DIALECTS: J. O. Halliwell, ed. 1874.

*Starved*, excessively cold.

2. Ditto T. Wright, 1880.

*Starved*, *adj.* very cold.

3. YORKSHIRE, CLEVELAND: Rev. J. Atkinson, 1868.

*Starvations*, *adj.* cold, chilling, inclement, fit to starve one with cold.

*Starve*, *v. a.* to cause to suffer from extreme cold; of frequent use in the passive, as well as in the participle present.

4. Ditto WHITBY DISTRICT: F. K. Robinson, 1875.

*Starvations*, *adj.* bleak, barren.

*Starving*, *adj.* keenly cold: "starving weather."

*Black-starved*, *adj.* blue with cold, like the nose and fingers in winter.

5. YORKSHIRE, MID: C. C. Robinson, 1876.  
*Starvations, adj. chilly.*
6. Ditto WAKEFIELD: W. S. Banks, 1865.  
*Starv'd, cold. "Ahm ommost starv'd stiff;" also, pined.*
7. LANCASHIRE, LONSDALE: R. B. Peacock, 1867.  
*Starved, adj. excessively cold.*
8. CHESHIRE: Col. Egerton Leigh, 1877.  
*Starved, adj. used as a synonym for cold.*
9. Ditto Robert Holland, 1885.  
*Starved, part. perished with cold; but not used in Cheshire for perished with hunger. Land is also said to be starved when it is cold for want of drainage.*
10. DERBYSHIRE, BAKEWELL DISTRICT: J. Sleigh, 1865.  
*Starve, to clem or famish.*
11. SHROPSHIRE: Miss Jackson, 1879.  
*Clem* ['klem'], *v. a.* to pinch with hunger; to famish. Common. *Starve* is never used in this sense; it is applied to cold only.
12. STAFFORDSHIRE: C. H. Poole, 1880.  
*Starve, to be deprived of warmth. To avoid ambiguity, so as not to confuse the meaning of this word, the old writers used the term—"hunger starved."*  
"We have been very much affected with the cries and wants of the poor this hard season, especially those about the town, who are ready to *starve* for want of coal."  
*Sir E. Turner, temp. Charles II.*
13. LEICESTERSHIRE: A. B. Evans, D.D., and his son, 1881.  
*Starve, v. n.* to be chilled through; perished with cold: never used for perishing of hunger.
14. LINCOLNSHIRE, MANLEY and CORRINGHAM: Edward Peacock, 1877.  
*Starve, v.* to chill. "It was so cowl I was omust *starved* to dead."
15. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: T. Sternberg, 1851.  
*Starved, cold. "I be so starved." "It's a starvin wind."*

## 16. WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST: Mrs. Chamberlain, 1882.

*Starve*, *v.* to be cold.

*Starven*, *adj.* pinched with cold. "Alice is such a nesh little thing! W'en 'er's plaayin' with th' others in an evenin', 'er'll run into the 'ouse, an' 'er'll say, 'Oh, mammy, do püt I on a jacket, I be so *starven* !'"

III. ETYMOLOGY.—*Starve* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *steorfan*, to starve, die, perish; Du. *sterven*, *v. n.* to die; Ger. *sterben*, *v. n.* to die; to die away; to cease, perish, become extinct. Cf. Icel. *starf*, a trouble, labour; and *starfa*, to work, labour.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to cite Prof. Skeat's article on this word from his Etymological English Dictionary.

STARVE, to die of hunger or cold, to kill with hunger or cold. Orig[inally] intransitive, and used in the *general* sense of "to die," without reference to the means. M[iddle] E[nglish] *steruen* (with *u=v*), strong verb; pt. t. *starf*, Chaucer, C[ant.] T[ales], 935, pp. *storuen*, or *i-storuen*, id. 2016.—[=directly derived from] A.S. *steorfan*, to die, pt. t. *stearf*, pp. *storfen*; "*starf* of hungor"=died of hunger, A[ngl.]-S[ax]. Chron. an. 1124, last line. Hence was formed the trans. verb *sterfan*, to kill, weak verb; appearing in *astarfed*, pp., Matt. xv. 13 (Rushworth gloss). The mod[ern] E. has confused the two forms, making them both weak. †[=not derived from, but cognate with] Du. *sterven*, pt. t. *stierf*, *storf*, pp. *gestorven*. †[not derived from, but cognate with] G[erm]. *sterben*, pt. t. *starb*, pp. *gestorben*. All from Teut[onic] base STARB, according to Fick, iii. 347; he also cites Icel. *starf*, labour, toil, *starfa*, to toil, as belonging to the same root.



## LAKE = TO PLAY.

The modern use of this word, with its commonest variant LAIK, and scarce variants LAIKE and LEAK, is dialectal. In Early and Middle English it stood side by side with the word *play* as a literary word, and was used quite as extensively. As we shall see, both are derived from the Anglo-Saxon. But, while "to play" and its derivatives have kept their stand as literary English to the present day, "to lake" and its derivatives have long since become dialectal, and confined chiefly to the northern counties. The dialectal range of *lake* is much less than that of *clém*.

## A.—MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE.

## I. FROM GLOSSARIES OR PRINTED BOOKS.

1. A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES  
in which the verb TO LAKE and its derivatives are found.

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	WORDS AND PARTS OF SPEECH.
1	North Country ..	John Ray, 1674 .....	lake, v.
2	Ditto ..	N. Bailey, 1749 .....	do. v.
3	Ditto ..	J. T. Brockett, 1825 ..	do. v.; laking, sb.
4	North of England.	Rev. J. Hutton, 1781 ..	do. v.
5	North.....	Grose and Pegge, 1839.	leak, v.
	Not stated.....	Ditto	lake, v.
6	North.....	W. Holloway, 1839....	do. v.
7	Ditto.....	J. O. Halliwell, ed. 1874.	do. v.; lake, laker, lakin, sbb.
8	Ditto.....	T. Wright, 1880 .....	do. sb.
	Not stated.....	Ditto .....	laike, lake, vv.
9	Cumberland.....	Rev. Josiah Relph. Poems and Glossary, 1798.	lake, v.
10	Ditto .....	Jollie's Manners and Customs, 1811.	laiker, sb.
11	Ditto .....	A. C. Gibson, 1869....	laik, laikins, sbb.
12	Ditto .....	R. Ferguson, 1873 ....	laik, v.
13	Central and S.W.	W. Dickinson, 1878 ..	lake, sb.
	Central .....	Ditto ..	lakin, sb.
	North .....	Ditto ..	leayk, sb.
14	Cumberland and Westmorland.	Poems, Songs, and Bal- lads, 1839.	laik or lake, v.; laiker, sb.
15	Westmorland ....	Rev. Wm. Hutton (Wm. de Worfat), "A Bran New Wark," 1785.	laaking, part.
16	Durham (Teesdale)	[Dinsdale], 1839 .....	lake, v.; lakes, lakin, babby-lakin, sbb.

A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES—(continued).

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	WORDS AND PARTS OF SPEECH.
	Yorkshire:—		
17	Cleveland . . . . .	Rev. J. C. Atkinson, 1868	lake, laik, <i>v.</i> ; laker, laking-brass, lakins, laikins, <i>sb.</i>
18	Whitby District.	F. K. Robinson, 1875..	lake, <i>v.</i> ; lake or lairk, lakes, lakers, lakin, lakin-house, laking-brass, lakin-kist, <i>sb.</i> ; lakesome or lakish, <i>adj.</i> ; laked, lakin, <i>part.</i>
19	Swaledale . . . . .	Capt. J. Harland, 1873.	lake, <i>v.</i> ; laking, babby-laking, <i>sb.</i>
20	Mid-Yorkshire..	C. C. Robinson, 1876..	laik, <i>v.</i> ; laikins, laikin-brass, <i>sb.</i>
21	West Riding ....	Dr. Willan, 1811. . . . .	lake, <i>v.</i> ; laking, <i>sb.</i>
22	Craven . . . . .	Rev. W. Carr, 1824 ..	do. <i>v.</i> ; lacons, lakins, <i>sb.</i>
23	East Yorkshire..	W. H. Marshall, 1788..	laik, <i>v.</i>
24	Holderness ....	Ross, Stead, and Holderness, 1877.	lake, <i>v.</i>
25	Leeds District ..	Thoresby to Ray, 1703.	do. <i>v.</i>
26	Leeds . . . . .	C. C. Robinson, 1862..	laik, <i>v.</i> ; lakins, <i>sb.</i>
27	Halifax . . . . .	Append. II. to Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, 1829.	lake, <i>v.</i>
28	Almondbury and Huddersfield.	Rev. A. Easter and Rev. T. Lees, 1883..	do. <i>v.</i> ; lake, lakins, <i>sb.</i>
29	Hallamshire (Sheffield Dis.)	Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1829.	do. <i>v.</i> ; lakin, <i>sb.</i>
	Lancashire:—		
30	Lonsdale . . . . .	R. B. Peacock, in <i>Phil. Soc. Trans.</i> , 1867.	laik, lake, <i>v.</i> ; lake, laker, laking, <i>sb.</i>
31	Furness . . . . .	J. P. Morris, 1869 ....	laik, <i>sb.</i> ; lakin', <i>part.</i>
32	Ditto . . . . .	Nodal and Milner, Part II., 1882.	lake, <i>v.</i>
33	Lincolnshire . . . . .	J. E. Brogden, 1866 ..	laking-about.
34	Gloucestershire (Cotswold)	Rev. R. W. Huntley ..	laiking, <i>part.</i>
35	Scotland . . . . .	Dr. Jamieson, ed. 1879-82.	laik, laiike, <i>sb.</i>

## ii. DEFINITIONS OR SENSES.

A considerable variety of words, phrases, and sentences is used in these definitions. The numbers appended to these refer to the glossaries in the foregoing table in which each such word, phrase, and sentence is found.

## a. VERB.

- Lake*: To play—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.  
 To sport—17. To perform—18.  
 To engage in a game—24.  
 To trifle or act with levity—24. To be idle—28.  
 When men are out of work they are said "to *lake*"—28.
- Laik*: To play—12, 14, 20, 26, 30.  
 To amuse oneself—12.  
 To play, as children; or at cards, or other game—23.
- Laike*: To play—8.
- Leake*: To play like children—5.

## b. SUBSTANTIVES.

- Lacons*: Playthings, toys—22.
- Lake*: A Play—7, 30. A player, or actor—8.  
 Play—13. A game—18, 20, 30.
- Laker*: A player or actor—7.  
 A player, or rather one who plays—17.  
 One who plays—30.
- Lakers*: Players—18.
- Lakes*: Sports, games—16.  
 Entertainments—18.
- Lakin*: A plaything—7, 8, 29.  
 A toy—7, 8, 18. A child's toy—13.  
 A child's plaything—16.
- Lakins*: Things to be played with, toys at large—17.  
 Trifles—18. Playthings—22, 26, 28.  
 Toys—22, 28. Games—28.
- Laking*: A plaything—3, 9, 21.
- Lakin-house*: A gaming house; the children's playroom; a theatre—18.
- Lakin-hist*: A box of toys—18.
- Babby-lakin*: A child's plaything—16.
- Laking-brass*: Money given to a child to spend on its own amusement; in toys, &c., as it may be—17.  
 The stakes on the gaming-table termed "the bank";  
 pocket money for enjoyment—18.
- Babby-laking*: A plaything—19.
- Laik*: (1) A play—11, 31.  
 (2) A term used by boys to denote their stake at play—35.  
 (3) Used metaphorically to denote the strife of battle—35.
- Laike*: See *laik* (2), (3).
- Laiher*: A person engaged in sport—10, 14.

*Laikins*: Playthings—11, 20. Toys—11. Things to be played with, toys at large—17.

*Laikin-brass*: Pocket money—20.

*Lairk*: A game—18.

*Leayk*: Play—13.

c. ADJECTIVE.

*Lakesome* or *lakash*: Frolicsome—18.

d. PARTICIPLES.

*Laked*: Played or performed—18.

*Lakin*: Playing or sporting in all senses—18.

*Lakin'*: Playing [infin. "to play" is wrong]—31.

*Laking*: When a mill has stopped running temporarily, the hands are said to be "laking."—26.

A toy—30.

*Laking-about*: Idling, wasting time—33.

*Laaking*: Amusing himself—15.

*Laiking*: Idling, playing truant: *Quasi*. lacking service, masterless—34.

iii. QUOTATIONS OR ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

from a few of the foregoing glossaries, referred to by their respective numbers.

11. CUMBERLAND:

But *laiks* at wate-not-whats within  
O' Sunday efterneun.

Relph. *Afte 4 rate*.

Here's babby-*laikins*—rowth o' spice,  
On sto's an' stands extended.

Stagg. *Rosley Fair*.

15. WESTMORLAND:

But hah! wha is this that fancy marks, shooting  
dawn the braw of *Stavely*, and *laaking* on the banks  
of *Windermere*? *A Bran New Wark*, II. 49-51.

18. YORKSHIRE, WHITBY DISTRICT:

*Lake*, or *lairk*, *sb.* "He's full of his *lake*," his fun.

*Lake*, *v.* "That caard weant *lake* at that bat," that  
game will not play at that rate, or that affair will  
not succeed in the manner it is carried on.

*Lakes*, *sb.* "All maks o' *lakes*," all kinds of enter-  
tainments.

*Lakin*, *part.* "I call it a *laking* do," a gambling  
affair.

## 26. YORKSHIRE, LEEDS :

"Awāay wi' yuh out an' *lāah* a bit—goa a *lūaking*  
i' Tommy's cloise till I fetch yuh."

"When we've *lāaked* wal te-a-time we'll come  
home mother !"

## 28. Ditto ALMONDBURY and HUDDERSFIELD :

An ancient dame who lived at Sharp Lane end, being of an economical turn of mind, was fond of knitting, and said one evening at the conclusion of her labours, "Au ha' burnt a hopenny canle, and addled a fardin—it's better nor *lakin*."

## 31. LANCASHIRE, FURNESS :

Mr. J. P. Morris cites the two quotations following from *Cumberland Ballads*; of course thus implying that the dialectal forms in these instances are identical with those of Furness—

Nae mair he cracks the leave o'th' green.

The cleverest far abuin ;

But *lakes* at wait-not-whats within,

Aw Sunday efter-nuin.

Relph. *Cumb. Ball.*, p. 7.

May luiky dreams *lake* round my head this night,  
And show my true-luive to my longing sight.

Ewan Clark. *Cumb. Ball.*, p. 162.

## 33. Ditto FURNESS :

A lot of us lads wer' *lakin* down èt t' lā end o'  
Brou'ton. J. P. Morris. *Seige o' Brou'ton*, p. 3.

I. DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES,  
1876 TO 1879.

As only a small portion of the area in which "Lake = to play" prevails, lies within the area investigated by myself, the instances of its use which I have recorded are comparatively few.

## 1. LANCASHIRE, BURNLEY, August, 1876 :

a. This word is indigenous or in regular use here—

- (1) In the active sense of playing at games, and ordinary children's play.
- (2) In what may be termed the passive sense of cessation from labour, (a) through the stoppage of mills and other works, or (b) in other cases.

- b. My principal informant was Mr. James Fielding, an intelligent mill operative [then] thirty years of age, and a native. He dictated to me the Burnley version of Mr. Ellis's "Comparative Specimen," and on the word in question gave me the following examples—

*Question.*—How lung arta (art thou) *lahin'* for? [a'ũũ lũng u'rt'u] lai'ki'n f:au'ɾ?] *Reply.*—We're brokken down (at the mill) for all th' afternoon [wi')r brok'n d:a'ũũn fu'r] au'l th) aaft'u'rnuũũn].

Taw-lakin' [tau'-lai'ki'n] = playing at marbles.

N.B.—Taws [tau:z] = marbles.

- c. Mrs. Fielding said to some one—

[We'n] bin *lahin'* this week [wee)n bin lai'ki'n dhis wee'k']; the mill being stopped.

- d. Boy, playing with others at cricket, in reply to a question put by myself—

W'en we're *lahin'* at cricket [waen wi')r lai'ki'n u't) krik'i't].

- e. Mill operatives speaking of a man who was temporarily doing a job of work which was inferior to that of his own occupation, one of them observed—

He'd better do that than (or tin) *lahin'* [i'd baet'u'r d:oo' dhaat dhu'n [or ti'n] lai'ki'n].

### 2. LANCASHIRE, COLNE, December, 1879:

Heard *lahin'* = playing, spoken by three persons, and pronounced as follows—

- a. Youth—[lai'ki'n].  
 b. Man to another—[lai'ki'n].  
 c. Woman—[l:eyki'n].

### 3. YORKSHIRE, MARSDEN nr. HUDDERSFIELD, April, 1878:

- a. Boys playing at "pig and stick"—

Used *lake* [lai:k] = to play, several times; also, a *laker* [u') lai'ku'r] = a player, who was wanted to make up the number on one side.

- b. Eight or nine girls, say 15 to 17 years of age, playing at ball—

Used *lake* [lai:k] = to play.

## III. CORRESPONDENCE IN THE MANCHESTER CITY NEWS

In January, February, and March, 1878, there was some correspondence in this paper on "The Dialectal Range of the Words *Lake* and *Clem*." I now give a selection from the portion relating to *lake*:—

- (1) Mr. Hardwick, in his note on Beggart Ho' Clough, remarks that he never remembers hearing the "Yorkshire word *lake* (to play) used in Lancashire, except at Clitheroe, on the Yorkshire border."

Yet the word has a much wider range in Lancashire than he supposes. "Lake" is in common use for play from Rochdale down Whitworth Valley, Rossendale Valley, and round by Haslingden and Ramsbottom. In Rossendale at the present time [Jan. 1878], "laking" is a word in too many mouths, owing to the cotton mills running short time. . . .  
H. KERR.  
Stacksteads, Rossendale [Lancashire].

- (2) Referring to the Yorkshire word "lake" (to play) in my previous communication, I merely observed that I had myself only heard it spoken indigenously in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe on the Yorkshire border; but of course I implied the probability of its location in places similarly situated. I never heard it in the neighbourhood of Manchester, except as a professed importation, and I have met with no one that ever did. . . .

CHARLES HARDWICK.

- (3) . . . . I was born in the ancient village of Clough-fold in Rossendale, and spent the first twenty years of my existence in its immediate neighbourhood, and during that period the words "lake" and "lakin" were in daily use, and in the mouths of the villagers were veritable "household words."  
J. C. T.  
Heaton Chapel [Lancashire].

- (4) Many years ago, at a magistrates' meeting in Lincolnshire, a country fellow who had eloped with another's wife was charged with felony in reference to some articles which she took with her. The defence was that it was merely a "May-lek," or May game, which the people of that class indulged in at that season, and that in this case it had taken the form of a thoughtless jaunt to a neighbouring large town. The word is of Scandinavian origin. In Stockholm museum one of the paintings is described as "Bönder som leka blindbock" (peasants who play blindman's buff); and another, a boy, "som leker med kort" (who plays with cards). The svensk, like our English word, evidently only means mere sport, for where any game of skill is intended "spela" is used, as "A gentleman and two ladies," "som spela kort" (who play cards); "Ossian and the young Alpin," "lyssna till Malvina's harpspel" (listen to Malvina's harp play). There seems yet another distinction between the skill of mind indicated by the verb "spela," and of hand denoted by the noun "slojd" (pronounced nearly as "sloight"), and which seems to remain in use with us only in the term "sleight of hand." In Sweden it signifies any handicraft skill, and there are "slojd" schools for teaching such. The Danes have for nouns "leg" and "spil." We seem to preserve the "spela" and "spil" almost identically in our "spell" (to enumerate the letters of a word, a charm, to trace out, to take one's turn at work, &c.); and though our meanings have got more confined to particulars, the essence of the word—the mental skill—is common to both. The words "lek" and "clam"\* I have heard in use in the wapentake of Corringham, Lincolnshire, of the provincialisms of which I observe the English Dialect Society has published a glossary. Is not to "lark" a variation of "lek" or "lake" ?  
H. J. P.

\* *Clammed*, pp. parched with thirst. E. Peacock's *Lincolnsh. (Manley and Corringham)* Glossary.

- (5) I hope it will not be forgotten, even by the prejudiced, that the old A.S. equivalent for "play" is not so dead a horse as is imagined. The word "lark"—not *alanda*—is common to all dialects, and it is only *lác* with a slight burr. So all systematizers of the English language, from Latham onward, take care to make known. Much so-called slang is only good old English which has taken a Bohemian turn, and I confess to a weakness for your genuine Bohemian. . . .  
HITTITE.
- (6) I have read with interest the various contributions of your correspondents anent this word, but have not seen mention by any of them of its use in the part of Yorkshire to which I belong. It is in general use, and has been during my recollection—over forty years—in the large district which lies between and adjacent to the towns of Halifax and Huddersfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; including the townships and villages of Sowerby Bridge, Elland, Greetland, Norland, Soyland, Barkisland, Stainland, Ripponden, Rishworth, and many others. The pronunciation of the word varies in the different localities, but all the places named above use it in one or the other of the forms as at the head; for instance, in Stainland "lake" is the form adopted, while in Barkisland, only a mile distant, "laik" is the version. The word is used to express either games of amusement or skill, or as a cessation from labour; thus they say, "ahr (our) lads are off laikin at football;" or, "yon lot are laikin at cairds" (card-playing); and in summer or drougthy weather, when the water in the brook runs low, and in consequence the mills stop working, the hands, when questioned as to their absence from work, reply, "we're laikin for water," *i.e.*, playing, or not working for want of water.  
OLD BEN.
- (7) The expression "taw-laikin"—playing at marbles, which occurs in the comments on the above subject by your learned correspondent Mr. Hallam, brings to my recollection a reminiscence of my boyhood, which had all but escaped it. When playing at marbles each of us put one or more into the ring to be played for, and they were called our "lakers," the one we played with our "pitcher." This occurred north of the Grampians over fifty years ago, but I have never noticed the expression "lake" in this neighbourhood applied either to marbles or any other juvenile games.  
A. J.

The article by the writer was in two sections, which were respectively inserted March 2nd and 16th, 1878; but the space occupied was only equal to about four pages of the present article. In the area or dialectal range, the number of glossaries enumerated was twenty-four, but now thirty-five. In the section on the early usage of *lake* and *play*, references to early works and *forms only* of the two words were given; I have now added quotations from a number of Early and Middle English works, exemplifying the uses of these words. See B II.



B.—ETYMOLOGY, AND EARLY OR  
LITERARY USAGE.

I. ETYMOLOGY.

- i. The word *lake* or *laik* is derived from Icelandic. I therefore give the *verb* and *substantive*, with their meanings, from Vigfusson; and cognate words and definitions from other Teutonic languages.

1. ICELANDIC :

*Leika*, [vb.] pres. *leik*; pret. *lék*, *léku*; part. *leikinn*; [Ulf [ilas. *laikan* = *λαίκαν*; A. S. *lācan*; mid. H. G. *leiche*; Dan. *lege*; Swed. *leka*; North E. *to lake*];—to play, sport.  
2. to delude, play a trick on.

*Leikr*, [sb.] m., mod. dat. *leik*, acc. *leiki*; [Ulf [ilas. *laiks* = *λαίος*, Luke xv. 25; A. S. *lāc*; North E. *laik*; O. H. G. *leik*; Dan. *leg*; Swed. *lek*];—a game, play, sport, including athletics. 2. metaph. a game, sport.

*Leikari*, a. m. [North E [nglish] *laker*], a player, esp[ecially] a fiddler, jester.

Cleasby & Vigfusson, Oxford, 1874.

2. SWEDISH :

*Leka*, v. a. and n. To play, to sport, to toy.

*Lek*, sb. m. Sport, play, fun, game.

Tauchnitz, Edit., Leipsic, 1883.

3. DANISH :

*Leg*, v. i. & a. to play.

*Leg*, [sb.], game, play: *jule-leg*, Christmas-game.

Ferrall & Repps, Kjöbenhavn, 1861.

4. ANGLO-SAXON :

*Lācan*, [vb.]: (p. *lāde*, *lēc*, we *lēcem*; pp. *lācen*), 1. To offer, present, sacrifice. 2. To celebrate religiously, to dance, play.

*Lāc*, *gēlāc* [sb.], 1. A gift, offering, sacrifice. 2. Play, sport. Dr. Bosworth's *Compen. Ang.-Sax. Dict.*: corrected by Ettmüller. Lond., 1852.

5. MÆSO-GOTHIC :

a. *Leihan*, v. b. (pt. t. *laiaik*, pp. *laikaas*), to skip or leap for joy, Lu. 1. 47, 44; 6. 23. [O.E. *laik*, to play.]

*Leiks*, str. sb. m. (pl. *laikas*), a sport, a dance, a dancing. Lu. 15. 25. [cf. E. 'a lark,' i.e. a sport, frolic.]

Rev. [now Prof.] W. W. Skeat, Lond. & Berlin, 1868.

- b. Dr. Lorenz Diefenbach, in his excellent *Gothic Glossary* (*Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache*), Franckfort-on-the-Main, 1851,—written in German—has the following, vol. ii, p. 124:—*Laikan*, [vb.], redpl. *lailaik*, *lailaikun*, *laihans*, springen,<sup>1</sup> hüpfen,<sup>2</sup> *ακίρα*.<sup>3</sup> *Laiks*, [sb.] m. (pl. *laikos*), tanz, <sup>4</sup> χορός,<sup>5</sup> Luc. 15. 25.

N.B.—He also gives the cognate forms in about *twenty* languages, ancient and modern.

- c. I give the passages referred to from the Gothic version by Wulfila or Ulfilas, A.D. 360:—  
 Luke i. 41.—“Yah warþ, swe hausida Aileisabaþ golein Mariins, *lailaik* barn in qipau izos;”=“And it came to pass, that, when Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the babe *leaped* in her womb.”  
 ib. i. 44.—“Sai! allis sunsei warþ stibna goleinais þeinaizos in ausam meinaim, *lailaik* þata barn in swignipai in wambai meinai;”=“For, lo, as soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in mine ears, the babe *leaped* in my womb for joy.”  
 ib. vi. 23.—“Faginod in yainamma daga, yah *laihaid*;”=“Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy.”  
 ib. xv. 25.—“Wasuþ þan sunus is sa aljiza ana akra; yah qimands, atiddya newh razn, yah gahausida saggwins yah *laihins*;”=“Now his elder son was in the field: and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard musick and dancing.”

ii. REV. J. C. ATKINSON'S *Cleveland Gloss.*, 1868:

*Lake, laik*, v. n. To play, to sport.

In addition to the forms of the verb from Anglo-Saxon, Mæso-Gothic, Old Norse (Icelandic), Danish, and Swedish, as given above, he also has—Old Swedish *leha*; Swedish dialects *laika*, *läka*; N. Frisian *lechen*, *leage*; and Mid. Germ. *leichen*.

II. EARLY OR LITERARY USAGE: BEING (i.) FORMS, AND (ii.) QUOTATIONS, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 16TH CENTURY.

i. FORMS.

The numbers 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 refer to the centuries respectively.

SUBSTANTIVE.

*Singular and plural*.—12 lakess, larke, leþkes, leþkess, loac, loc; 12-13 lac, lakes; 12-14 laik, laike; 13 lak, lok, lokes; 13-14 lake, leik, leyk; 14 layk laykeþ, layking; 14-15 laikes, laykes; 15 laiching, lakan, lakayns, laykin', laykyng; 15-16 layke; 16 laykin. *No date*; lakynes, lakys, layks.

1. To spring, leap, jump. 2. To hop, skip, jump. 3. To skip, leap, bound wantonly.  
 4. A dance; fight, brawl, sport. 5. A dance, assembly of people singing and dancing; a chorus.

## VERB.

*Present tense.*—14 laykeȝ; 14, 15, layke; 15 lake, lakys.

*Past t.*—12 laiket, lakeden (pl.), lakedenn (pl.); 12, 14 laiked; 13 leikeden (sing.), leykeden (sing.); 14 laikid, layked, layked him, laykeden (pl.); 15 laiked him, laykede hime.

*Imperative.*—12 lakys (pl.).

*Infinitive.*—12 lake, laken, lakenn, leȝken, leȝkenn; 13 layke, leike, leyke, leyken; 14 laike, layke, layky hem.

*Part. pres.*—14 laying.

N.B.—I find Dr. Stratmann, in some of his examples, has *i* where the originals have *y*.

## ii. QUOTATIONS.

Orthog. of 12th cent. *Fragment of Elfric's Grammar, Elfric's Glossary, and a Poem on the Soul and Body, in the orthography of the 12th century, but originally written ante 1000; ed. T. Phillips, 1838.*

*sb. lœc, "munus," 4, 56. (Stratmann).*

1154-89. *Destruction of Troy: an Alliterative Romance, ed. Panton & Donaldson, for E.E.T.S., vols. 39, 56.*

*vb. (1) to do, to act:—*

And euyñ laiked as hom list, lettid hom noht. l. 7046

*(2) to fight:—*

Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer. l. 9997.

*(3) to say, to express:—*

Lakys now, ledys, what you lefe think,  
And what ye deme to be done at this du tyme. l. 9807.

*sb. a play; hence a fight, danger, struggle:—*

*Laike—* ll. 7811, 9658, 9847.

*Laik—*  
þe day wex dym, droupit þe sun.  
þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit. l. 10408.

*Larke, conflict, battle:—*

Gret slaght in þe slade, & slyngyng to ground,  
And mony lost hade þe lyffe, or þe lark: endit!  
l. 7694.

Antel 1200 *A Moral Ode, in Old English Homilies, 2nd series; ed. Dr. R. Morris, E.E.T.S., 1873.*

*sb. Lac, offering, gift.*  
Litel lac is gode lief þe comeð of gode wille. l. 203.

- c. 1200. Legend of *Katharine of Alexandria*, ed. Morton 1841.  
*sb. dat.* bróhten tó láke. 63 (Stratmann.)
- c. 1200. *The Ormulum* [Lincolnshire], ed. White, 1852.  
*vb. Lakenn (laken)*, to make offerings.  
 To þeowwtenn Godd 7 *lakenn*. l. 973.  
*Lezzkenn (lezken)* :—  
 Alls iff he wolde *lezzkenn*. l. 12044.  
*Lakesst*, 2 p. sing :—  
 þa *lakesst* tu Drihtin wiþþ shep  
 gastlike i þine þæwess. l. 1172  
*Lakedenn (lakeden)*, pa. t. plur :  
 þa þre kingess *lakedenn* Crist. l. 7430.  
*sb. Lac*, offering, gift.  
 Off þatt Judisskenn follkess *lac*. l. 964.  
 7 bi þatt allterr wass þe *lac*  
 O fele wise 7arrkedd. l. 1062.  
*Lac*, plur :—  
 Her habbe icc shæwedd þrinne *lac*  
 forr þrinne kinne leode. l. 1144.  
*Lakess, lezzkess (lezkess)*, plur. :—  
 þa þre kingess *lakedenn* Crist  
 Wiþþ þrinne kinne *lakess*,  
 Wiþþ recless, 7 wiþþ gold, 7 ec  
 Wiþþ myrra, an dere sallfe. l. 7431.  
 I skemmtinng 7 inn idellez3e  
 Inn ægæde 7 i *lezzkess*. l. 2166.  
*Wedlac*=wedlock. l. 2499
1205. LAYAMON'S *Brrt* [Worcestershire], ed. Madden, 1847.  
*sb. Lâc*—Heo nómen þat *lâc*. l. 17748.  
*Lâke* (dat.) l. 31953.  
 (Stratmann).
- c. 1230. *Ancren Riwle* [Dorsetshire], ed. Morton, 1853.  
*sb. Lokes*= gifts—  
 Hit nis nout for nout iwrten iðe holie gospelle of þe  
 þreo kinges þet comen uorto offren Jesu Crist þeo  
 deorwurðe þreo *lokes*. p. 152, l. 10.  
*Lakes*, in MS. Titus D. xviii., Cott. lib. Brit. Museum  
 with the same meaning.
1230. *Listade of St. Juliana*, ed. Cockayne, for E.E.T.S.,  
 vol. 51, 1872.  
*sb. Brudlac* [= bridelaik], nuptials—  
 Elewsius þat luuede hire | To Elewsius, þat loved her,  
 þuhte sw[i] ze longe | it seemed very long, that  
 þat ha neren to *brudlac* | she were not to bridal  
 7 to bed ibrohte. | and to bed brought. p. 7.

- c. 1250. Story of *Genesis and Exodus* [Norfolk and Suffolk], an Early English Song, ed. R. Morris, for E.E.T.S., 7, 1865.

*sb.* *Loac* = gift, present—  
 And iacob sente fer bi-foren  
 him riche *loac*, and sundri boren,  
 And iordan he dede ouer waden,  
 Orf & men, wið welðe laden. l. 1798.

- c. 1280. The Lay of HAVELock THE DANE [Lincolnshire], ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., ex. ser. 4, 1868.

*vb.* *Layke, leyke, leyken*, to play; *Leykeden*, pa. t. pl. played.—  
 Bigunnen þe[r] for to *layke* :  
 þider komeþ bothe stronge and wayke. l. 1011.  
 Al-so he wolde with hem *leyke*  
 þat weren for hunger grene and bleike. l. 469.  
 It ne was non so litel knaue,  
 For to *leyken*, ne forto plawe. l. 950.  
 Of him he deden al he[r] wille,  
 And with him *leykeden* here fille. l. 954.

*sb.* *Leyk*, game—  
 þat he ne kam þider, þe *leyk* to se. l. 1021.  
 Wrastling with laddes, putting of ston,  
 Harping and piping, ful god won,  
*Leyk* of mine, of hasard ok,  
 Romanz reding on þe bok. l. 2326.

In the edition by Sir F. Madden, for the Roxburgh Club, 1828, *th* is used for þ.

Stratmann quotes—*leike* for *leyke*, *leikeden* for *leykeden*, and *leik* for *leyk*.

- c. 1300. *Early English Poems and Lives of Saints*, ed. Furnivall, 1862.

*sb.* lutel lōc (lác) is gode léf. VIII. 37.  
 þreo kinges . . . lók him brōzte. XIX. 128.  
 (Stratmann.)

1320. (1) *Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyȝt*, ed. Sir F. Madden, Lond., 1839.

*vb.* *Layke*, to play, to sport :  
 & þat yow lyst forto *layke*, lef hit me þynkes. l. 1111.  
 þer *laykeȝ* þis lorde by lynde wodeȝ eueȝ,  
 & G. þe god mon, i[n] gay bed lygeȝ. l. 1178.  
 þay laȝed & *layked* longe,  
 At þe last scho con hy[m] kysse. l. 1354.

*sb.* *Layk*, [*laike, lake*] = sport, game :  
 þe joye of sayn Joneȝ day watȝ gentyle to here,  
 & watȝ last of þe *layk*, lendes þer þoȝten. l. 1023.

To bed ȝet er þay ȝede,  
 Recorded couenañteȝ ofte;  
 þe olde lorde of þat leude.<sup>1</sup>  
 Couþe wel halde *layk* a-lofte.

l. 1125.

- c. 1320-30. (2) *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, ed. R. Morris, for E.E.T.S., 4, 1864.

This edition contains all the previous quotations, and the two following:

*sb.* *Laykeȝ* = sports; *laykyng* = sport, playing.—

Preue for to play wyth in oþer pure *laykeȝ*; [*i.e.*,  
 He seeks the most valiant that he may prove him.]

l. 262

Wel by-commes such craft vpon cristmasse,  
*Laykyng* of enterludeȝ, to laȝe & to syng.

l. 472.

N.B.—Dr. Murray gives the date as c. 1325, and Prof. Skeat as c. 1360.

14th Cent. *English Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small, 1862.

(c. 1300,  
 Dr. Murray).

*vb.* *Laikid*, 71.

*sb.* *Sinful laik*, 58.

(Stratmann.)

- 1340-50. *Alexander and Dindimus*, ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 31, 1878.

*sb.* *Laik* = play, game—

We ne louen in our land · no *laik* nor no mirthe.

l. 465.

- c. 1350. *William of Palerne* (otherwise *William and the Werwolf*), ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 1; 1867.

*vb.* *Layke*, to play; (pt. t. *layked*; pt. t. refl. *layhed him*; pl. *laykeden*; pr. part. *layking*):

& to hete here þan to *layke* · here likyng þat time.

l. 1021.

& *layhed* þere at lyking · al þe long daye.

l. 1026.

(Stratmann has *laiked* in error.)

& *layked him*<sup>2</sup> long while · to listen þat merþe. l. 31.

& as þei *layheden* in here laike · þei lokede a-boute.

l. 3110.

so louely lay þat ladi & ich · *layking* to-gaderes. l. 699.

*sb.*—*Layh*, *laike* = a "lark," a game, play;—

ak so liked him his *layh* · wiþ þe ladi to pleie.

(Stratmann has *laik* in error.)

l. 678.

And see *laiche* in line 3110 above.

1 lede?

2 amused himself, played about.

- c. 1350. *Joseph of Arimathie, or the Holy Grail*, ed. Skeat; E.E.T.S., 44, 1871.

sb.—*Leyh*, play, game:—

þus þei ladden þe lyf and lengede longe,  
þat luyte liked his *leyh* · þer as he lengede.  
(Stratmann has *leih* in error.)

l. 17.

1352. MINOT, *poems of*; in *Political Poems and Songs*, relating to Eng. History, vol. i.; ed. T. Wright (Rolls' Series), 1859.

sb.—*Laykes*, sports, games:—

At Hamton, als I understand,  
Come the gaylayes vnto land,  
And ful fast thai slogh and brend,  
Bot noght so mekille als sum men wend.  
For or thai wened war thai mett  
With men that sone thaire *laykes* lett.

Edw. III's Expedition to Brabant, 1339. l. 64.

- N.B.—(1) In *Specimens of Early English*, Part II., ed. Morris and Skeat, þ is used instead of *th*.

(2) Stratm. quotes *laihes* from Ritson's edit. p. 10, (1825.)

- c. 1360. *Early English Alliterative Poems* [West Midland], ed. Morris; E.E.T.S., 1, 1864.

vb.—*Layke*, to play:—

& *layke3* wyth hem as yow lyst & lete3 my gester one.  
(Stratm. has *laike3* in error.)

B. l. 872.

sb.—(1) *Layke*, sport, play, amusement:—

& alle þe *layke3* þat a lorde a3t in londe schewe.

B. l. 122.

& if he louyes clene *layk* þat is oure lorde ryche.

B. l. 1053.

(2) *Layke*, device:—

þat for her lodlych *layke3* alosed þay were.

B. l. 274.

& if we leuen þe *layk* of oure layth synnes,  
& stulle steppen in þe sty3e he sty3tles hym seluen,  
He wyl wende of his wodschip, & his wrath leue,  
& forgif *vus* þis gult 3if we hym god leuen.

B. l. 401.

God is  
merciful.

- c. 1377 (1) W. LANGLAND (or Langley).—*The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman*; ed. W. W. Skeat; Oxford (Clarendon Press), 1874.

vb.—*Laike*, to play, sport:—

And 3if him list for to *laike* þenne loke we mowen,  
And peren in his presence þer-while hym plaie liketh.

Prol. l. 172.

- c. 1380 (2) W. LANGLAND (or Langley).—*The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman*; ed. T. Wright, 1856.

*sb.*—*Layk*, play:—

And poverte nys but a petit thyng,  
Apereth noght to his navele;  
And lovely *layk* was it nevere  
Betwene the longe and the shorte. p. 287, l. 9388.

- c. 1380. *Sir Ferumbras*, in *English Charlemaigne Romances*, ed. S. J. Herrtage; E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 34; 1879.

*vb.* *Layky hem*.

The French  
make merry.

For of vitailles þai hadden þo plentee! & burdes brȝe  
To ete & drynke & murie bee: & to *layky hem* wan  
þay wolde. p. 106, l. 3356.

- c. 1400. (1) *Anturs of Arthur*, in *Early English Metr. Romances [Lancashire]*; ed. Robson (for Camden Soc.), 1842.

*sb.* *Laikes*, XLII. 5. (Stratmann.)

- c. 1400. (2) *Awntyrs of Arthure*, in *Ancient Romance-Poems*; ed. Sir F. Madden, 1839.

*sb.* *Laike*, strife of battle:—

Lordes and ladies of þat *laike* likes  
And þonked God fele sithe for Gawayn<sup>1</sup> the gode.  
<sup>1</sup>n = ne. XLII. 5.

- c. 1400. *Golagros and Gawane*, in *Ancient Romance-Poems*; ed. Sir F. Madden, 1839.

*sb.* *Lake* = strife of battle:—

Thus may ye lippin on the *lake*, throu *lair* þt I leir.  
l. 832.

1415. *The Crowned King*; ed. W. W. Skeat, E.E.T.S., 54, 1873.

*sb.* *Laykes*, games:—

The condicion of a kyng shuld comfort his peple;  
For suche *laykes* ben to love þere leedes laghen alle.  
l. 134;

which means—"Those games are most liked in which all the people who join can laugh."

- c. 1420. *The Senyn Sages*, in vol. iii. of *Metrical Rowances*; ed. Weber, 1810.

*vb.*—*Lake* = please:—

(A! how wimmen conne hit make,  
Whan thai wil ani man *lake*!)

Tale iv., *Ypocras and his neuen*. l. 1212.



*Laihed him* = pleased him :—  
Thare the erl dwelled at nyght,  
And *laihed him* with his lady bright.

Tale xiv., *The Two Dreams*, l 3310.

c. 1420-24. *WYNTOUN, Cronykil of Scotland.*

*sb. Laihyng, layhyng*, play ; applied to *justing*—  
— Ramsay til hym coyn in hy,  
And gert hym entre. swne than he  
Sayd, " God mot at yhoure *layhyng* be ! "  
Syne savd he, " Lordis, on qwhat manere  
" Will yhe ryn at this justvng here ? "  
viii. 35, 76.—Quoted in Dr. Jamieson's *Scottish*  
*Dict.*, s.vv. *Laihyng, layhyng*.

c. 1440. *Gesta Romanorum*, English version of; ed. S. J. Herbage, E.E.T.S., ex. ser. 33, 1879.

*sb. Lahayns*, toys, playthings :—  
He putt vp in his bosom þes iij. *lahayns*. p. 123.

I give the paragraph which describes the three *lahayns*—  
also designated *cautils* :—

. . . what dude he but yede, and purveyde  
him of iij. *cautils*; *scil.* [1] of | an honest Garlonde of  
Rede Rosys; . . . [2] the secounde | *cautille* of a  
silkyng gyrdil, sotilly I-made; . . . | . . . [3] the  
thirde of a sotyl purse made of silke, | honourid with  
precious stones, and in this purs was a balle of iij. |  
colowris, and hit had a superscripcion, þat saide thus,  
*Qui mecum | ludit, nunquam de meo ludo saciabitur.* þis is to  
seye, he that *pleithe* | with me, shalle neuer have I-nowhe  
of my pley. he putt vp in his | bosom þes iij. *lahayns*.  
. . . And when thes wordes wer borne to þe Emperour,  
he comaundid his dowter to Rinne with him.

Haliwell quotes from some other edition :—

He putt up in his bosome thes iij. *layhayns*. p. 105.

c. 1440. *Morte Arthure*; ed. from Rob. Thornton's M.S. by G. G. Perry; E.E.T.S., vol. 8, 1865.

*sb. Layke*, sport, game :—

Arthur pro-  
mises rewards.

Thay salle noghte lesse, one þis *layke*, 3if me lyfe  
happens,

þat þus are lamede for my lufe be þis lythe strandez.  
l. 1599.

c. 1440. *Sir Perceval of Galles* [Yorkshire], in Thornton Romances; ed. J. O. Haliwell; Camden Soc. vol. 30, 1844.

*sb. Laykes*, sports, games, a glossarial note says :—

This term is constantly applied by the romance writers  
to combats. War was called *swerd-layke*.

Than his swerde drawes he,  
Strykes at Percevelle the fre,  
The childe hadd no powsté  
His *laykes* to lett

The stede was his awnne wille,  
Saw the swerde come hym tille  
Leppe up over an hille  
Fyve stryde mett.

l. 1704.

(Stratmann has *laikes*.)

- c. 1440. *Promptorium Parvulorum*; ed. Albert Way, for Camden Soc., 1843.

*sb.* *Laykin'* or thynges þat chyldryñ' pley wythe. *Ludibile*.

- c. 1440. *Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse*; ed. from R. Thornton's M.S. by G. G. Perry; E.E.T.S., v. 26, 1867.

*sb.* *Layke*, a play, game:—

Bot þare es ! many thynges þat ere cause of swylke  
wrechede twynnyng, als | mete, drynke, reste, clay-  
thyng, *layke*, discorde, thoghte, labour, | hethyng.  
p. 38, l. 21.

- c. 1450. *Towneley Mysteries* [Yorkshire], in *Eng. Miracle or Plays or Mysteries*; ed. W. Marriott, 1838.

c. 1460.

*vb.* I shalle do a lyttle, sir, and emang ever *lake*,  
For yit lay my soper never on my stomake  
In feyldys.

p. 114, l. 4 [*Pastores*].

Now are we at the Monte of Calvarye,  
Have done, folows, and let now se  
How we can with hym *lake*.

p. 139, l. 32 [*Crucifixio*].

*sb.* Mak applies the word *lakan* = play-thing to his children—

Bot so  
Etys as fast as she can,  
And ilk yere that commys to man,  
She brynges furthe a *lakan*,  
And som yeres two.

p. 117, l. 8 [*Pastores*].

1570. PETER LEVINS, *Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Rhyming Dictionary of the English Language*; ed. H. B. Wheatley, for Camden Soc., vol. xcvi., 1867.

*vb.* to *Layke*, play, ludere.

col. 198, l. 18.

*sb.* A *Laykin*, *babie*, *crepundia*, *orum*.

col. 134, l. 5.

A *Layke*, play, *ludus*, *i*.

col. 198, l. 15.

*In Carlisle Cathedral*: Behind the choir-stalls of this Cathedral is a series of ancient paintings illustrating the legends of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine. On the first part relating to St. Cuthbert is this inscription:

Her Cuthbert was forbid *layks* and plays,  
As S. Bede i' hys story says.

Quoted in the *Almondbury and Huddersfield Glossary*, but no date given.

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## APPENDIX.

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### LARK = A FROLIC, SPORT, FUN.

This word forms an appropriate Appendix to *lake* or *laik* = to play, as it is derived from the same source, but has *r* inserted. It is a slang word in modern English. In Southern English, as Professor Skeat observes [*Etym. Eng. Dict. s.v. Lark* (2)], "the *r* simply denotes the lengthening of the vowel, which is like the *a* in father." There is reason to believe that the word is now used throughout England. In most parts of the Midland district the *r* is sounded.

#### I. AREA OF USAGE.

##### i. I note in the first place:—

a. Prof. Skeat (1) calls the *sb.* "Southern English."  
*Etymol. Eng. Dict. s.v. Knowledge.*

(2) calls the *vb.* "Modern South-English."  
Note in *Holderness Glossary*,  
E.D.S., *s.v. Lake, vb.*

b. J. K. Robinson, in the *Whitby Glossary*, E.D.S., *s.v. Lake, v.* to play, says—"Cf. A. S. *lācan*, to play, and the *London English, to lark.*"

- ii. I now give the counties in which I have information that the word is used.

YORKSHIRE, ALMONDBURY and HUDDERSFIELD :

The E. D. S. Glossary for this district, *s.v.* Lake. *sb.* says—"It is the origin of the word *lark*, which is sometimes also used here."

LANCASHIRE, MANCHESTER :

The *sb.* was current when the writer came to reside here forty-one years ago.

DERBYSHIRE, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH DISTRICT :

At the time I left here for Manchester, forty-one years ago, *lark* = a frolic, etc., was not used. I learned recently from a native of Peak Forest, seventy-three years of age, who has resided at Chapel-en-le-Frith a number of years, that the word has come into use in the district within the last thirty years.

I have recently ascertained by correspondence that the word is current at the following places : each place, of course, represents the centre of a district. I give the definitions or meanings in the words of the respective correspondents.

DERBYSHIRE, BAKWELL and ASHFORD :

"We might in conversation *lark* or joke with words ; or we might *lark* or joke in play, or in any in- or out-door exercise."

CHESHIRE, EAST OF NORTH EAST ; BOLLINGTON, three miles N.E. of MACCLESFIELD :

The general meaning of a frolic, sport, fun, from *vivâ voce* information.

Ditto WEST ; TARPORLEY :

"The word *lark* as used here is to play a mischievous trick to any one with no bad intent."

Ditto SOUTH ; BICKLEY, three miles E.N.E. of MALPAS :

Mr. Darlington, author of the *Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, says: "As to *lark*, as used in this district, I should define it as a 'frolicsome prank.' There is a connotation of mild mischief about the word."

SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH ; MUCH WENLOCK :

"The meaning of *lark* about here is, a lot going to have a game, or a spree, or amusement."

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH; FLASH, seven miles N.N.E. of  
LEEK:

"The word *lark* . . . it is very common here, in this district."

Ditto SOUTH; WILLENHALL:

"*Lark* is a very common expression here for fun, though I think it is more particularly meant [for], or applied to, fun which has mischief in it, or fun at the expense of some one else."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WORKSOP:

"*Lark* is commonly used in this neighbourhood for flirting—lark with a girl; a party of men drinking [or] carousing, are often described as *larking*; in fact, frolic, fun, joke, game, are all commonly described as *larking*; so is telling a friend a falsehood, and making him believe it [to be] the truth, often described as having a *lark* with him."

Ditto MANSFIELD:

"The word *lark* is often used in conjunction with people having enjoyed themselves, or participated in any kind of fun or mischief; [they] would say—'What a *lark* we had last night.'"

LEICESTERSHIRE, MARKET BOSWORTH:

"The word *lark* is generally used in this county for fun or games; and sometimes *larkin* [larking]."

WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH; TYSOE:

Mrs. Francis, of Tysoe vicarage, author of the E.D.S. Glossary of S. Warwickshire, says:—"The word 'lark' is very commonly used here in the sense you give it, of a joke or a prank;—but I always considered it as only a *slang* word, as it is used by educated and uneducated alike."

HEREFORDSHIRE, THE BACHE, three and a half miles  
E.N.E. of LEOMINSTER:

"Respecting the word *lark*, I may say it is very frequently used in this county . . . viz., [as] a frolic or joke, sometimes at some one's expense. It is often said of a practical joke—'he has been up to another *lark*,' or 'he has had another *spree*.' If a person, during a drinking fit, commits any slight acts of depredation in fun, they say—'he has been *larking*.'"

OXFORDSHIRE, HANDBOROUGH and DISTRICT, W. and  
N.W. of OXFORD :

Mrs. Parker, of Oxford, author of the E. D. S. Glossary of this part of the county, says:—"The word *lark* is, I believe, well known at Handborough and neighbourhood, both as a substantive and verb; but I don't think it is much used amongst the people who speak dialect—*sprece* is the usual word. . . . I should think *lark* is known all over the country."

## II. ETYMOLOGY.

It is sufficient to cite Prof. Skeat's article on this word from his Etymol. Eng. Dictionary.

LARK (2), a game, sport, fun. (E[nglish]). Spelt *larke* in modern E[nglish], and now a slang term. But the *r* is intrusive, and the word is an old one; it should be *laak* or *lahk*, where *aa* has the sound of *a* in *father*. M[iddle] E[nglish] *lah. lok*; also *laik*, which is a Scand. form. See Will. of Palerne, 678; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 243; Ormulum, 1157, 2166; Ancren Riwe, p. 152, note *b*; etc. (Stratmann). — [= derived from] A. S. *lœc*, play, contest, prey, gift, offering; Grein, ii. 148. + [= cognate with] Icel. *leiky*, a game, play, sport. + [= cognate with] Swed. *lek*, sport. + [= cognate with] Dan. *leg*, sport. + [= cognate with] Goth. *laiks*, a sport, dance. β All from a Teut. base, LAIK, to dance, skip for joy, play; cf. Goth. *laihan*, to skip for joy, Luke i. 41, 44, A. S. *lœcan*, Icel. *leika*, to play; Fick iii. 259.

There is one early quotation in which the form *larke* occurs, viz.—1154-89, *Destruction of Troy*, l. 7694. See p. 26, *supra*.

## N E S H .

This word, with its commonest variant NASH, and scarce variants NAISH and NISH, has a wide area of modern *dialectal* usage. Its use as a *literary* word was continuous both in Early and Middle English.

## A.—MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE.

## I. FROM GLOSSARIES OR PRINTED BOOKS.

i. A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES  
in which the Word is found.

NO.	DATE.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR.	ORTHOGRAPHY.
1 (1)	1674	North Country ..	John Ray, [and E.D.S. Repr. 1874]	Nash or Nesh
2	1749	Country Word ..	N. Bailey (Eng. Dict.)	Neshe
3	1781	North of England.	Rev. J. Hutton [and E.D.S. Repr. 1873]	Nash
4	1790	North and South..	Francis Grose [also Grose & Pegge, 1839]	Nesh or Nash
5	1822	Provincial Word...	Robt. Nares (Gloss. to Shakspeare and his Contemporaries)	Nesh
6	1825 1839	North Country ..	J. T. Brockett: Newcastle, 1825, and London, 1839	Nash, nesh, naish
7	1839	North, or Country Word	W. Holloway .....	Nash, nesh
8	..	Various parts of England	C. Richardson (Eng. Dict.)	Nesh
9	1863	North .....	From Morton's Cyclop. of Agriculture; E.D.S., 1880	do.
10 (1)	1874	Ditto .....	J. O. Halliwell ( <i>Dict. Arch. and Provincial Words</i> )	do.
11	1879-82	Provincial English	Prof. W. W. Skeat (Etym. Eng. Dict.)	do.
12 (1)	1880	Ditto	T. Wright ( <i>Dict. Obsol. and Prov. Engl.</i> )	Nesh, Nesse
13	1868	Yorkshire:— Cleveland.....	Rev. J. C. Atkinson	Nesh

A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES—(continued).

No.	DATE.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR.	ORTHOGRAPHY.
14	1811	West Riding ..	Dr. Willan, in <i>Archæologia</i> , & E.D.S. Repr., 1873	Nash
15	1828	Craven .....	Rev. W. Carr, 2nd edit.	Nash, Nesh
16	1862	Leeds .....	C. C. Robinson ....	Nesh
17	1883	Almondbury and Huddersfield..	Rev. A. Easther, ed. by Rev. T. Lees, E.D.S.	do.
18	1829	Hallamshire (Sheffield Dist.)	Rev. Joseph Hunter	do.
19	1839	Sheffield .....	Abel Bywater .....	do.
20	1873	Cumberland ....	Rob. Ferguson ....	Nash, Nesh
21	1878	Ditto Central and S.W.	Wm. Dickinson ; E.D.S.	Nash, Nashy
22	1839	Ditto North Cumberland and Westmorland	Ditto .... Poems, Songs, and Ballads, with Glossary	Nesh Nash
Lancashire :—				
23	1757	South .....	J. Collier (Tim Bobbin)	Nesh
24	1805	Ditto .....	J. A. Picton ; Notes on S. Lanc. Dialect	do.
25	1867	Lonsdale .....	R. B. Peacock, in <i>Phil. Soc. Trans.</i>	do.
26	1869	Furness .....	J. P. Morris.....	do.
27	1875-82	General .....	J. H. Nodal and G. Milner ; E.D.S.	do.
28	1877	Cheshire .....	Col. Egerton Leigh	do.
29	1884-86	Ditto .....	Robert Holland ; E.D.S.	do.
30	1887	Ditto South ..	Thomas Darlington ; E.D.S.	do.
31	1865-66	Derbyshire (Bakewell District)	J. Sleigh, in <i>Reliquary</i> for January, 1865	Nesh
32	1879-81	Shropshire .....	Miss G. F. Jackson..	do.
33	1880	Staffordshire ....	C. H. Poole.....	do.
34	1881	Leicestershire ....	A. B. Evans, D.D., enlarged by his son, S. Evans, LL.D. ; E.D.S.	Nesh, Naish, Nash
35	1877	Lincolnshire (Manley and Corringham)	Edward Peacock ; E.D.S.	Nesh
36	1851	Northamptonshire	T. Sternberg .....	Naish, Nash
37	1854	Ditto	Miss A. E. Baker ..	Nesh, Nash
1 (2)	1674	Warwickshire ....	John Ray (quotes Somner, 1659)	Nash, or Nesh



A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES—(continued).

No.	DATE.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR.	ORTHOGRAPHY.
38	1804	Herefordshire . . . .	From Duncumb's Herefordsh.; E.D.S. Repr., 1874	Neshe
39	1839	Ditto . . . .	G. Cornwall Lewis	Nesh
40	"	Ditto and some adjoining counties	Published by John Murray, London	do.
1 (3)	1674	Worcestershire ..	John Ray (quotes Skinner, 1671)	Nash, or Nesh
41	1882	Ditto West	Mrs. E. L. Chamberlain; E.D.S.	Nesh
42	1884	Ditto Upton-on-Severn	Rev. R. Lawson; E.D.S.	do.
43	1789	Gloucester, Vale of	From Marshall's Rural Economy, E.D.S. Repr. 1873	do.
10 (2)	1874	Suffolk . . . . .	J. O. Halliwell . . . .	do.
12 (2)	1880	Ditto . . . . .	Thos. Wright . . . . .	do.
44	1883	Hampshire . . . . .	Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.; E.D.S.	Nash, Nesh
45	1825	Wiltshire . . . . .	From Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire; E.D.S. Repr., 1879	Nash, or Nesh
46	1842	Ditto . . . . .	J. Yonge Akerman ..	do. do.
12 (3)	1857 1880	Ditto . . . . .	Thomas Wright . . . .	Nash
10 (3)	1874	Ditto . . . . .	J. O. Halliwell . . . .	do.
47	1848	Dorsetshire . . . . .	Rev. Wm. Barnes, 2nd edit.	Nesh
48	1853	West of England ..	G. P. R. Pulman ..	Nish
49	1880	Cornwall, West ..	Miss M. A. Courtney; E.D.S.	Nash
50	1881	Wales, (Radnorshire)	Rev. W. E. T. Morgan; E.D.S.	Nesh

## ii. DEFINITIONS OR SENSES.

These include a considerable variety of words, phrases, and sentences. The numbers appended to them refer to the glossaries in the foregoing table in which each such word, phrase, and sentence is found.

Tender, is found in 44 glossaries out of 50; the exceptions are Nos- 14, 18, 19, 22, 31, and 49.

Delicate, 8, 10 (1), 12 (1), 13, 17, 20, 25, 27—29, 31—37, 39—42, 50 = 22 glossaries.

Soft, 5, 6, 8, 10 (1), 11, 12 (1), 13, 15, 25, 26, 27, 47 = 12 gloss.

Weak, 1 (1, 2, 3), 5, 6, 7, 10 (1), 12 (1), 13, 25, 27 = 9 gloss.

Puling, 1 (1, 2, 3).	Washy, 1 (1, 2, 3), 7, 43.
Nice, 2, 17.	Brittle, 3, 15, 20, 21, 22.
Fragile, 6, 14, 21.	Poor-spirited, 10 (1), 19, 32.
Hungry, 10 (2), 12 (2).	Chilly, 10 (3), 12 (3), 44, 45, 46.
Susceptible to cold, 16.	Sensitive to cold, 17.
Easily distressed with cold; much affected by cold; fond of <i>croodling</i> over the fire, 18.	Sensitive, 30.
Effeminate, 28, 31.	Unable to withstand physical pain, 29.
Unable to withstand physical pain, 29.	Easily susceptible of cold, 31.
Easily susceptible of cold, 31.	Susceptible of cold, 33, 41, 49.
Susceptible of cold, 33, 41, 49.	Dainty, 34, 36, 39, 40.
Dainty, 34, 36, 39, 40.	Coddling; fearful of cold, 35.
Coddling; fearful of cold, 35.	Pale; debilitated, 49.
Pale; debilitated, 49.	

### iii. QUOTATIONS OR ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES,

from thirteen of the foregoing glossaries, referred to by their respective numbers. In several cases it is also stated to which of the following categories the word is applied: (1) man; (2) beasts; (3) inanimate objects.

#### 16. YORKSHIRE, LEEDS; C. C. Robinson:

*Nesh*, tender, susceptible; as one is to cold, who declares himself "vary nesh."

#### 18. Ditto HALLAMSHIRE (Sheffield Dist.); Rev. J. Hunter:

*Nesh*, easily distressed with cold; much affected by it; fond of *croodling* over the fire. This, I believe, is its peculiar signification, and it is now applied solely to man. It bears a near relation to *tender* and *delicate*, but there is a shade of difference which rendered this a genuine Saxon word well worth preserving. A. S. *nesc*. Something of censure is implied in the application of it.

#### 19. Ditto SHEFFIELD; A. Bywater:

To *dee* [die] *nesh*, to give up an enterprize dispirited.

#### 27. LANCASHIRE; Nodal and Milner:

*Nesh*.—A very expressive adjective (of which the current word "nice," in the sense of "dainty," has only half the force) is *nesh*, meaning weak and tender, not able to bear pain; in Anglo-Saxon, "nesc" [correctly *hnesce*]. [Sir] Thomas Wilson, in his *Art of Rhetoric* [Retorique, 1553], perhaps the earliest writer on any such subject in the language, uses the Lancashire noun, and writes, "To be born of woman declares weakness of spirit, *neshnese* of body, and fickleness of mind."

1854, Rev. W. Gaskell, *Lect. Lanc. Dialect*, p. 20. Oh, he's too *nesh* for owt; they'n browt him up that way. 1881, *Colloquial Use*.

## 28. CHESHIRE ; Col. Egerton Leigh :

*Nesh*, *adj.*—Tender, delicate, effeminate. Applied to man, woman, child, or beast.

## 30. CHESHIRE, SOUTH ; T. Darlington :

*Nesh* [nesh] *adj.* tender, sensitive. I've gotten *nesh* 'ands [ahy]v got'n nesh aan\*z.] Yū *nesh* kitlin! [Yū nesh ky'it·lin!]. I do sū sweet (sweat) at a night, maiz (makes) me *nesh* [ahy dóo sū swee't üt ū neyt, maiz mi nesh].

Plants may, I think, also be spoken of as *nesh* (sensitive).

## 32. SHROPSHIRE ; Miss G. F. Jackson :

(1) *Nesh* [nesh·] *adj.* delicate, tender; said of the health or physical constitution. Common. (1) 'It wunna likely as a poor little *nesh* child like 'er could do ; it ödd tak' a strung girl i' that place.' (2) 'Yo' lads be off out o' doors, an' nod rook round the fire—yo'n be as *nesh* as a noud ööman.'

(2) *adj.* Poor-spirited ; lacking energy.—WEM [North Shrop.] 'Er's a *nesh* piece, 'er dunna do above 'afe a day's work, an' 'er's no use at all under a cow [milking a cow].'

## 34. LEICESTERSHIRE ; Dr. A. B. Evans, and his Son :

*Nesh*, *Naish*, *Nash*, *adj.* delicate, susceptible, dainty, tender: often applied to the constitution of man and beast.

'The meer's [mare's] a *naish* feeder.'

## 35. LINCOLNSHIRE, MANLEY &amp; CORRINGHAM ; Edwd. Peacock :

*Nesh*, *adj.* delicate, tender, coddling, fearful of cold. 'She's strange an' *nesh* aboot her sen, nivver so much as goes to th' ash-hole wi'out her bonnet on.'

## 37. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ; Miss A. E. Baker :

*Nash*, or more commonly *Nesh*. Tender, flimsy, delicate. A good old word now rarely used: I have heard it said of a sickly child, "It's flesh is so *nesh*, I don't think it will live."

43. GLOUCESTER, VALE OF ; From Marshall's *Rural Economy* :

*Nesh*, *adj.* the common term for tender or *washy*† as spoken of a cow or horse.

## 44. HAMPSHIRE ; Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart. :

*Nash*, *Nesh* [nash, nesh], *adj.* Tender, chilly.—Akerman. Said of grass in the New Forest.—Wise.

## 47. DORSETSHIRE ; Rev. Wm. Barnes :

*Nēsh*. Tender ; soft. " This meat is *nēsh*." " Da veel *nēsh*."

The *nēsh* tops  
Of the young hazel,  
1788, Crowe's *Lewesdon Hill*, ver. 30.

iv. I now give EXAMPLES OF VERBS from six of the foregoing Glossaries, and of an ADVERB from J. K. Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*.

## 10. Halliwell :

*Neshin*, *v.* To make tender. *Cheshire*.

## 12. T. Wright :

*Neshin*, *v.* To make tender. *Cheshire*.

## 28. CHESHIRE ; Col. Egerton Leigh :

*Neshin*, *v.* To make tender, to coddle.  
*Prompt. Parv.* and *Wilbraham*.

## 29. Ditto. R. Holland :

*Neshin*, *v.* to make tender. W[ilbraham], who gives it as an old word; it was, therefore, probably obsolete in his day.

## 30. CHESHIRE, SOUTH ; T. Darlington :

*Nesh it* [*nesh it*] = [*naesh it*], *v.n.* to be afraid, shrink from doing anything. " W'en it cum to gettin' up at five o'clock ov a cowl winter's mornin', hoo *nesh it*" [*Wen it kùm tū gy'et'in ùp ùt fahyv ùklok: ùv ù kuwd win-türz mau-rnin, óo nesht (=naesht) it*].

## 34. LEICESTERSHIRE :

The word is also sometimes used as a verb impersonal. 'Shay's a gooin' to be married, an' it een't o' noo use 'er *neshin' it*,' *i.e.* being coy or reluctant.

## YORKSHIRE ; WHITBY DISTRICT :

*Neshly*, *adv.* noiselessly.

## II. DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES.

1875 TO 1887.

This word is constantly used in the dialects of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. It is, therefore, necessary to explain why it has not been recorded oftener during my visits.

In recording the phonology of English dialects, what is primarily required is the dialectal pronunciation of *literary* or *received English* words, in order that the varied forms of pronunciation may be compared for all English counties; hence, purely dialectal words, as *clem*, *nesh*, *oss*, &c., are not available for this general comparison, their area of usage being only parts of the country respectively: consequently, these have not received the same degree of attention as representative received English words, such as *father*, *mother*, *day*, *green*, *house*, *home*, *night*, *noon*, &c., &c.

## i. TABLE OF LOCALITIES.

NO. OF PLACE.	COUNTY.	TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC., AND DATE.	ORTHOGRAPHY.
1	Yorkshire .....	Marsden, April, 1878..	Nesh.
2		Ripponden, do. ..	do.
3		Thorne, 9 miles N.E. of Doncaster, April, 1887	do.
4		Barnsley, April, 1887..	do.
5	Lancashire .....	Higher Walton (near Walton - le - Dale), May, 1875	do.
6		Warrington, June, 1875	do.
7		Ormskirk, Jan., 1876..	do.
8	Cheshire .....	Farndon, Dec., 1882 ..	do.
9	Derbyshire .....	Ashover, Dec., 1876 ..	do.
10		Chesterfield, May, 1883	do.
11		Alfreton, Aug. & Dec., 1883	do.
12		Sandiacre, Dec., 1883..	do.
13		Church Greasley, Dec., 1886	do.
14	Shropshire .....	Much Wenlock, Sept., 1880	do.
15		Newport, May, 1883 ..	do.
16	Staffordshire ....	West Bromwich, Oct., 1877	do.
17		Willenhall, Aug., 1879.	Nash.
18		Burton-on-Trent, Sept., 1879	Nesh.
19		Leek, May, 1880.....	do.
20		Middle Hills, N. of Leek, May, 1880	do.
21		Oakamoor, April, 1882.	do.
22		Denstone, ditto	do.
23		Lichfield, May, 1885..	do.
24		Godsall, Dec., 1886 ..	Nash and Nesh.

TABLE OF LOCALITIES—(continued),

NO. OF PLACE.	COUNTY.	TOWN, VILLAGE, ETC., AND DATE.	ORTHOGRAPHY.
25	Nottinghamshire ..	Retford, April, 1879 ..	Nesh.
26		Mansfield, June, 1879..	do.
27		Worksop, ditto ..	do.
28		Bingham, Sept., 1879..	do.
29		Bawtry, Aug., 1886 ..	do.
30		Finningley, Aug., 1886.	do.
31	Leicestershire ....	Loughborough, Aug., 1878	do.
32		Upton, 4 miles S.E. of Market Bosworth, Dec., 1886	do.
33	Lincolnshire ....	Trent Side, N. of Gainsborough, April, 1887	do.
34	Warwickshire ....	Nuneaton, Oct., 1880..	do.
35		Knowle, Dec., 1886 ..	Nash.
36	Herefordshire ....	Much Cowarne, Aug., 1881	Nesh.
37	Worcestershire ..	Abberley, Oct., 1880..	Nash.
38		Bewdley, ditto ..	do.
39		Kidderminster, Sept., 1882	do.
40	Gloucestershire ..	Tewkesbury, April, 1885	do.
41		Cranham, 5 miles S.E. of Gloucester, Sept., 1885	Nesh.
42		Stonehouse, Sept., 1885	do.
	Wales:—		
43	Flintshire (detached) .....	Bettisfield, June, 1882..	do.
44		Hanmer (Arowry), June, 1882	do.
45	Denbighshire ..	Wrexham, Dec., 1882..	do.

NOTE.—The pronunciation of the form *Nesh* is [naesh] at all the respective places, except at No. 14, Much Wenlock, Salop, where I recorded [naesh or nesh]. The form *Nash* was pronounced [naash] at all the respective places.

## ii. DEFINITIONS OR SENSES.

The numbers appended to them refer to the respective places in the foregoing table. The form "Tender, &c." was

recorded at several places; I have analysed this as, "Tender, delicate."

Tender—was recorded at 41 places out of 45; the exceptions are Nos. 9, 11, 28, and 41.

Delicate, 1, 5—8, 14, 16—20, 25—27, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 43—45 = 22 places.

Delicate in health, &c., 9.

Sensitive to cold, 10, 11, 24.

Chilly, 28.

Cold, 41.

Susceptible of cold, 42.

### iii. ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

#### 10. DERBYSHIRE ; CHESTERFIELD :

Tha'r so *nesh* [Dhaa]r sū naesh] = tender, or sensitive to cold.

#### 24. STAFFORDSHIRE ; CODSALL :

Her was *nash* I reckon [Uur wūz naash au rack'n] = tender, or sensitive to cold.

#### 28. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ; BINGHAM :

I feel *nesh* = chilly.

#### 30. Ditto FINNINGLEY :

When young plants which have grown very quickly are cut down by the frost, they are said to be *nesh*.

#### 35. WARWICKSHIRE ; KNOWLE :

How *nash* you are! [Aaw naash yōō : aar !].

#### 38. WORCESTERSHIRE ; BEWDLEY :

You be *nash* [Yōō bēē naash].

#### 39. Ditto KIDDERMINSTER :

Some on (of) us be *nash* [Sùm on ūz b:ee naash].

NOTE.—I recorded the following sentence containing a VERB at FARNDON, CHESHIRE, in Dec., 1882 :—

Yo're *neshin'* it [yoa]ūr naesh'in It] = shrinking from it, giving it up.

B.—ETYMOLOGY, AND EARLY OR  
LITERARY USAGE.

I. ETYMOLOGY.

The word *Nesh* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *hnæsce*, *hnesce*, soft; with which the Gothic *hnaskwus*, soft, tender, delicate, is cognate. See Professor Skeat's *Etymol. Engl. Dict. s.v. NESH*; also *s.v. NESH* in *Errata*.

1. ANGLO-SAXON :

Dr. Bosworth's *compend. Ang.-Sax. Dict.*, 1852—

*Hnesc* (*hnæsc*, *nesc*), erroneously for *Hnesce* (*hnæsce*, *nesce*), Tender, soft, *nesh*.

*Anglo-Saxon Gospels*, A.D. 995; ed. by Dr. Bosworth and E. Waring, Esq., 1865—

Matt. xi. 8.—“Oððe hwi eode ge út geseon? mann *hnescum* gyrlum gescryðne? Nûl ða ðe syn *hnescum* gyrlum gescryðde synt on cyninga húsum;” = “But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses.”

Matt. xxiv. 32.—“Ðonne hys twíg byþ *hnesce* ;” = “When his (the fig tree's) branch is yet *tender*.”

Luke vii. 25.—“Ðone man mid *hnescum* reafum gescryðne?” = “A man clothed in *soft* raiment [*plur. clothes*].”

2. GOTHIC :

Rev. [now Prof.] Skeat's *Mæso-Gothic Glossary*, 1868—

*Hnaskwus*, *adj.* soft, tender, delicate, Mat. xi. 8; Lu. vii. 25 [O. E. *nesh*].

*Gothic Gospels*, A.D. 360; ed. Bosworth and Waring, 1865—

Matt. xi. 8.—“mannan *hnasgyaim* wastyom gawasidana? Sai! þaiei *hnasgyaim* wasidai sind in gardim þiudane sind;” = “A man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* [clothing understood] are in kings' houses.”

Lu. vii. 25.—“mannan in *hnasgyaim* wastyom gawasidana?” = “A man clothed in *soft* raiment?”

II. EARLY OR LITERARY USAGE: BEING (i.) FORMS, AND (ii.)  
QUOTATIONS, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 17TH CENTURY.

i. FORMS.

The numbers 12 to 17 refer to the centuries respectively.



## ADJECTIVE.

12, 14, 15 *nesshe*; 13 *neys*; 13—15 *nesche*, *nessche*;  
13—17 *nesh*; 14 *neische*, *nessæc*; 14—17 *neshe*;  
15 *neisshe*.

## SUBSTANTIVE.

14 *neischede*, *nesse*, *nesahede*; 15 *neisshe*; 16  
*neshenes*.

## VERB.

*Pres. tense*.—12 *neshen*, *nessæst*; 14 *nambe*,  
*nhessep*; 15 *nesche*.

*Part. pres.*—15 *neschyñ*'.

*Part. past.*—12 *nesshedd*; 13 *nesched*.

## ADVERB.

13 *nessche*, *nesselyche*.

ADVERBIAL PHRASES : these signify—entirely, altogether,  
on every point, in every way, under all circum-  
stances. See Glossary to *Sir Ferumbras*.

13 *nessche* and *hard*; 14 *nesch oþer harde*, *nesche*  
and *hard*, for *nesch* or *hard*, in *hard* & in *nesche*,  
to *harde* & to *nesche*, at *nessche* & *hard*, at  
*hard* & *neychs*; 15 for *hard ne nessche*.

## ii. QUOTATIONS.

c. 1200. *The Ormulum* [Lincolnshire], in Spec. E. Eng.,  
ed. Morris.

*adj.*—ȝ ȝiff þin herte iss arefull,  
ȝ milde, ȝ softe, ȝ *nesshe*.

Pt. I., p. 55, l. 1461.

v. 2 *pres.*—þær þurh þatt tu brekest wel þin corn,  
ȝ grindesst itt ȝ *nesshæst*.

ib. p. 58, l. 1549.

*Part. pa.*—wiþþ laf þatt iss wiþþ elesæw  
all smeredd wel ȝ *nesshedd*.

ib. p. 55, l. 1471.

Ditto ed. R. M. White, 1852.

*vb.*—*Neshen*.

l. 15909 (Stratmann).

c. 1210. *The Wohunge of ure Lauerd*, in Spec. E. Eng., ed.  
Morris.

*adj.*—for thenne iþi burð tid in al þe burh of  
belleem ne fant tu hus lewe þer þine *nesche*  
childes limes iþne mihte reste.

Pt. I. p. 124, l. 5.

- c. 1225. *Owl and Nightingale* [? Dorsetshire], ed. Stratmann, 1868.

adj.—*Nesche* and *softe*.

l. 1546.

- c. 1270. *Old English Miscellany*, E.E.T.S., vol. 49.  
In Glossary—*Nessche*, *adv.* softly.

Then Paul  
saw men and  
women with  
much meat  
lying before  
them, which  
they were  
not able to  
eat.

Aftur þis . he sayð at ene  
Men . and . wymmenn, moni and lene ;  
Lene þei weore ., wiþ-outen flesche,  
þei soffred harde . and noþing *nessche* ;  
Much lay bi-foren hem . of Mete  
þat hem deynet not . of ete.

Append. II., The XI. Pains of Hell, p. 227, l. 166.

- c. 1280. *The Lay of HAVELOK THE DANE* [Lincolnshire],  
ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 4, 1868.

adj.—Godrich rises, and wounds Havelok in the shoulder:  
And woundede him rith in þe flesh,  
þat tendre was, and swiþe *nesh*.

p. 79, l. 2743.

- c. 1298. *ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S Chronicle*, ed. T. Hearne,  
2 vols., Oxford, 1724; (and repr. 1810).

*adv.*—*Nesselyche*, *nicely*.—

(Index—Mold the good Queen, K. Henry the first's wife,  
. . . daughter of Malcolm King of Scotland):

þo caste þys gode Mold ýre mantel of anon,  
And gurde aboute ýre mýddel a naýre lýnne ssete,  
And wess þe mýsseles vet echone, ar heo lete,  
And wýpede ýs *nesselyche*, & custe ýs wel suete.

p. 435, l. 9.

- bef. 1300. *Anglo-Saxon and Eavly English Psalter* [Northum-  
berland], ed. Stevenson, 1843.

*Past. part.*—*Nesched*.

54, 22 (Stratmann).

- c. 1300. *English Metrical Homilies*, ed. Small. 1862.

adj.—Fleys es brokel als wax and *neys*.

p. 154; quoted in Cath. Anglicum.

- c. 1300. *King Alisaunder* in Metrical Romances, ed. Weber,  
3 vols., Edinb. 1810.

*adv. phr.*—Names of planetis they beon 1y-note,  
Some beon cold, and some beon hote,  
By heom mon hath theo 2saying on  
To lond, to water, to wyn, to corn ;  
And alle chaunce, *nessche* and *hard*,  
Knoweth by heom 3wol Y 4gred.

B 1, l. 63.

<sup>1</sup>Noted, called. <sup>2</sup>Signs, *i.e.* predictions. <sup>3</sup>Well. <sup>4</sup>Declare.

adj.—Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the dewyng ;  
Theo *nessche* clay hit makith clyng.

B 1, l. 915.

c. 1320. *Arthur and Merlin*, Edinb, 1838.

*sb.* *Nesse* = good fortune—

In *nesse*, in hard, y pray the nowe,

In al stedes thou him avowe. p. 110 (Halliwell).

1325. *Early English Allit. Poems* [West Midland], ed. Morris, E.E.T.S., vol. I.

*adv. phr.*—*Nesch oper harde*—

Queþer-so-euer he dele *nesch oper harde*,

He lauez hys gyste<sup>3</sup> as water of dyche.

<sup>1</sup>gyftes (?).

The Pearl, l. 605.

c. 1330. WILL. DE SHOREHAM, *Religious Poems* [Kent], ed. Wright, 1849.

*adj.*—*Nesche*.

146 (Stratmann).

1330. ROBERT DE BRUNNE, *Chronicle*.

*adv. phr.*—Thorge mountayn and more, the Bascles ge ther  
weie

Our *nesche and hard* thei fore and did the Walsch  
men deie.

Quoted in Carr's Craven Glossary,  
2nd edit. 1228.

A letter this fol toke ; bad him, for *nesch or hard*.

Thereon suld no man loke, but only Sir Edward.

p. 220 ; quoted in Miss Baker's Northants  
Glossary.

1340. DAN MICHEL OF NORTHGATE, *Ayenbite of Inwytt*, or,  
*Remorse of Conscience* [Kent], ed. R. Morris,  
E.E.T.S., vol. 23, 1866.

*v. pres.*—*Nhesseþ* = makes soft—

þerne gardyn zette þe greate gardyner | þet is

god þe uader | huanne he *nhesseþ* þe herte |

and makeþ zuete | and tretable | ase wex ymered.

p. 94.

*adj.*—*Nessse* = soft—

Riþhuolnesse is *propre* liche | þet me deþ þe

dome riþtuol and trewe | ne to *nessse* ne to hard.

p. 153.

*sb.*—*Nesshede* = delicacy, softness—

and of alle zofthede | and *nesshede* | cloþinge

habbeþ an.

p. 267.

c. 1340. R. ROLLE DE HAMPOLE, *Prick of Conscience* [Yorkshire], ed. R. Morris, 1863.

*adj.*—þe saule es mare tender and *nesshe*

þan es þe body with þe flesshe.

l. 3110 ; quoted in *Catholicon Anglicum*.

- c. 1350. *William of Palerne* (otherwise *William and the Werwolf*), ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. vol. 1, 1867.

*adv. phr.*—nis he holly at my hest · in hard & in nesche ?  
l. 495

I wol here-after witerly<sup>1</sup> · wip-oute more striue,  
wirche holly mi hertes wille · to harde & to nesche.  
<sup>1</sup>plainly, certainly, &c. l. 534.

1366. SIR JOHN MAUNDEVILE, *Voiage and Travaile* [Midland], ed. from edit. of 1725, by J. O. Halliwell, 1839.

*adj.*—*Nesche* is quoted by Stratmann, from p. 303; but this should probably be *nessche*, as quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* from some edition, p. 368—

And the hard erthe and the rocke abyden mountaynes,  
whan the soft erthe, and tendre, wax *nessche* throghe  
the water, and felle, and becamen valeyes.

- ? 1370. *Castle off Loue*, ed. R. F. Weymouth, for Philol. Soc.

*adj.*—*Nesh*. l. 1092 (Stratmann).

- c. 1380. *Sir Ferumbras*, in English Charlemagne Romances, ed. S. J. Herrtage, E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 34, 1879.

*adv. phr.*—alle þanne assentede at *nessche* & hard. l. 3500.

By þat were Sarazyns stozen<sup>1</sup> vp all frechs<sup>2</sup>, And  
were come inward at hard & nechs.

<sup>1</sup>climbed. <sup>2</sup>fresh, new. l. 5188.

- c. 1382— } WYCLIF, *The Holy Bible in the Earliest English*  
1388. } *Versions*, ed. Rev. J. Forshall and Sir F. Madden, 4 vols., Oxford, 1850 (with a Glossary).

Glossary.—*neische*, *neshe*, *nesshe*, *adj.* soft, delicate.

E = Earlier Version. L = Later Version.

E.—*Neshe* wax and list, &c. L.—*Neische* wax, &c.

Prefatory Epistles, cap. iii., p. 63.

L.—God hath maad *neische* myn herte. Job. xxiii. 16.

E.—A *nesshe* answeze breketh wrathe. Prov. xv. 1.

1387. JOHN OF TREVISA, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon* (Rolls Series).

*adj.*—Describes Ireland as—“*nesche*, reyny, and wyndy”  
[*mollis*, *pluviosa*, *ventosa*].

l. 333; quoted in *Cath. Ang.*

*sb.*—Also quoted without reference *ibid.*—"Mars schal take algate þe *neischede* and þe softnes of saturne."

Way in *Prompt. Parv.* quotes from TREVISA'S *Version o Vegecius*, Roy. MS. 8 A. xii. :—

*v.*—*nasshe* = to make effeminate—"nasshe the hartes of warriours to lustes, thenne hardenne them to fighte."

1393. GOWER'S *Confessio Amantis*.

*adj.*—He was to *nesshe*, and she to harde.

Bk. v. ; quoted in Miss Baker's Northants Glossary.

15th cent. *Court of Love* ; a late poem (not by Chaucer) first printed with Chaucer's works, 1561 (compiled by Jhon Lidgate).

*adj.*—It semeth for loue his harte is tender *nesshe*.

Fol. cccliiij., col. 1.

In the *Aldine edit.* of Chaucer's works, 6 vols. 8vo., London, W. Pickering, 1845, the line reads—

It seemeth for love his herte is tender and *neshe*.

vol. vi., p. 165, l. 1092.

15th cent. *Latin and English Vocab.*, No. xv. Wright's *Vocabs.*, 2nd edit., 1874.

*adj.*—Mollis, an<sup>oe</sup> *neshe*.

col. 596, l. 29.

Tener, [an<sup>oe</sup> *tendere* or *neshe*].

col. 615, l. 40.

c. 1420. *The Seuyyn Sages*, in *Metrical Romances* ; ed. Weber, 1810.

*adj.*—The child was keped *tendre*, and *nessche* [= soft].

vol. iii., ver. 732.

1440. *Promptorium Parvulorum*, ed. Albert Way, Camd. Soc., 1843, 1853, and 1865.

*Neschyn'* or make *nesche*.<sup>A</sup> Mollifico.

<sup>A</sup>Molliculus, *neisshe*, or *softe*. Mollicia, *softnesse*, or *neisshe*. Molleo, to be *nesshe*.

c. 1440. *Religious Pieces in Prose and Verse*, ed. from R. Thornton's MS. by G. G. Perry, E.E.T.S., v. 26, 1867.

*Nesche*, *vb.* to melt, soften, grow soft :—

Now es na herte sa herde þat it na moghte *nesche* and lufe swylke a Godd with all his myghte.

p. 31.

c. 1450 *Towneley Mysteries* [Yorkshire], in *Eng. Miracle Plays or Mysteries*, ed. W. Marriott, 1838.

c. 1460. *adj.*—*Nesh*.

(? p.) 128 (Stratmann).

There is a quotation in the Almondbury and Huddersfield Glossary containing the word in the same spelling.

- 1463-83. *Queene Elizabethes Achademy* (by Sir Humphrey Gilbert), E.E.T.S., Ex. Ser. 8.

*adv. phr.*—For-gete not þe towell, noþer for hard ne nessesche.  
Section or Tract ix., l. 241.

- Ante  
1500. *The Babees Book: Manners and Meals in Olden Time*, E.E.T.S., vol. 32.

*White herrings fresh—*

*adj.*—looke he be white by þe boon̄ | þe <sup>1</sup>roughe white & <sup>2</sup>nessche.  
p. 161, l. 644.

<sup>1</sup>roe.

<sup>2</sup>tender.

*After a bath—*

þen lett h̄m̄ go to bed | but looke it be soote & <sup>1</sup>nessche.  
<sup>1</sup>soft. p. 183, l. 986.

1553. SIR THOMAS WILSON, *Art of Retorique.*

*sb.*—To be born of woman declares weakness of spirit, *nesshenes* of body, and fickleness of mind.

Rev. W. Gaskell, *Lect. Lanc. Dialect*,  
April, 1854, p. 20.

1585. *Choise of Change*, in *Cens. Lit.* ix.

*adj.*—Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*.

(? p.) 436; quoted by Nares; and T. Wright, *Dict. Obs. and Prov. English*.

1597. J. BOSSEWELL, *Works of Armorie*; London, printed by Henrie Ballard dwelling without Temple-barre the signe of the Beare.

*adj.*—And although a droppe [of water] be most *neshe*, yet by oft falling it pierceth that thing, that is right hard.

The *Armorie of Honor*, B. 2, fol. 89/1.

- 1606-16. BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, *Works*.

*adj.*— . . . This but sweats thee  
Like a *nesh* nag.

*Bonduca*; quoted in Miss Baker's *Northants Glossary*, without further reference.

Ante  
1649. BP. PERCY'S *Folio MS.*, vol. i., p. 141, ed. Hales  
and Furnivall.

*adj.*—"God save the Queene of England," he said,  
"for her blood is verrey *neshe*,  
as neere vnto her I am  
as a colloppe shorne from the flesh."

*King James and Browne*, l. 119; quoted  
by Miss Jackson, Shropshire Word-  
book.

## OSS OR AWSE.

This word, in English, seems to be almost wholly confined to modern dialectal speech. Like *clém*, it has a wide range or area of usage.

## A.—MODERN DIALECTAL RANGE.

## I. FROM GLOSSARIES OR PRINTED BOOKS.

i. A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES  
in which the verb and its derivatives are found.

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	WORDS AND PARTS OF SPEECH.
1	Various dialects ..	T. Wright, 1857 .....	Ause and oss, <i>v.</i>
2	North of England.	Rev. J. Hutton, 1781..	Oss, <i>v.</i>
3	North Country ..	John Ray, 1674 .....	Osse, <i>v.</i>
4	Ditto ..	Grose and Pegge, 1839.	Oss, <i>v.</i>
	Yorkshire :—		
5	Craven .....	Rev. W. Carr, 1828 ..	Osse, <i>v.</i>
6	Leeds .....	C. C. Robinson, 1862..	Oss, <i>v.</i>
7	Almondbury and Huddersfield..	Rev. A. Easter, ed. by Rev. T. Lees, 1883	do. <i>v.</i>
8	Hallamshire (SheffieldDist.)	Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1829 .....	do. <i>v.</i>
9	Cumberland and Westmorland	Poems, Songs, and Ballads, 1839 .....	do. <i>v.</i>
10	Cumberland ....	Robert Ferguson, 1873	do. <i>v.</i>
11	Lancashire .....	Rev. R. Garnett, <i>Philol.</i> <i>Essays</i> , p. 166, 1859..	do. <i>v.</i>
12	Ditto .....	Nodal and Milner, 1875	Awse and Oss, <i>v.</i>
13	Ditto (Lonsdale)	R. B. Peacock, in <i>Phil.</i> <i>Soc. Trans.</i> , 1867 ....	Oss, <i>v.</i>
14	Ditto (South) ..	J. Collier, 6th ed., 1757.	do. <i>v.</i> ; Ossing, <i>part.</i>
15	Ditto (do.) ..	Sam. Bamford, 1854 ..	Awse, <i>v.</i> ; Awsin, <i>part.</i>
16	Ditto (do.) ..	J. A. Picton: <i>Notes on</i> <i>S. Lanc. Dialect</i> , 1865	do. or Oss, <i>v.</i>
17	Cheshire .....	N. Bailey, 1749 .....	Osse, <i>v.</i>
18	Ditto .....	John Ash (quotes Bailey), 1775	do. <i>v.</i>
19	Ditto .....	R. Wilbraham, 2nd ed., 1826	Oss or Osse, <i>v.</i>
20	Ditto .....	Holloway (quotes Bailey), 1839	do. Osse, <i>v.</i>



A TABLE OR LIST OF THE GLOSSARIES—(continued).

No.	DISTRICT.	AUTHOR AND DATE.	WORDS AND PARTS OF SPEECH.
21	Cheshire .....	T. Wright, 1857 .....	Ossing, <i>verbal v.</i>
22	Ditto .....	H. Wedgwood, 1872 ..	Oss, <i>v.</i>
23	Ditto .....	J. O. Halliwell, ed. 1874	do. <i>v.</i>
24	Ditto .....	Col. Egerton Leigh, 1877	do. <i>v.</i>
25	Ditto .....	Robert Holland, 1886..	do. <i>v.</i>
	Derbyshire:—		
26	High Peak Dist.	The Writer (T. Hallam), <i>in MS.</i>	do. <i>v.</i>
27	Bakewell Dist. ...	J. Sleigh, <i>in Reliquary</i> for January, 1865	"oss vel hoss" [ <i>h</i> is not used]
28	Shropshire .....	T. Wright, 1857 .....	Oss, <i>v.</i>
29	Ditto .....	Hereford. and Shrop. Provincialisms in <i>Wellington Journal</i> , Feb. 5, 1876	do. <i>v.</i>
30	Ditto .....	Miss G. F. Jackson, 1881	Ause and Oss, <i>v.</i> ; Ossment, <i>sb.</i>
31	Staffordshire ....	C. H. Poole, 1880 ....	Oss, <i>v.</i>
32	Leicestershire ....	T. Wright, 1857 .....	Aust, <i>ost, v.</i>
33	Ditto ....	A. B. Evans, D.D., and his son S. Evans, LL.D., 1881	do. <i>v.</i>
34	Northamptonshire	T. Sternberg, 1851.....	Ost, <i>v.</i>
35	Warwickshire ....	T. Wright, 1857 .....	Aust, <i>v.</i>
36	Worcestershire ..	Mrs. E. L. Chamberlain, 1882	Oss, <i>v.</i>
37	Herefordshire ....	G. Cornwell Lewis, 1839	To oss at, <i>v.</i>
38	Ditto ....	Hereford. and Shrop. Provincialisms in <i>Wellington Journal</i> , Feb. 5, 1876	Oss, <i>v.</i>
39	Radnorshire ....	Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, 1881	do. <i>v.</i>

## ii. DEFINITIONS OR SENSES, AND ILLUSTRATIVE SENTENCES.

I give these in nine sub-divisions. A considerable variety of words, phrases, and sentences is used in these definitions. The numbers appended to definitions, or prefixed to illustrative sentences, refer to the glossaries in the foregoing table in which each such definition and sentence is found.

- a. To try, 1, 4, 9, 10, 13, 16, 25, 26; to attempt, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39; to endeavour, 4; to essay, 9, 10;

to aim at, 3, 17, 20, 22; to offer, 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 38; to offer to do, 3, 17, 18, 20, 22; to offer to do a thing, 25; to set about, 25; to set about anything, 9, 13, 19, 23; to set about a thing, 10; to set about doing, 37; to be setting out, 19, 23; to show a sign of doing, 37, applied to inanimate as well as animate objects.

5. "I'll neer *osse* to doot;" *i.e.* I will never attempt it.

6. "He nivver *osses* to du owt 'at I sehr him tul—nivver."

7. "Au sall ne'er *oss*" = I shall never attempt.

On the occasion when Sir John Ramsden came of age, he gave several public dinners, and on passing between Longley Hall and Huddersfield, he encountered some mill hands, lads and lasses. A lad taps a lass on the shoulder, and she says, 'Drop it, lad, Au want none o thi bother.' The lad, 'Au'm noan baan to mell on thee.' 'Well, but tha were *ossin*.' Sir John was much exercised with this, and took it up at the dinner, where he found plenty of his guests able to restore the dialogue to its beauty, and explain its meaning.

8. "He *ossed* but failed."

12. (1) *s.v.* Awse:—

A mon 'at plays a fiddle weel,  
Should never *awse* to dee.

Waugh, *Lanc. Songs: Eawy Folk*, 1859.

Come, owd dog, *awse* to shap.

ib. *Besom Ben*, c. iv. p. 42; 1865.

See also *Sense f.*

Aw shakert un' waytud till ten,

Bu' Meary ne'er *awst* to com eawt.

Harland's *Lancashire Lyrics*, p. 187.

(2) *s.v.* Oss:—

His scrunt wig fell off, on when he *os* t'don it, on  
unlucky karron gan it o poo.

Collier, *Works*, p. 52; 1750.

I'r ot heawse in o crack, on leet o' th' owd mon i' th'  
fowd, *ossin* t' get o' tit-back.

ibid, p. 57; 1750.

See also *Sense b.*

They'd gether reawnd some choilt wi'mayt,

An' every bit it *ost* to tak

Their little meawths ud oppen too.

Ramsbottom, *Lanc. Rhymes*, p. 67; 1864.

13. "He nivver *osses*" = He never makes the attempt.

16. "Theaw doesn't *oss* furt' do it."
24. "It *osses* to rain." "A covey *ossing* for the turmits," means a covey making for the turnips.
25. "He's owed me ten pound for ever so long, and he ne'er *osses* pay me."
26. Tha dusna *oss* t' do it = try [Dhaa dùz'nu' oss t' dóo it.]
27. "He none *osses* at it."
30. 'Er'll never *oss* to püt anythin' in its place as lung as 'er can get through 'em.
36. 'E *ossed* to jump the bruck, but 'e couldna do't; t'warn't likely! Seldom used but when the attempt is unsuccessful.

b. To be about to do, *i.e.*, immediately.

12. I'r ot heawse in o crack, on leet o' th' owd mon i' th' fowd, *ossin'* t' get o' tit-back.

Collier, *Works*, p. 52; 1750.

25. The following conversation actually took place in Rainow Sunday-school:—"Teacher: 'Why did Noah go into the ark?' Scholar: 'Please, teacher, because God was *ossin'* for t' drown th' world.'"
26. Aw'm *ossin'* t' goo t' Buxton [Au)m *os'si'n* t) gù t) Bùk'stu'n] = I'm about to go to Buxton immediately.  
Aw'm *ossin'* t'ate my dinner [Au)m *os'si'n* t')ai't mi' din'u'r] = I'm about to eat my dinner at once.

c. The manner of "shaping" or "framing" at anything: either—(1), at a particular act or job of work; or (2), at the duties of a new situation or calling.

24. He *osses* well; said of a new servant who promises fairly.
25. "He *osses* badly" would be said of a man who began a job in a clumsy manner.
26. 'Ow does 'e *oss* at it? [Aaw dùz i' oss aat i't?]. 'Ow does th' new sarvant mon *oss*? [Aaw dùz th) ni'w saar'vu'nt m:aun oss?].
28. A new servant is said to *oss* (promise) well.
30. *vb.* I think the chap knows his work, he *osses* pretty well.
- sb.* I doubt 'e'll never do no good—I dunna like 'is *ossment*.

d. To design, 2; to intend, 2; to intend to do, 3, 17, 20, 22.

e. To dare, 3, 32, 33, 35, 37; to venture, 11.  
37. He does not *oss* [= dare] to do it.

f. To begin, 1, 13, 14, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 38—in this sense, I think, the word is generally in the imperative; to begin to do, 37.

12. Come, owd dog, *awse* to shap.

Waugh, *Besom Ben*, c. iv. p. 42; 1865.

26. Now, *oss*! [Naaw, oss].

27. *Oss* at it, mon, *i.e.* begin.

g. To make free with:—3, 5, 21, 23, 24, 30, have the Cheshire proverb, "*Ossing* comes to bossing;" 3, 5, 23, and 30, simply quote the words without comment; 21, T. Wright, has under *oss* (2)—"To make free with. There is a Cheshire proverb, *ossing* comes to bossing (*i.e.*, kissing)." 24, Colonel Egerton Leigh, has—" '*Ossing* comes to bossing;' an old Cheshire proverb, means courting is soon followed by kissing."

h. To recommend a person to assist you, 19, 23.

i. To direct. See note below.

NOTE.—Mr. T. Darlington, in his *Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, now passing through the press, has senses a, c, and i:—

*Oss* [os'] *v.n.* and *a* :

*a* = To attempt: "Ah never *ost* (*ossed*) at it" [Ah nev-ür ost aat it].

*c* = To shape: "Ye dunna *oss* to do it" = You don't shape. This is not exactly the same as "to attempt," though a shade of the same meaning.

*i* = To direct: "Ah'll *oss* yō to a good heifer" [Ah]l os' yū tū ū gūd ef-ür].

## II. DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES, 1877 TO 1883.

This word is constantly used in the dialects of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. See the first two paragraphs in NESH A. II. pp. 43, 44, DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES.

N.B.—The letters a, b, c, &c., prefixed to the meanings, or illustrative sentences, refer to the respective Senses before given, in I. ii.

YORKSHIRE: MARSDEN, April, 1878:

a. *Oss* [oss], to try.

## LANCASHIRE : GOOSNARGH, June, 1883 :

- a. Now, John, *oss* likely [Naaw, J:aun, *oss* lahy·kli] = apply yourself to the task in a workmanlike manner.

## Ditto ECCLES, June, 1883 :

- b. Eh, Mary, w'ereta for? O'm *ossin'* t' goo t' Eccles = [Ai, Mae'ri, weertu' f:aur? O)m *ossi'n* t]goo t) Ek'lz].

## CHESHIRE : FARNDON, Dec., 1882 :

- a. Yō dunna *oss* t'go at it [yoa dūn'u' *oss* t) goa aat' i't].

## DERBYSHIRE : ASHFORD, April, 1875 :

- c. 'Ae dun they *oss*? [Ae· dūn dhai *oss*] = How do they *shape*?

- 'Ae dūs that chap *oss* at 'is work [Ae· dūz dhaat chaap *oss* u't i'z wuurk ?] *i.e.* frame to work skilfully or unskilfully.

## Ditto DORE, March, 1883 :

- a. Aw sh'l ne'er *oss* [au shl n:ee'ūr *oss*].

## Ditto CHESTERFIELD, May, 1883 :

- a. Tha doesn't *oss* to do it [Dhaa dūznt *oss* tu' dōo i't].

## Ditto SPITE WINTER, in ASHOVER parish, May, 1883 :

- a. *Oss* [*oss*] = to try.

## Ditto ASHOVER, May, 1883 :

- a. or c. 'Aa tha *osses* ! [Aa dhaa *oss*'u'z !] = How thou *osses* !

## Ditto ALFRETON, Dec., 1883 :

- a. or c. *Oss* as yu mean to do it [*Oss* u'z yu' mee'n tu' dōo i't].

## SHROPSHIRE, WELLINGTON, Dec., 1881 :

- a. *Oss* [*oss*], to try.

- Yū wunna *oss* to do it [yu' wūn'u' *oss* tu' dōō i't].

## Ditto UPTON MAGNA, Jan., 1882 :

- a. *Oss* [*oss*], to try.

- b. To recommend a person to a place—I *ossed* 'er to a place [Uy ost u'r tōō u' pl:ai:ss].

## Ditto MUCH WENLOCK, Sept., 1880 :

- a. *Oss* [*oss*], to try.

## STAFFORDSHIRE : MIDDLE HILLS, north of LEEK, May 1880 :

- a. *Oss* [*oss*] = to try.

## STAFFORDSHIRE: FROGHALL, Oct., 1877:

a. *Oss* [oss] = to try.

## Ditto OAKAMOR, April, 1882:

a. *Oss* [oss] = to try.

## Ditto LONGPORT, Oct., 1877:

a. Tha doesner *oss* for do it [Dhaa dùz nu'r *oss* fu'r dóo [or di'ðó] i't].

## WORCESTERSHIRE: BEWDLEY, Oct., 1880:

a. You dunna *oss* to do it [yoo dùn-u' *oss* tu' doo i't].

## Ditto TENBURY, Oct., 1880:

a. *Oss* [oss] = to try.  
*Oss* for bed [oss fu'r b:æd] = set about going to bed.

## FLINTSHIRE (detached): BETTISFIELD, June, 1882:

a. Yo dunna *oss* to do it [yoa dùn-u' *oss* tu' dóo it].

## Ditto HANMER, Aug., 1882:

h. I *ossed* (or *osst*) 'im to that place [Uy *ost* i'm tu' dhaat plai'ss], i. e. recommended him to it.

## B.—ETYMOLOGY.

- i. Some years ago it was thought by various writers that *oss* or *awse* was derived from the Welsh *osio*, to offer to do, to essay.
1. Rev. (now Prof.) Skeat, in Ray's *North Country Words*, E.D.S. Repr. Gloss. 1874. Note added in brackets s.v. *osse*—"Welsh *osio*, to offer to do, to essay, to dare."
  2. Rev. Richard Garnett's *Philological Essays*, collected and reprinted 1859, p. 166—" [From] Welsh *osi*, to attempt, venture; - - - - - *oss*, Lancash."
  3. R. B. Peacock's *Lancash. [Lonsdale] Glossary*, Philol. Soc. Trans. Suppt., 1867—" *oss*, v.i. and t., to try, begin, attempt, or set about anything. W[elsh] *osi*, to offer to do, to attempt."
  4. J. A. [now Sir J. A.] Picton's *Notes on the South Lancashire Dialect*, 1865, p. 10: "*Awse*, or *oss*, to try, to attempt. W[elsh] *osi*."

- ii. It is now, however, considered as undoubted by various eminent philologists that Welsh *osio* was derived from English *oss*, instead of vice versâ.

1. The following paragraph was courteously written for this article by Professor Skeat, June 15, 1887:—"I have now no doubt that W. *osio* was merely borrowed from Middle-English, and that the Middle-English word was merely borrowed from the French *oser*, to dare, which occurs as early as the eleventh century in the *Chanson de Roland*, l. 1782. This French *oser* (like the Span. *osar*, Ital. *osare*) corresponds to a theoretical Low Latin verb *ausare*, regularly formed from the stem *aus-* which appears in *ausus*, pp. of Lat. *audere*, to dare. This explanation is given by Littré and Scheler, and universally accepted by French philologists. It is highly important to observe that Old French not only possessed the verb *oser*, but the adjective *os*, signifying 'audacious,' which is nothing but a French spelling of the Latin *ausus*. This adjective *os* also occurs in the *Chanson de Roland*, l. 2292. We can thus formally establish a connection with the English word; for this very same adjective *os* occurs in Anglo-French also, with the same sense of 'audacious,' in the *Life of Edward the Confessor*, ed. Luard, l. 4199, a poem of the twelfth century. We thus learn that the word was already known in England in the twelfth century, and we cannot doubt that it was borrowed by English from this Anglo-French source. I believe that numerous words of this sort drifted into Welsh chiefly in the fourteenth century, subsequently to the conquest of Wales by Edward I."

2. I also insert a short paragraph kindly written by Prof. Rhys, of Oxford, August 9, 1887:—"It [Welsh *osio*] may be derived so far as phonology goes either from French or from English, but not from Latin. I formerly thought it must be from French, but that was because, probably, I was not aware that it existed as an English word. I should now presume it was from English; in any case there is no Welsh word to explain it, as I cannot regard Welsh *os* 'if' as offering any explanation of the meaning."

NOTE.—My original article on this word was printed in the *Manchester City News*, December 31, 1881; the space occupied being about *three-eighths* that of the present article. Early in January, 1882, I sent copies to a number of members of the English Dialect Society, and likewise to other correspondents; and, in response, received about twenty-seven courteous and appreciative acknowledgments.

3. One of these was from Dr. J. A. H. Murray, dated January 11, 1882,\* in which he stated that the evidence, so far as known to him, tends to show that Welsh *osio* was adopted from English *oss*, and not vice versâ.
4. I conclude by quoting part of Hensleigh Wedgwood's paragraph from his *Dict. of English Etymology*, 2nd edit., 1872:—To *Oss*. To offer to do, to aim at, to intend to do. B[ai]ley, Fr[ench] *oser*, to dare, adventure, be so bold as to do a thing; Prov[ençal] *ausar*, It[alian] *ausare, osare*. Venet[ian] *ossare*, from Lat. *audere, ausum*, to dare. The difficulty in this derivation is that *oss* belongs so completely to the popular part of the language that it is very unlikely to have had a Fr. derivation. W[elsh] *osio*, to offer to do, is undoubtedly the same word, but we are unable to say whether it is borrowed from E. *oss* or vice versâ.

### C.—EARLY OR LITERARY USAGE.

i. I have only been able to obtain *five* Early English quotations containing forms of *oss*, viz.: three *verbal forms* and two *substantives*, which are given below. I came across the *first* in Early Eng. Allit. Poems some time ago; and the *third*—"Quat and has thou *ossed*, &c."—was quoted in the Glossary to this volume, *s.v.* *Ossed*; but as from "King Alexander" instead of "Alexander" simply.

Prof. Skeat has recently edited this latter work for the E.E.T.S., and has called it the "Wars of Alexander," to distinguish it from *three* other Poems ALL called "Alexander." He obligingly sent me the *four* quotations from this, with his annotations, August 3, 1887; and added—

"*Oss* [in these quotations] means to offer, proffer, put forward, &c.; and secondarily, to show, to prophesy. It's all one in spite of great change in sense."

\* This letter has unfortunately got mislaid or lost.



## ii. QUOTATIONS.

1325. *Early English Allit. Poems* [West Midland], ed. Morris, E.E.T.S., vol. 1.

s. part. 2.—Ossed = showed—

726ab—

All this mischief  
is caused by me,  
therefore cast me  
overboard.

· Alle þis meschef for me is made at þys tyme,  
For I haf greved my god & gilty am founden.  
Forþy bereþ me to þe borde, and haþeþer me þer-ome.  
Er gese þe no happe. I hope for soþe.

He proves to  
them that he was  
guilty.

He *ossed* hym by vntrewes þat þay vnder-nomen,  
þat he waz þarven fro þe face of frelych drygyn.

L 223.

shape.

c 1400. *Wars of Alexander*, ed. Skeat, E.E.T.S., Extra Series, No. 47, 1886.

Alexander consults the oracle of Apollo, who returns an answer; after which we read—

(1) 26.—line 2263:

“ Thus answers thaim thaire ald gode, and  
osses on this wyse; ”

Where the word *osses* seems to mean shapes or prophecies.

(2) 26.—L 2307:

“ Quat, and has thou ossed to Alexander  
this ayndain wordes? ”

i.e. What, and hast thou shown to Alexander these favourable (?) destinies?

(3) 26.—L 568:

“ I did bot my desire to drepe him, me  
thinke.  
For it awe him nocht so openly sliþe usyng  
to make. ”

i.e. I only did my duty to kill him, methinks.  
For he ought not so openly to make such  
an attempt.

(4) 26.—L 732:

“ Vnbehalde the wele on ilk halie, and have  
a gud ese.  
Les so thine are here-afterward thine  
sawgandis. ”

i.e. Look round thee well on every side, and  
take good care.

Les so thyself alone, hereafter, thy  
prophecies or thy attempts, alight.

## A D D E N D A .

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### DIALECTAL RANGE FROM MY OWN RESEARCHES,

1887.

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### C L E M .

YORKSHIRE, BARNSELY, April, 1887 :

*Clammed* to deeëth [klaam:d tu' d:eeüt].

Ditto KEIGHLEY, May, 1887 :

*Clam* to deeëth [tlaam tu' d:eeëth].

N.B.—The older form is said to be *pine*.

*Storved* to deeä:h [st:aavd tu' d:eeëth] = very cold.

Ditto HAWORTH, May, 1887 :

*Clammed* to deeëth [tlaamd tu' d:eeëth].

DERBYSHIRE, CHURCH GREASLEY, Dec., 1886 :

He's *clammed* to death [æy]z tlaamd t' daeth].

STAFFORDSHIRE, CODSALL, Dec., 1886 :

*Clemmed* to death [klaamd tu' daeth].

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, FINNINGLEY, Aug., 1886 :

Nearly *clammed* to death [neeü rli' tlaamd tu' daeth];  
some say—*Clammed* to deeäd [tlaamd tu' deeüd].

Ditto BAWTRY, Aug., 1886 :

*Clam* [tlaam].

LEICESTERSHIRE, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, Dec., 1886 :

Half *clammed* [:aif tlaamd].

Ditto UPTON, 3½ miles S.W. of MARKET  
BOSWORTH, Dec., 1886 :

He's welly (nearly) *clammed* [ey]z wael'i' tlaamd].

WARWICKSHIRE, ATHERSTONE, Dec., 1886 :

*Clammed* to death [tlaamd tu' daeth].

F

## LAKE = TO PLAY.

YORKSHIRE, BARNSELY, April, 1887 :

*Lake* [lai·k].

Ditto BIRKENSHAW (or DUDLEY HILL), near  
Bradford, April, 1887 :

*Lake* [l:æŭk].

Ditto KEIGHLEY, May, 1887 :

We s'l be *lahin'* [Wæ) sl bæ) l:œki'n].

Ditto CALVERLEY, near Leeds, June 1, 1887 :

I'm *lahin'* [au)m l:œki'n].

At Easter and Whitsuntide of the present year (1887), I visited the following places in S.W. Yorkshire :—

*Easter*, April 9th to 12th.—Thorne, Barnsley, Wakefield, Birkenshaw, Bradford, and Halifax ;

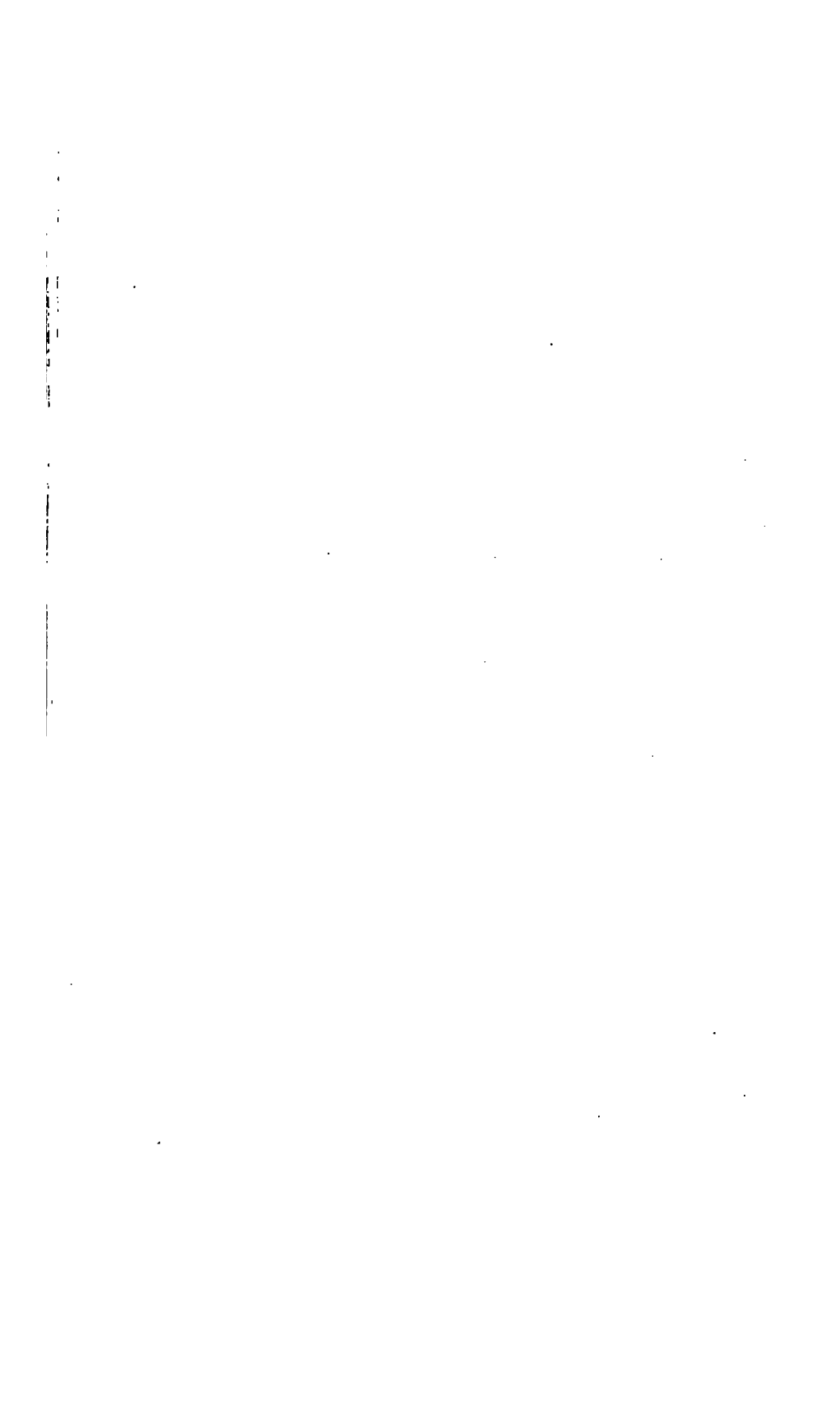
*Whitsuntide*, May 28th to June 1st.—Halifax, Keighley, Haworth, Skipton, Ribbleshead, Giggleswick, Settle, Saltaire, and Calverley ;

and at most of these places I found the word *lake* was regularly used in dialectal speech to the exclusion of *play*.

ENGLISH DIALECT WORDS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



# ENGLISH DIALECT WORDS

OF THE

## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

AS SHOWN IN THE

“UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY”

OF

NATHANIEL BAILEY.

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION,

BY

WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
BY TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

1883.

**Jungay:**  
**CLAY AND TAYLOR, PRINTERS,**

## INTRODUCTION.

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THE present volume aims at giving in a compact and handy form all that there is of value to the student of dialects in the English Dictionary of Nathaniel Bailey. Of all our lexicographers who preceded Dr. Johnson, he was the most popular, and though his work was eventually beaten out of the field, it did not yield without a struggle. There were several editions after the year 1755, the memorable year in which the result of Johnson's labours first appeared, and even as recently as 1802 there was an edition issued at Glasgow. As Bailey's work first appeared in 1721 it had nearly a century of popularity and usefulness. Of the author very little is known, but if it be true that the biography of an author is the history of his books, we are not entirely without materials for a Life of Bailey.

The first edition of the dictionary appeared in 1721, and it may be convenient to give here such particulars as are known of its bibliography.

1721. An Universal Etymological English Dictionary: comprehending the derivations of the generality of words in the English tongue . . . together with a large collection and explication of Words and Phrases used in our ancient Statutes, &c. . . . also the Dialects of our different Counties . . . to which is added a Collection of our most common Proverbs, with their Explication and Illustration. . . By N. Bailey, φιλόλογος. London, 1721.



- 1724, 8vo. The second edition.
- 1726, 8vo. The third edition.
- 1727, 8vo. First edition of a supplementary volume containing additional words called "Volume II." See 1731.
- 1728, 8vo. The fourth edition.
- 1730, Folio. [The first edition, entitled] "'Dictionarium Britannicum,' or a more Compleat Universal Etymological English Dictionary than any extant, collected by several hands. The Mathematical part by G. Gordon, the Botanical by P. Miller. The whole Revis'd and Improv'd with many thousand Additions by N. Bailey." It was dedicated by Gordon and Bailey to Thomas Earl of Pembroke. It contains a great number of technical terms, but the proverbs, proper names, &c. are omitted. An interleaved copy of this edition was the foundation of Johnson's Dictionary.
- 1731, 8vo. The fifth edition, "with considerable improvements."
- 1731, 8vo. Supplementary vol. entitled 'The Universal Etymological, &c.,' "an additional collection of words not in the first volume." It is marked "Volume II." and has "500 cuts."
- 1731, 8vo. Second edition of Vol. II.
- 1733, 8vo. The sixth edition, "with considerable improvements."
- 1735, 8vo. The seventh edition, "with considerable improvements."
- 1736, Folio. The second edition, "with numerous additions and improvements."
- 1737, 8vo. The eighth edition.
- 1737, 8vo. "The third edition," and the supplement called "Volume II."
- 1740, 8vo. The ninth edition.
- 1742, 8vo. The tenth edition.
- 1745, 8vo. The eleventh edition.
- 1747, 8vo. The thirteenth edition, "with considerable improvements."
1749. The thirteenth edition.
1749. The fourteenth edition.

- 1751, 8vo. Fourteenth edition.
- 1753, 8vo. Fifteenth edition.
- 1755, 8vo. Sixteenth edition. Price 6s.
- 1755, Folio. A new Universal Etymological Dictionary [title as before]. "And now republished with many corrections, additions, and literate improvements by different hands. . . By Joseph Nicol Scott, M.D."
- 1756, 8vo. Fourth edition of "Volume II."
- 1757, 8vo. Seventeenth edition. Price 6s.
- 1757, 8vo. Seventeenth edition.
- 1759, 8vo. The New Universal English Dictionary: "The fourth edition [of the supplement] carefully corrected by Mr. Buchanan." Possibly the reviser may have been James Buchanan, who published "Lingua Britannica vera Pronunciatio: or a new English Dictionary," 1757, and "An Essay towards establishing a standard for an elegant and uniform pronunciation of English Language." London, 1766.
- 1759, 8vo. The seventeenth edition.  
 [The Rev. William Mead Jones, the minister of Mill Yard Seventh Day Baptist Chapel, has a copy of this edition with the following memorandum by his predecessor, the Rev. W. H. Black, F.S.A.: "This book belonged to my wife's father (the late William Slater, my predecessor), to whom it was given by his eldest brother John, who had it (I suppose) from his father, John Slater, a contemporary of the Author and fellow-member with him of the Mill Yard Church. The four Slaters above-named died respectively thus: John, 176-; John in 1809; William in 1819; Harriot in 1861.—*W. H. Black.*"]
- 1760, 8vo. Vol. II. The fifth edition corrected and improved. . . By Mr. Buchanan.
- 1761, 8vo. A German translation, "bey dieser dritten Auflage aber um noch mehr als die halfte vermehret, von Theodor Arnold. Leipz. und Zullichau."
- 1761, 8vo. Eighteenth edition.
- 1763, 8vo. The twentieth edition.

- 1764, 8vo. The twentieth edition.
- 1764, Folio. This, with Dr. Scott's additions, is described by Lowndes as the best edition.
- 1766, 8vo. The one-and-twentieth edition.
- 1770, 8vo. Twentieth edition.
- 1770, 8vo. The two-and-twentieth edition "with improvements."
- 1772, Folio. Revised and corrected by J. N. Scott, M.D.
- 1773, 8vo. The three-and-twentieth edition.
- 1775, 8vo. The fifth edition [of the supplement].
1776. Twenty-fourth edition.
- 1782, 8vo. The four-and-twentieth edition carefully enlarged and corrected by Edward Harwood, D.D. Price 7s.
- 1783, 8vo. A new edition, being the twenty-fifth.
- 1790, 8vo. German translation by Arnold. Neue verbessert und vermehrt von Anton Ernst Klausung, P.P. Sechste Auflage. Leipz. und Züllichau.
- 1790, 8vo. Twenty-fifth edition.
- 1792, 8vo. German translation, ed. Klausung, 8 Auf. Leipzig.
1802. Thirtieth edition, printed at Glasgow.
- 1810, 8vo. German translation. "Gänzlich umgearbeitet von D. Johann Anton Fahrenkrüger. Elfte, verbesserte und vermehrte, Auflage. 2 Theile, Leipzig und Jena, 1810.

"The dedications to the dictionary," says Mr. J. E. Bailey, "are as confusing as the editions themselves, until all the variations are collected." These are given in 'Notes and Queries,' Fifth series, III. 510.

These bibliographical details are largely derived from 'Notes and Queries,' and especially from two long and carefully-written contributions by Mr. J. E. Bailey. (See 'Notes and Queries,' 5th Series, i. 448, 514; ii. 156, 258, 514; iii. 175, 298, 509; iv. 276; vii. 447; viii. 52.)

In the first edition there is an advertisement of N. Bailey:—

"Youth Boarded and taught the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, in a Method more Easy and Expeditious than is common; also other School-Learning by the *Author* of this *Dictionary*, to be heard of at *Mr. Batley's*, Bookseller, at the sign of the *Dove* in *Paternoster Row*, &c."

This advertisement would appear to claim for the lexicographer an acquaintance with the sacred tongue, but the following communication from Dr. A. Neubauer would seem to show that he was not a very profound Hebraist:—

“My attention was lately drawn to a Rabbinical quotation in Bailey’s ‘Etymological English Dictionary,’ which I find is not only full of mistakes, but has very little connexion with the saying referred to. Bailey’s article is the following: ‘Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.—This proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its rise to the Cavaliers in the time of the civil wars in England, who by way of rebuff gave the antimonarchical party a General Monk for their Oliver Cromwell; but as to the matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or law of retaliation, an eye for an eye;.....but Christians ought to be of a better spirit, maugre the private revenge either of hard words or rude actions, as say the Hebrews,

אם אמר לך חר אורניך דחמר לא  
תחיש תרין עתיד לך פרומבי.

I simply give the correct reading of the saying without mentioning Bailey’s mistakes in it, and without discussing the various readings of it both in editions and in manuscripts. The translation of it is the following: ‘If one says to thee that thy ears are those of an ass, do not care for it [or according to another reading, do not believe it]; if two [say so], prepare for thyself [or according to another reading, make for thyself] a bridle;’ *i. e.*, public opinion is always right. How Bailey, who gives no translation of the Rabbinical saying, was misled, I cannot say.” (‘Athenæum,’ No. 2778, Jan. 22nd, 1881.)

It is hardly necessary to say that Bailey’s explanation of the “rise” of the proverb is wrong. The old phrase refers to the Roland and Oliver of the twelve peers, though the circumstances of the Civil War may have led to its revival.

It is probable that Bailey’s inclusion of proverbs added to the popular favour with which his dictionary was regarded. From this and some other sources were taken the material of the little volume

of 'Proverbs, English and Hebrew,' which appeared under the care of Mr. William Carpenter in 1826. The adages made the work a manual of practical ethics, as well as a storehouse of hard words from which sesquipedalian sentences might be constructed in eulogy of friends, or enigmatical reproach be heaped upon foes. Bailey has not been without admirers and diligent students. The great Lord Chatham, with a wholesome catholicity of taste, was fond of Barrow's Sermons, and Bailey's Dictionary, which he had read through twice from beginning to end. A copy with the autograph of W. Pitt on the title-page is recorded in 'Notes and Queries,' 5th Series, i. 448. It was one of the few books of "Adam Bede." It is interesting to know that Johnson used this dictionary. When he began to collect for his own work the materials were committed at first to an interleaved copy of Bailey.

Chatterton was perhaps a still more diligent student of Bailey. It was from this source that he derived the antique and sham-antique dialect of the Rowley Poems. The proofs of this are to be found in abundance in Mr. Skeat's essay in the Aldine edition of Chatterton. It may be useful to quote a sentence or two that will show this:—

"The Rowley Poems owe but little, after all, to Speght's Chaucer. I suspect that Chatterton soon tired of copying out words from Speght's Glossary, and ere long discovered that there was a still shorter cut to a ready knowledge of (supposed) old English. As he occasionally peered into Kersey's Dictionary, his quick eye would soon discover that Kersey had copied from Speght largely, and that to possess Kersey was to possess Speght, and a great deal more. But how to tell the old words from modern? This Kersey, by a singular accident, had done for him, by marking all the (supposed) old words with the letter *O*, denoting *old*; in which he was carefully followed by Bailey. In fact, Kersey's and Bailey's Dictionaries are almost one and the same thing; the differences are trifling and the general resemblances close." Mr. Skeat then gives a letter from Chatterton to his friend, William Smith, filled with long words of which cephalophonia and ecphonesis are fair and sufficient examples. The text of this letter, which was full of misprints, Mr. Skeat has restored by the use of the old dictionary.

“Who can now doubt,” asks Mr. Skeat, “that Chatterton was fond of picking out hard words from Kersey? Of the two dozen long words employed by Chatterton in the course of this short letter, Kersey has *every one*. Here, in short, is THE KEY to the ‘Rowley Poems.’ Chatterton has there employed *no old words whatever but such as are contained in Kersey or Speght*, the only exceptions to this rule occurring in the case of a few words which he *modified or invented*. If we take Rowley to be a mere pseudonym for Kersey or Bailey, we shall hardly ever err. And farther, we may lay down the broad general statement, that the language of the Rowley Poems bears no closer resemblance to the language of the fifteenth century than the language of the letter above quoted bears to modern English. How close a resemblance that is, can be readily appreciated.”

Although the Dictionary was Bailey’s chief book, it was not his only work. The others must be more briefly noted.

The following titles show that he made some considerable contributions to scholastic literature.

An Introduction to the English tongue: being a spelling book, in two parts. London, 1726. 12mo.

P. Ovidii Nasonis Epistolæ cum Versione Latina prosaica et Notis Anglicis à N. Bailey. London, 1744. 8vo. Reprinted 1762, &c. (Lowndes).

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoses cum Versione Latina prosaica et Notis Anglicis à Nathan. Bailey. London, 1724. 8vo. Reprinted 1730, 1741, and since (Lowndes).

All the Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus. London, 1725.

The Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus. Latin and English, by N. Bailey. London: 1733. 8vo.

‘The Whole Familiar Colloquies of Erasmus,’ translated by Nathan Bailey. London: Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1877. On this edition the ‘Glasgow Herald,’ 17th May, 1877, very judiciously observed: “We must express a regret that this edition contains no introduction save sixteen lines of an ‘Editorial Note.’ We had expected to find a preface with bibliographical and other particulars, without which the volume is manifestly incomplete. Nor can it be urged in excuse with any show of reason that this would be ‘caviare to the general,’

for, as we remarked above, the 'Familiar Colloquies' can never in this age appeal to the *general* public, except in vain. We hope that, should another edition be called for, the editor will rectify this, and give some kind of information as to the dates of the various early editions, their publishers, the circumstances under which printed, &c., instead of sending the reader to hunt for himself through half a dozen volumes to obtain the information which might have been given in as many pages."

The Colloquies of Erasmus. Translated by N. Bailey. Edited by the Rev. E. Johnson, M.A. London: Reeves and Turner, 1878. 2 Vols. 8vo.

It is pleasant to find that Bailey had a genuine liking for Erasmus. "Tho' Erasmus," he says, "is so well known, especially to those versed in the Latin tongue, that there seems to be but little Occasion to say anything in his Commendation; yet since I have taken upon me to make him an English-man, give me Leave to say, that, in my Opinion, he as well deserves this Naturalization as any modern Foreigner whose Works are in Latin, as well for the usefulness of the Matter of his Colloquies, as the Pleasantness of Style and Elegancy of the Latin." After enlarging at some length upon the charms of this "golden book," he concludes: "I do not pretend to have come up in my English to the Life and Beauty of Erasmus in Latin, which, as it is often inimitable in the English Language, so it is also a Task fit to be undertaken by none but an English Erasmus himself, *i. e.* one that had the same Felicity of Expression that he had; but I hope it will appear that I have kept my Author still in my Eye, tho' I have follow'd him *possibus haud æquis*, and could seldom come up to him. I shall not detain you any longer, but subscribe myself,

"Yours to serve you,

"N. BAILEY.

"Jan. 25th, 1724—5."

The editor of this latest issue, who has added a number of notes, says that the chief peculiarity of Bailey's version "is its reproduction of the idiomatic and proverbial Latinisms, and generally of the

classical phrases and allusions in which Erasmus abounds, in corresponding or analogous English forms. Bailey had acquired, perhaps, from his lexicographical studies, a command of homely and colloquial English; the words and phrases by which he frequently *represents* rather than construes Erasmus' text have perhaps in many instances not less piquancy than the original. Thus his translation, as a piece of racy English, has a certain independent value of its own, and may be read with interest even by those who are familiar with the original." Some portions omitted by Bailey are here restored.

The Antiquities of London and Westminster, 1726. 24mo. (Chalmers.) Third edition. London, 1734. (A full copy of the title and a collation is given in Upcott's 'Bibliographical account of books relating to English Topography,' London, 1818, p. 684.)

Justin's History, Lat. and English, by N. Bailey. London, 1732. 8vo. For the use of schools (Lowndes).

Dictionarium Domesticum, being a new and compleat Dictionary for the use both of City and Country. London, 1736. This was reprinted and on sale as late as 1779.

Phaedri Fabulæ, with an Ordo, English Notes, and a copious Parsing and Construing Index, by N. Bailey. Dublin, 1783. 8vo. Twentieth edition. London, 1823. 8vo. (Lowndes).

Chalmers names in addition a book of Exercises, "still in use." (Biog. Dict. 1812.) The only copy of this which I have been able to trace is in the great Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts. It is thus catalogued: English and Latin Exercises, 17th edit. London, 1786. 16mo.

Chalmers rather doubtfully states that Bailey was believed to have been a Sabbatarian. The meaning of this word has rather changed, and, as used by Chalmers, it meant a member of the sect of Seventh Day Baptists, or Sabbath-keepers, who, like the Jews, observe Saturday as the day of rest. It occurred to me that if so he must probably have been a member of the Mill Yard Church in Whitechapel. The Rev. W. Mead Jones, the Minister of the Seventh Day Baptist Congregation, immediately confirmed my conjecture. The name of Nathaniel Bailey is on the church books, and there is a tradition identifying this name with the lexicographer.



Mr. Jones has very kindly searched these records, and favoured me with the results. The names of "Richard Bayly" (p. i), "Brother Bayly, Sarah Bayly" (p. ii), "Mich. Bayley," and "sis.[ter] Baly" (p. iii) occur from 1673 to 168½, and it is worthy of remark that Watt gives this form of spelling as a variant of the lexicographer's name. The following entry shows the date of Nathan Bailey's admission: "At the same meeting, ye same time, ye 6th of ye 10th month, 1691, The case of Mr. Gardner and his wife, of Nathan Bayly, of Nathaniel Downes, was considered in Relation to their propounding for Baptism and Church fellowship and the Church, after they secured considerable Testimony of ye Sincerity and Spotlessness of their conversation; The Church concluded of Baptizing of them ye first day following" (p. 42). His signature occurs amongst other names appended to business transactions: 1692, Nat. Bailey (p. 43), 1696, Nathl Bailey (p. 66), 1703, Nathl Bailey (p. 143), January ye 6th, 17½, Nath: Bailey (p. 203). The register of burials at Mill Yard contain three entries which have to be quoted:

1733, Feb. ye 16: Mr. Bayley's moder in law, 8/6.

1738, Jan. 8: For Mrs. Bayley of Stepney, 3/.

1742, July 4: Mr. Bayley, 3/\*

From this we may probably gather that whilst Bailey and his wife were both Sabbath-keepers, his mother-in-law had views of her own; and not being a member of the church, a higher fee had to be paid for her funeral rites. The last entry shows us that the resting-place of Nathan Bailey is at Mill Yard, although there is now no memorial stone to mark his grave. It is possible that in the course of contemplated railway changes church and graveyard alike will shortly disappear. In that case the remains of the dead will probably be transferred to Abney Park Cemetery.

In his folio dictionary Bailey has an account of the Seventh Day Baptists, and in the octavo he describes the word Sabbatarian as a "name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe

\* The 'Gentleman's Magazine' for July 1742 has the following in its "List of Deaths":

June 27: Mr. Nathan Bailey, Author of the English Dictionary, and Editor of several Classic Authors for the Use of Schools.

Saturday as a Sabbath." The word Sabbath is described as "the seventh day of the Week, observed as a day of Rest, in commemoration of God's resting after the Sixth Day of Creation; or the first day of the week among Christians." Here the ordinary misapplication of the word to Sunday is only, as it were, admitted under protest. It is curious that Bailey, who shows a wide acquaintance with the names of sects and heresies, and who has both Anabaptist and Catabaptist, has no definition for Baptist except as "a title of John the Baptist, the Fore-runner of our Saviour." The Seventh Day Church in Mill Yard has a strange and interesting history. It will be familiar under a thin disguise to the readers of Walter Besant's novel of 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' The members of this struggling, isolated sect—an oasis of "Sabbath-keepers" in the midst of the desert of "Sabbath-breaking" London—have included Dr. Peter Chamberlayn, Thos. Bampfield, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the two Stennets, William Tempest, F.R.S., and that late accomplished antiquary, the Rev. W. H. Black, F.S.A. The present minister, the Rev. W. M. Jones, is the editor of the 'Sabbath Memorial,' and is reprinting the rare seventeenth century tract which records the judicial murder of the Rev. John James, "a Sabbath-keeper," whose death is one of the many blots upon the reign of Charles II. Mill Yard Chapel is in pleasing contrast to the squalor by which it is surrounded, and with its other memories we may now associate the name of Nathaniel Bailey, the author of a Dictionary, of which the weakest parts are those in which he avowedly depended upon others, whilst the excellence of the plan and the spirit and industry with which it is executed are his alone.

It may be well to add here the few authorities as to Bailey's life and works:—Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary'; 'Gentleman's Magazine,' xii. 387; Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' viii. 479; 'Chronological Notice of the Dictionaries of the English Language,' by H. B. Wheatley (Transactions of Philological Society, 1865); Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica'; Lowndes' 'Bibliographers' Manual'; Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature.' The account now given, scanty as it is, is the fullest that has yet been written.

We must give Bailey the credit for an early recognition of the fact

that dialectal words have a good claim to be considered English. So far from apologizing for their inclusion, he boldly puts on his title-page as one of the attractions of his work, that it contains "the dialects of our different counties." To pick out the dialect words has not been an easy task. In some cases they are described by the initials for West Country, North Country, and so forth. Many are merely stated to be "Country Words." A large number are not marked at all. There are also trade-words and canting phrases. Finally a certain number have the county in which they were used clearly indicated. The method on which the present volume has been compiled may be described. The editor's copy of Bailey professes to be the thirteenth edition, and was printed in 1749. Every word in this which in the editor's judgment would be "wanted" for the future Dialect Dictionary was marked for the printer, and the result was checked by a copy of the seventh edition, 1735, belonging to Mr. Skeat, and similarly marked by him. It is to be hoped that nothing of importance has escaped from these two independent examinations of the work. As to some words individual judgments will always vary, and what one is disposed to accept another may quite unhesitatingly reject. The annotations, the number of which might have been largely increased, have been added by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, who has, as usual, given the most liberal and ungrudging help. It must be said, once for all, that this is a faithful reprint of Bailey, and that the task of correcting his etymologies has not been attempted. The game would not be worth the candle, and as they stand they have a certain historical interest, as showing what an educated man supposed to be the history of the words composing his own language. "Bailey's Anglo-Saxon," as Mr. Skeat observes in a recent letter, "is in a fearful state. He quotes the worst fictions of Somner's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, not having other help. He cannot in any instance be relied on, though he sometimes is right by luck. Even Greek and Latin words are sometimes misspelt, but these do not matter, as the reader can more easily set them right." The quality of his Hebrew has been indicated in the note of Dr. Neubauer. After admitting all the defects of Bailey, it remains to be said that his work contains much

excellent dialect material. It would occupy too much space to classify the whole of it, but it may be well to give the words which he has marked as belonging to separate counties.

*Cheshire*: Aunder, Onedher, Beer, Birre, Bloten, Bout, Hat-Bruarts, Cant, Charterer, A Cranny Lad, A Crassantly Lad, Creem it into my hand, To Dight, A Dosom Beast, To Ein, Eever, Esse, Sheer the Esse, A Fow, To Glafter, Glob'd, Gloten, To Guill, Hill-Houter, Kale, To Keeve a Cart, Leeten you, Lithing, Oneder, To Osse, A mad Pash, Shed Rivers with a Whaver, To Sleak out the Tongue, Welly moidered, Welly moyder'd, Wharre, Wheam, Whem, To White, To Whoave, Whookt, Whowiskin, Work-Braccho.

*Cumberland*: Attercob, A Boor, An Ell-mother, Where Fured you? Hine, Kite, To Late, The Lave.

*Derbyshire*: Doundrius, Merry-Banks, Shoods, Skellard, The Yeender.

*Durham*: Hell-Kettles.

*Devonshire*: Muckson up to the Huckson, Quarrington, A Hinderling.

*Essex*: Ails, Bigge, Bullimony, Bullimong, A Cart Rake, Dare, A Hale, Hornchurch, Newing, Mad, To Not, Paddock, Ree, A Stull, A Yeepsen.

*Kent*: Cledgy, A Hagester, Haw, Knolls, Ravel Bread, Swath, Swarth, Tag, Whicket for Whacket.

*Lancashire*: Braughwham, A Craddantly Lad, A Gaul, Land or Lant, To Reen, To Shead, Stirk, Sturk, Weel, A Wogh.

*Lincolnshire*: Addle, Bracken, Bulkar, Clumpt, To Coath, Cock Apparel, Coke, To Dacker, Dike-reeve, To Flit, Frim-Folk, To Gly, An Hack, A Sea Harr, Hash, A Mort, Hoppet, To Joist, A Kaarl-Cat, A Keal, To Klick up, Meath, Pintledy, To Rift, Shan, Sillibauk, Slim, A Sliverly Fellow, To Slot, Smiting, Snithe-Wind, To Sowl one by the Ears, Stunt, To Teem out, Tharm, Tharn, To Thirle, To Thrave, Wilk.

*Norfolk*: Boun, A Break, Caddow, A Cobweb Morning, Crawly Mawly, Footing-Time, To Frase, Mauther, Modder, Modher, Near Now, Woadmel.

*Northumberland* : Maum, Wear, Weer.

*Nottinghamshire* : Addle, Araine.

*Oxfordshire* : Kipe, Maum.

*Shropshire* : Kemmet.

*Somersetshire* : To Vang.

*Suffolk* : Bain, The Bird of the eye, Bostal, Brine it hither, To Brutts, The Buck, Chavish, A Chuck, To Heal, Hornicle, Kedge, Long it hither, Lourdy, A Nail of Beef, Ope-Land, Say of it, A Seam, A Shawel, Sheld, To Shimper, To Shun, Sibbered, Sidy, Simpson, Skeeling, Skrow, A Slapel, A Snag, A Snag, A Stoly-House, A Stound, The Strig, A Stuckling, Stufnet, To Sworl, Tharky, Truets, To Trull, To Wimm, Woadmel.

*Sussex* : A Bud, Herst, Rapes, A Ripper, Trugg, To Waspe, A Whapple.

*Wiltshire* : Litten.

*Worcestershire* : Charks.

*Yorkshire* : Bargh, Beating with child, To Bensil, Body, Bondy, Bumblekites, To Cant, Croft, Dannaught, Dondinner, A Donnat, To Goam, Goetie, Hell-Beeks, To Lowd, Minginater, Shirt-Band, Spice, To Thropple, The Tropple, Way Bit, Whee, Whey.

Such is the county list. It may be well to point out the large number of cant words as shown in the following list :

*Cant* : Abram Cove, To Bleed, Bord, Bouncing Cheat, Buck, A Budge, Bulk and file, Bulker, Clapper Dudgeon, To Cly the Jerc, Cove, Crap, Crashing Cheats, Darkmans, Dell, Delve, Deuseaville, Deuswin, Dommeror, Fambles, Famble Cheats, A Fence, fencing Culley, To Fence, Flag, To Fleg, Fogus, Frummagem, Gentry Cove, A Gentry Mort, A Glim, Glimfenders, A Glimmer, A Glym, Glym-Jack, Glymstick, To Gnapp, Gropers, Grunting-Peek, Half-Bord, The Heaver, A Job, Kinchin, Kinchin-Cane, Lap, Lappy, Lightmans, Lour, Milken, Mish, Mish-Topper, A Moon-Curser, A Mort, Mow-beater, Mower, Muffling Cheat, Nab, Nab-Girder, Nab-Cheat, To Nab, Naper of Naps, Nasie, Nub, Nubbing, Nubbing-Cheat, Nubbing-Cove, Ogles, Old Mr. Gory, Pad, Panter, Pappier, Peeper, Peety, Penbank, Prance, Prating Cheat, To Prig, Prigs, Prig-star, Prig-napper, Quacking Cheat, Queer, Rattler, Rattling Cove, Rattling Mumper, Ridge-Cully,

Royal Poverty, Ruffian, Ruffler, Ruff-Peck, Rum, Rum-boozing-welts, Rumboyl, Rum Cully, Rum-Dropper, Rum-Gutlets, Rum-Hooper, Rum-Padders, Rum Ville, A Smacking-Cove, Smelling Cheat, A Stall Wimper, Stalling Ken, To Stamflesh, Stampers, Stamps, Stock Drawers, Stow your Whids, A Swag, Sweath, Tib of the Buttery, Trundlers, Tumbler, Whids, Whit, Witcher, Witcher-Bubber, Witcher-Tilter, Witcher-Cully.

In coming to the end of his task, the editor, whilst conscious of the inadequate manner in which it has been performed, yet ventures to hope that it may be found serviceable. For quaint N. Bailey—how rarely he is allowed, or allows himself his full name of Nathaniel—the editor has always had a kindly feeling, derived from younger days, when many pleasant hours were spent in conning his pages, studded with words of fearful length and cacophony, and hiding as often as revealing matters of mysterious import. He who said that language was given to man that he might conceal his thoughts might have been one of Bailey's students. But his merits are greater than his demerits. He had a genuine love for his work, and whilst he may have gloated over the capture of words that are happily not used twice in a century, he did not disdain homelier phrases, and carefully recorded the words used by the sailor before the mast, by the carpenter at the bench, by the plowman in the field, by the peasant as he took his rustic ease beneath the village oak, and by the mumping cadger as he lazily strolled along the green lanes of old England, with a fixed determination not to do a stroke of honest labour as long as there were hard-working folk to be wheedled or robbed. We may overlook his etymologies, "very few" of which, he is careful to tell, are his own, but he has "the suffrage of Somner, Cambden, Verstegan, Spelman, Casaubon, Dr. Th. Henshaw, Skinner,\* Junius, Menagius, Minshew, and other great Names and approved Etymologists," to bear him out; we may even forgive his etymologies for the sake of what he did as a forerunner of the English Dialect Society.

\* The quality of Skinner's work—and he is a fair type of the class—may be better understood by reference to the remarks of Mr. Skeat in the introduction to *Rav* (E. D. S., B. 15, p. xxii).

#### ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

- p. 162, line 18, *add* note to word *scþattra*: i. e. *schütten*; but read A.S. *scoten*.—W. W. S.
- p. 163, line 4, *for* *reþýðan* read *reþýðan*.
- p. 163, line 15, *for* *scþaðan* read *scþaðan*.
- p. 164, line 8 from foot, *add* note to *Sax.*: No; from Irish *spian*, a knife.—W. W. S.
- p. 170, line 5 from foot, *add* note to *Sax.*: An error for A.S. *scen*.—W. W. S.
- p. 179, line 9 from foot, *add* after *O.* [Read *stours*; see *Stowers*.]—W. W. S.
- p. 183, line 9 from foot, *for* *Swolcað* read *Swelcan*.
- p. 186, line 16, *add* after *O. L.* [*Tas* in Chaucer.]—W. W. S.
- p. 187, line 2, *for* *tsunur* read *tsunur*; and *add* [Read *tömmu*.]—W. W. S.

THE  
"DIALECT OF OUR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,"  
i. e. COUNTIES.

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**Abatures** [among *Hunters*] Foiling the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

**A-bearing**, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

**Abent**, a steep Place.

**Abram Cove**, naked or poor Man. *Cant.*

**Absis, Apsis** [of *A, B, C,*] Alphabets of Letters to be learned; Horn-Books, Primers, &c.

**Accloyed, Cloyed**, *q. d. accloué*, from the *F. Clou*, a Nail [of a *Horse*] i. e. nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

**To Acoup**, to reprehend or reprove. *O.*

**Acreme**, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

**Actifs**, an Order of Friars, that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

**Adder-Stung**, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

**Addle** [*Abel*,<sup>1</sup> a Disease, of *Abhan*,<sup>2</sup> to be sick, *Sax. q. d.* a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; also when derived of *Æðlan*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Nott. &c.*

**Adradd**, afraid; much concerned. *C.*

**After-math**, the After-Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

**To Agist** [*Giste*, a Bed, &c. or *Gister*, *F.*] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to take Money for the same. *O. L.*

<sup>1</sup> *Adel*; error for *ádel* (not allied to *addle*).

<sup>2</sup> *Adlian*; error for *ádlían*, the verb being derived from the *sb.*

<sup>3</sup> *Æðlan*; error for *edleán*, with which *addle*, to earn, has nothing to do.



- Agistator, Agister, Agistor**, the Officer that takes Cattle into the Forest, &c. called *English, Gist* or *Guest-taker*. *O. L.*
- Agistment, Agistage**, the Function of taking Cattle into the King's Forest, &c. the Herbage or feeding of Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.
- Aglet**, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing out of some Trees before the Leaves. *L.*
- Aglets, Agleeds** [among *Florists*] are the Pendants which hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.
- Agnail** [from *Ange*, pained, and *Nagle*<sup>1</sup> Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a fore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.
- Aigreen** [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb House-leek. *Semper vivum majus*. *L.*
- Ails**, Beards of Wheat. *Essex*.
- Ait, or Eyght** [Eight,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] a little Island in a River where Osiers grow.
- Aker** [*Acere*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* *Äcker, Teut.*] an Acre.
- Aker-Staff** [*Äcker-Stab, Teut.*] an Instrument to cleanse the Plough-Coulter.
- Alantom**, at a Distance. *N. C.*
- Alder** [*Ælþor*,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the first.
- Ale-conner, Ale-taster** [likely of *Bennet, Teut.* a Person that knows]<sup>5</sup> an Officer appointed in every Court Leet, to look to the Assize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.
- Ale-hoof** [*Ale-behofen*,<sup>6</sup> *Sax.*] Ground-Ivy, so called, because it serves to Clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera terrestris, L.*
- Ale-draper** [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt-Liquors; an Ale-house-keeper or Victualler.
- Ale-shot**, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Alehouse.
- Ale-silver**, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sold Ale within the City.
- Alegar** [*q. d.* *Ale-eager*] sour Ale or Beer, a sort of Vinegar.
- Alfet** [of *Ælan* to burn, and *Fæt* a Vessel, *Sax.*]<sup>7</sup> in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Person accused of a Crime thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

<sup>1</sup> For *nagle* read *nægel*.

<sup>2</sup> No such word as *eight* in A.S.

<sup>3</sup> *Acere*; error for *æcer*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ældor*; error for *ealdor*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ale-conner* is good English, not German.

<sup>6</sup> *Ale-behofen*; error for *ælu-hófe*; *hofe* = violet.

<sup>7</sup> *Ælan*; the *æ* is long; *fæt*, error for *fæt*.

- Alhollantide** [corruptly for *Alhallows-tide*, *q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All-Saints-day, the first Day of *November*.
- Alkanet**, the Herb *Spanish Bugloss*. *Ancusa*, L.
- Allar**, the Alder-Tree.
- Allelujah, Hallelujah** [הוֹלֵלֵי ה' of הַלְלֵי ה' praise ye, and יהוה the Lord, *H. i. e.* praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called *French* or *Wood Sorrel*.
- Alman**, or **Almond Furnace**, a Furnace used by Refiners, and called a *Sweep*, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinders, &c.
- Alnage**, measuring with an Ell, Ell-Measure.
- Alnager, Alneger, Aulneger** [*Auneur*, F.] an Officer whose Business it was to look to the Assize of Woollen Cloth, but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.
- Alp**, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*
- Ambre, Ammery, Aumry** [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals. *C.*
- Ambury, Anbury**, a Disease in Horses, breaking out in spungy Swellings.
- Amel-corn** [not unlikely of *Amylum*, Starch, *L. q. d.* *Amyle-Corn*] *French Rice*, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.
- Amel**, among, betwixt. *C.*
- Amort** [*Amorti*, F.] extinguished, dead; whence one that is in an Ecstasy, or melancholy Fit, is said to be *all-amort*, *i. e.* quite dead-hearted.
- Amort**, dull, heavy, sad, melancholy, dismal.
- Amper, Ampor** [of *Ampne*, *Sax.*] a Swelling; also a Flaw in Cloth.
- Anack**, a Sort of fine Bread made of Oatmeal.
- Ancient, Anshent** [among *Sailors*] a Flag or Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.
- Ancony** [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each End.
- Andoville** [in *Cookery*] a sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minced Meat. *F.*
- Andovillet** [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pellet. *F.*
- Anet** [of *anethum*, L.] the Herb Dill.
- Angel Bed** [*Engel Bette*, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed-posts.
- Anguelles** [with *Falconers*] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.
- Anticks, Antick-work**, several odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artist.

*To dance the Anticks*, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

**Antients** [of a *Parish*] such Persons who have served the several Offices of the Parish they live in, and by common Practice are summoned, or called, upon all Difficult Matters or publick Occasions to advise with.

**Antocow**, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

**Approvers** [of the *King*] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Mauours, to the best Advantage.

**Approvers**, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

**Approvers in the Marshes of Wales**, were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

**Apricoock** [*Abricot*, F.] a Wall-Fruit.

**Aquiter**, a Needle-case. *O.*

**To Arace**, to deface, to pluck up.

**Araine**, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

**Arched Legs**, an Imperfection in a Horse.

**Arders**, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

**To Are** [a contraction of *arare*, L.] to plough.<sup>1</sup> *C.*

**Argol**, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *C. T.*

**Arles Penny**, Earnest-Money given to Servants when they are first hired. *C.*

**Arman**, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loss of Appetite in Horses.

**Arr**, a Soar.

**Arpen**, **Arpent** [*Arpent*, F.] an Acre or Furlong of Ground. *O. R.*

**Arse** [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a Block or Pully, through which any Rope runs, is the lower End of it.

**Arse-smart**, the Herb called also Water-Pepper. *Persicaria.*

**Arse-versy**, **Arsy-versy**, [*Äerslich*, *Teut.*] Heels over Head, topsyturvey, preposterously, perversly, without Order.

**Arse-verse**, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from burning.

**Arval**, **Arvil**, a Burial, Funeral Solemnity, &c. *F.*

**Arvil-bread**, Loaves distributed to the poor at Funerals. *C.*

**Arvil supper**, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

**Askaunt**, sideways; as *to look askaunt*, *i. e.* to look sideways.

**Asker**, an Eft or Newt.

[**Askes** Ashes. *O.*]

<sup>1</sup> From A.S. *erian*, to plough; the Latin word is only cognate.

[**Astite**, as soon, anon. *N. C.*]

**Astralish** [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

**Atter** [Æpter, *Teut.*]<sup>1</sup> corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

**Attercob**, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

**Avage, Avisage**, a Duty or Rent, that the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

**Avant-Peach**, a Peach early ripe.

**Aud**, old. *C.*

**Aud** *Farand*, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that age. *North-Country.*

[**Aud**, ordained. *C.*]

**Aventure**, by Chance, *C.* a mortal or deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing of the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T.*

**Aver**, a labouring Beast.

**Aver-Corn**, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

**Aver-Penny**, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

**Avery**, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

**Auff, Elf** [probably of *Ælber, Teut.* silly] a Fool, or silly Fellow.<sup>2</sup>

**Auk, Aukward** [Æperð,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] unhandy, untoward.

**Auln of Rhenish Wine**, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

**Auc**, ordained. *C.*

**Auncel Weight** [*q. d.* Handsale<sup>4</sup> Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each End of a Beam, which being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed. See *Awnsel*.

**Aunder, Onedher**, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

**An Awe-band**, a Check upon.

**An Awn of Wine**, 360 Pounds.

**Awbry**, a Cupboard for Victuals.

**Awn, Ane**, a Scale or Husk of any thing; the Spire or Beard of Barley, or any Bearded Grain. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *ator*, cognate with G. *eiter*.

<sup>2</sup> From A.S. *elf*, an elf.

<sup>3</sup> The word is unauthorized, and has nothing to do with *auk*.

<sup>4</sup> But the word is French! It occurs in P. Plowman, B. 5. 218.

**Awnsel Weight**, a poisoning of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Awnsel*.

**An Ayl** [*Arbel, Sax.*]<sup>1</sup> an Illness, Sickness, &c.

## BA

**Backster**, a Baker. *C.*

**Badger** [in *Luw*] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

**Bag or Big**, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

**Bails** [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

**Bain**, willing, forward. *C.*

**Bain**, lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

**Bairman**, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. *O. L. T.*

**To Bait** [*batan*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] to set Beasts a fighting together.

**Baker-Leg'd**, straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

**Baldmony**, an Herb so called. *Meum. L.*

**Baleful** [*Bæl*<sup>3</sup> Grief, and *full, Sax.*] sorrowful, woeful. *O.*

**A Balk** [of *valicare*, Ital. to pass by]<sup>4</sup> a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

**A Balk** [*Galcke, Teut.*] a great Beam. *Chauc.*

**Balk-Staff**, a Quarter-staff. *C.*

**Balkers**, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passago of Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

**A Ballow**, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakesp.*

**Balstaff**, a Quarter-staff. *Chauc.*

**Bundle**, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

**Bandon**, a Company, or Retinue. *C.*

**Band-rol** [*Banderole, F.*] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

**Bandy**, a sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

**Bane-wort**, Nightshade. *Solanum, L.*

<sup>1</sup> Here *aidel* is a misspelling of *adel*; see note on *Addle*.

<sup>2</sup> Wrong; *bait* is a Norse word; Icel. *beita*.

<sup>3</sup> Misspelling of *bealu*.

<sup>4</sup> Not Italian, but A.S. *balca*.

- Bangle-Ear'd** [of *Bendān*, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-ear'd.
- Banisters.** See *Ballusters*.
- Bank**, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-Wood unsplit, from four to ten Inches Square, and of any Length.
- Bannock**, an Oat-Cake tempered in Water, and baked under the Embers. *C.*
- Banstickle**, a Stickle-back, a Fish.
- Bar-Fee**, a Fee of twenty Pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.
- Bar of the Port** [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port-holes in a Ship.
- Bara-Picklet** [*Welsh*] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast.
- Barbes, Barbles** [*Barbes*, *F.*] a Disease in Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under their Tongue.
- Barcary** [*Bergerie*, *F.*] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.
- A Bare**, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling-Alley without Grass.
- Bare Pump**, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.
- Bargh-Master** [*Berg-Meister*, *Teut.*] a Surveyor of Mines.
- A Bargh-Mote**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.
- [**Bargh**, a Horse way up a Steep Hill. *Yorkshire.*]
- Bark Binding**, a Distemper in Trees, cured by slitting the Bark.
- Barkary**, a Heath-House, or Tan-House. *L. T.*
- A Barken**, the Yard of a Horse.
- Bark Fat**, a Tanner's Tub.
- Bark Galling**, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.
- Barm** [*Beopm*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.
- Barmote**, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miner's trade.
- Barn or Bearn**, a Child. *Scotch*, or *North-Country*.
- Barns or Bearn-Teams**, Broods of Children. *C.*
- Barnacle** [*Barnaque*, *F.* perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and *Aac*, *Sax.* an Oak]<sup>2</sup> a *Soland* Goose, a Fowl in the *Bass*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, supposed by some to grow of Trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.
- Barnacles** [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from *Beapan* to carry, and

<sup>1</sup> Error for *beorma*.

<sup>2</sup> This is very funny; a *barnacle* is the 'son of an oak'!

**Necca the Neck, Sax.]**<sup>1</sup> Irons put to the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

**Barracan**, a sort of coarse Camlet.

**Barrel of Essex Butter** contains 106 *lb.* of *Suffolk Butter* 256 *lb.*

**Barrow Hog** [of *Beorx, Sax.*]<sup>2</sup> a Boar, and Hog, *Engl.* a Male Swine gelt.

**Barth**, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

**Barton**, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. *Cha.*

**Base**, the smallest Piece of Ordnance; also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-wolf.

**Basil** [among *Joiners, &c.*] is the sloping Edge of a Chissel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

**Basinets**, an Herb.

**Bass, i. e. Bassock**, a Cushion made of Straw, to kneel on in Churches.

**Basse**, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedges, Straw, &c.

**Bast**, Lime-tree Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

**Bat Fowling**, a Way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

**Batch of Bread**, Bread of the same baking.

**Bate**, the Texture of Wood.

**To Bate** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *bate*, when she flutters with her Wings, either from Fist or Perch, as it were striving to get away.

**Battle** [arrayed] *Royal* [among *Cock-fighters*] a fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest gets the day.

**To Battel**, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

**A Batteler**, a Student in the University, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

**A Batten** [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

**To Batten** [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of *Batten, Teut.* to benefit, or *Bathian, Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter, roll about in. *U.*

**Batting Staff**, a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linen.

**To Battle** [in the University of *Oxford*] is to take up Provision in the College-Book.

**Baufrey**, a Beam or Joist. *O.*

**Bavins**, Brush-faggots.

<sup>1</sup> *Bearan* is an error for *beran*, and *necca* for *hnecca*. The etymology is worthless.

<sup>2</sup> He means A.S. *beorh*; for *beory* means a hill.

**Baulk** [both *Balk* and *Baulk* seem to take their Original of *Balcke*, *Teut.* signifying a Beam or Sommer-tree, which, being placed in the Way, is big enough to prove an Hindrance] *Figuratively*, to cross, to disappoint.

**Bawaty**, Linsey-woolsey.

**Bawdrick**, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword Belt, a Jewel, &c.

**Bawrel**, a Hawk like a Lanner.

**To Bawse**, to cry out.

**Bawsin**, big, gross; also a Badger. *O.*

**A Baxter**, a Baker. *O.*

**Bays** [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

**Bay**, or *Pen*, is a Pond-head, to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

**To play or run at Bays**,<sup>1</sup> an Exercise used at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, &c.

**Beaconage**, Money paid for maintenance of Beacons.

**A Beads-Man** [*Uebe'man*, of *Bidden*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* to pray] one who says Prayers for his Patron, &c.

**Bead Roll**, **Bed Roll**, a List of such who used to be pray'd for in the Church; any long tedious List, or confused Reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

**Beak**, **Beak Head** [of a *Ship*] the outward Part of it, before the Forecastle, which is fastened by the Stern, and supported by the Main Knee.

**Beaking** [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and striking with their Spurs.

**A Beal**,<sup>3</sup> a Welk, Pimple, or Push.

**To Beal**, to gather Matter as a Sore.

**Beam** [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

**Beam**, **Beam Fish**, a Sea Monster like a Pike, a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets fast hold. The Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that unless an Antidote be presently apply'd, the least Touch of them is mortal.

**Beam Antler** [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

**Beam Feathers** [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

**To sell a Bear** [among *Stock-jobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

<sup>1</sup> *I. e.* prisoner's base.

<sup>3</sup> *I. e.* boil; also called a *bile*.

<sup>2</sup> Error for *biddan*.



**Bearded Husk** [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that are hairy on the Edges.

**Bearing Claws** [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

**Bearn** [Beann, *Sax.*] a Child. *O.*

**To Beat** [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said *to beat, or tap*, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

**To Beat** [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, *is said to beat up and down.*

**Beatilles** [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cocks-Combs, Livers, Gizzards, &c. F.*

**Beating with Child**, Breeding. *York.*

**Beating in the Flanks**, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

**Beck** [Bach, *Teut.*] a little River or Brook.

**Beclipping**, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

**Bed of snakes**, a Knot of young ones.

**Bed Ale, Bid Ale**, a friendly Meeting of Neighbours or Acquaintance, at the House of new married Persons, &c.

**To Bedaggle** [of *Be* and *beagan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloath's.

**To Bedash**, to dash, or wet.

**Bedder, Bedetter**, the nether Stone of an Oil-Mill.

**Beeld**, Shelter. *C.*

**Beenship**, Worship, Goodness. *C.*

**Beer, Birre**, Force or Might; as *with all my Beer, i. e. with all my Might. Chesh.*

**Beer** [among *Weavers*] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running all together out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

**Beesom** [Berm,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* *Besen, Teut.* *Besem, L. S.*] a Broom to sweep with.

**Beestings, Beastings** [Byrning,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* *Bcest, L. S.*] the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

**Beetle, Boytle** [Byrel, *Sax.*] a wooden Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

**Behoveful**, useful, profitable. *O.*

**Behounced**, tricked up, made fine.

<sup>1</sup> But A. S. *deagian* means to dye; *bedaggle* is of Scand. origin.

<sup>2</sup> An error or *besma*.

<sup>3</sup> The *y* is long.

**Belagged**, left behind.

**Belly Fretting** [in a *Horse*] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt ; also a great Pain in the Belly.

**Belly-Bound**, a Disease in Cattle.

**To Belly, To Belly out**, to grow fat, to jut forth, to strut.

**Belly Cheat**, an Apron. *C.*

**Bellswagger**, a swaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

**Belt** [Belt, *Sax. Balteum*, *L.*] a Girt to hang a Sword by ; also a Disease in Sheep.

**Bendwith**, an Herb.

**Beneaped** [*Sea Tern*] a Ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

**Benerth**, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

**To Bensil**, to bang or beat. *York.*

**Bent**, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Ch.*

**Bergander**, a Fowl.

**Bergh Master** [*Bergmeister, Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyshire* Miners.

**Berghmoth, Berghmote**, a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

**Berrithatch**, Litter for Horses. *O.*

**A Berrier**, a Thresher. *C.*

**A Berrying Stead**, a Threshing-Floor.

**Berthinseck, Berdinseck**, a *Scotch* Law, by which a man is not to be hanged for stealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but scourged only.

**Berton** [*Barton*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

**Besmiteth, smiteth, murdereth.** *C.*

**Besmottered, besmuted.** *O.*

**To Bespaul**, to dawb by spitting.

**Bestead**, born hard upon, beset.

**To Beten** [of *Betan*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* of *ſoten* to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate ; also to kindle. *O.*

**Bettee**, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers to break open Doors, Houses, &c.

<sup>1</sup> *Barton*, error for *bere-tun*, lit. barley-town.

<sup>2</sup> *A. S. betan*, derived from *bēt*, sb., boot, remedy.

- To pay Beverage*, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, &c.
- Bewits** [in *Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened, and buttoned to their Legs.
- To Bezzle** [q. d. to *beastle*] to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.
- To Bib** [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or sip often.
- Biberot** [in *Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pullets, &c.
- Bickering** [*Birre*,<sup>1</sup> C. Br.] a Tilting or Skirmishing, Dispute, Wrangling.
- To Bid for a Commodity** [*Biddan*,<sup>2</sup> Sax. *Bieten*, Teut.] to offer Money.
- To Bid a Boon**, to make a Request. O.
- Bid-Ale**, an Invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.
- Bidding** [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish-Priests gave their Parishioners, at certain Times, to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.
- Bigge**, a Pap or Teat. *Essex*.
- Biggin** or **Biggen** [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who first instituted it for a Distinction of some Religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.
- Bigginning**, the Up-rising of Women after Child-birth. O.
- Billard**, an imperfect or Bastard Capon.
- Billements** [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.
- Billet** [*Billot*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel; An Ingot of Gold or Silver.
- A Billingsgate**, a scolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor*.
- Billiting**, the Ordure of a Fox.
- A Bind**, a Stalk of Hops. C.
- A Bind of Eels**, two Hundred and Fifty.
- The Bird of the Eye*, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk*.
- Birk**, a kind of Birch-tree. O.
- Birlet**, a Coif or Hood. O.
- Biscot**, a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. L. T.
- Bitmouth**, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.
- Bladier**, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. O. L. T.

<sup>1</sup> The W. word is *bicra*.

<sup>2</sup> Not from A.S. *biddan* (= G. *bitten*), to pray; but from A.S. *beddan* (= G. *beten*), to bid.

**Blake, naked.** *O.*

**Blake** [spoken of *Butter* and *Cheese*] yellow. *Gr.*

**Blakes**, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

**Blankers**, white Garments. *O.*

**A Bleak** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

**A Bled** [an error for *Bleb*] a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

**Ble**, Sight, Aspect. *O.*

**Blee** [Blaw, *Sax. Ble*, *F.*]<sup>1</sup> Corn. *O.*

**To Bleed** [blævan, *Sax. Bluten*, *Teut.*]<sup>2</sup> to lose Blood; also to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*; *i. e.* yields well upon Threshing. *C.*  
To spend. *Cant.*

**Bleeding Cull** [with *Sharpers*] one that when he is once *stuck*, *i. e.* has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

**Blench** [*Scotch Law*] to hold Land in *Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

**Blend Water**, a Distemper incident to Black Cattle.

**Blent**, ceased, strayed, turned back. *O.*

**To Blink Beer** [blunna, *Sax.*] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. *C.*

**Blissoming**, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and a Ewe.

**Blive**, or *Beleve* [q. d. *by the Eve*] readily, quickly, immediately.  
[This is Ray's Etymology!]

**Blive** [of *be* and *ly*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] briskly.

**Blomary**, the first Forge in an Iron Mill.

**Bloten**, fond, as Children of a Nurse. *Chesh.*

**Blue as a Razor**, corruptly for *Blue as Azure*.

**A Bluffer**, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

**To Blush another**, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

**To Bob**, to strike; also to cheat.

**A dry Bob**, a Taunt or Scoff.

**Bockland**, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others either by Gift or Sale. *S.*

**Bodkin**, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. *C. Br.*

<sup>1</sup> The *F.* word is *blé*; the *A.S.* *blæd* (not *blad*) is our *blade*, a totally different word.

<sup>2</sup> Read *A.S. blélan*.

<sup>3</sup> *Sic*; but an error for *lyf*, which should rather be *lyfe*, dat. of *lyf*, life.

**Body**, a Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

**Bogge**, bold, forward, saucy.

**A Boll of Salt**, two Bushels. *C.*

**Bollen**, swolln or swelled. *O.*

**Bollimong, Bullmong**, Buck-wheat, a sort of Grain; also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together.

**Bolting-Hutch, Bunting-Hutch**, a Chest or Trough to sift Meal in.

**Bondy**, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

**Bones**, Bobbings, as *Bone-Lace*, i. e. Bobbing-Lace. *C.*

**Bongrace** [of *Boone-grace*, [*bonne-grace*] F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

**Bonny**, genteel, fine, spruce. *Scot.*

**To Boon** or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

**A Boor**, a Parlour, a Bed-Chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

**Boose**, an Ox, or Cow-Stall. *C.*

**Boot** [Bote,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* a Compensation, *Batten*, *Du.* to profit, perhaps of *βοηθῆω*, *Gr.* to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Over-plus.

**Boot of Bale**, Ease of Sorrow. *O.*

**To Boot-Hale**, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

**Boot-Haler**, a Free-Booter or Robber. *N. C.*

**Booting-Corn**, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of *Bote*, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leases.

**Boots**, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

**Bord**, Shilling. *Cant.*

**To Border a Pasty**, to cut it up.

**Bordland Rents**, the same as Table Rents.

**Bord-Lands**, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

**Bord-Lote**, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

**To Borne**, to burnish. *O.*

**Borough-Master** [*Burger-Meister*, *Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

**Borough-Head**, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

**Borow-Holder, Bors-Holder**, Borowhead, or Headborough.

<sup>1</sup> Read A.S. *bót*. No connection with Gk. *βοηθῆω*.

**Boss**, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

**Bostal**, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

**Bottom** [Botm, *Sax.* *Boden*, *Teut.*] the Ground of any thing; also a Blossom, or Bud. *O.*

**Bottomry, Bottomage**, is when a Master of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, *i. e.* to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

**Botts** [perhaps of *biran*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the strait Gut of a Horse.

**Bouched him**<sup>2</sup> [of *Boucher*, *F.* to stop] stopp'd his mouth. *O.*

**Bouds**, Insects breeding in Malt.

**Boum**, ready. *O.* [Error for *Boun.*]

**Boun**, swelled. *Norf.*

**Boun and Unboun**, Dress and Undress. *O.*

**Bouncing Cheat**, a Bottle. *Cant.*

**Bound Going**, as *Whither are you bound?* [of *Abun'den*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* ready, of *Abundun*, *Teut.*] to be obliged, constrained.

**To Bound**,<sup>4</sup> to jest. *N. C.*

**Bour** [*Bupe*,<sup>5</sup> *Sax.* a Bed-chamber] an House. *O.*

**Bout**, without. *Chesh.*

**Bow**, or **Ox-Bow**, a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*

**Bowke** [*Bauch*, *Teut.*] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. *O.* Also Bulk. *Chaucer.*

**Bowyer**, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

**Bracken**, female Fern. *Lincoln.*

**Bragget** [of *Bragod*, *C. Br.*] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

**Braid** [*Adjective*] trim, finical; also wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

*Shuttle* **Brained**, fickle, unconstant.

**Brake** [*Brachan*,<sup>6</sup> *Sax.*] female Fern.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. is *bitan*; it is not connected with *botts*.

<sup>2</sup> There is no such word as *bouched*. It is a misprint, in Crowley's edition of *Piers Plowman*, *Prol.* 74, for *bouched* = struck.

<sup>3</sup> *Bound* is from *Icel.* *búinn*, prepared. The A.S. *abunden* is pp. of *abindan*, and is not related.

<sup>4</sup> *Bound*, to jest, is certainly an error for *bourd*, to jest, given as a N.C. word by Brockett.

<sup>5</sup> Read A.S. *búr*.

<sup>6</sup> Read A.S. *braccan*, pl. *brake-fern*, mod. E. *bracken*. *Brake* is the singular of it.

- A Brambling**, a Bird, a sort of Chaffinch.
- Brandling**, a small Worm for Fishing, the Dew-worm.
- Brandrith**, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.
- Branrith**, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. *C.*
- Brank**, a sort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat*.
- Brant**, steep. *C.*
- To Brast**, to break. *O.*
- Brat** [of *Bryttan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to break] a Rag.
- Braughwham**, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap Bread and Butter, Boiled together. *Lancashire.*
- Bread**, Appearance. *O.*
- Bread of Trees** [*Old Law*] coarse bolted Bread, Household-bread.
- To Breade** [*Breden*, *L. S.*] *i. e.* to make broad, to spread. *C.*
- A Break** [*Brachte*, *Teut.*] a Land ploughed the first Year after it had lain fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*
- Breck**, a Bruise. *O.*
- Breck** or *Brack* [of *Brecan*, *Sax.* to break] a Gap in the Hedge.
- Brede** [*Brede*, *L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*
- To Brede**, to make broad. *O.*
- To Bree**, to frighten. *Chauc.*
- A Breeze** [*Briora*, *Sax.*] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.
- To Braid**, to be like in Conditions. *O.*
- Breme**, furiously. *O.* chill, bitter. *Sp.*
- Brent**, burnt. *O.*
- Bretful**, topful. *O.*
- Brevet** [*Brevet*, *F.*] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. *O.*
- Brewess**, **Brewis** [of *abbreuer*, *F.* to soften,<sup>2</sup> &c.] Crusts or Pieces of Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.
- To Brian an Oren**, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.
- Bridge of Rushes**, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.
- Brief** [*Bref* or *Brief*, from *Brevis*, *L.*] short; also common or rife.
- Brigbote**, **Brugbote** [*Law Term*] Contribution made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.
- A Brigham**, a Horse-collar. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> Read A.S. *bryttan*. *Brat* is an unrelated word of Celtic origin.

<sup>2</sup> *Brewis* is not related to *abbreuer*.

- Brills**, the Hairs on the Eye-lids of a Horse.
- To Brim**, a Sow is said *To Brim*, or *To go to Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.
- Brindled**, spotted, being of several Colours.
- Brine it hither**, bring it hither. *Suff.*
- Bristle-Tails**, a kind of Flies.
- Bristol Non-such**, a Flower.
- To Brite, To Bright** [in *Husbandry*] a Term applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, &c. when they grow over-ripe and shatter.
- Brize**, a sort of Ground that has lain long untilled.
- Broach**, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*
- Brochity**, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*
- Brock, Brocket** [*Brocart, F.*] a Buck or Hart of two Years old, or of the third Year.
- Brocking**, throbbing. *O.*
- Brodehalpeny, Bordhalfpeny**, a being quit of a certain Toll to the Lord of the Manour, &c. for setting up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.
- Broderer** [of *Brodeur, F.*] Embroiderer. *O.*
- Brogues**, wooden Shoes. *Irish.*
- Broided, Braided, Twisted, Twined.** *Chauc.*
- Brok**, an old Sword or Dagger.
- To Broke**, to keep safe. *O.*
- Brond** [of *Brandt, Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood, *figuratively*, Fury, Rage, a Touch. *O.*
- Brotle**, brittle, frail. *O.*
- Brotilness, Brittleness, Inconstancy, Fickleness.** *Chauc.*
- Browded**, embroider'd. *O.*
- To Browk**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*
- Browster**, a Brewer. *Scot.*
- Hat-Bruarts, Hat-Brims.** *Chesh.*
- To Bruckle**, to dirty. *C.*
- Brushment**, Brush, or small Wood.
- To Brusle** [of *Brusler, to burn, F.*] to dry, to parch.
- To Brutte**, to brouse. *Suff.*
- Bryke**, strait, narrow. *O.*
- Buck**, a Cuckold. *Cant.*



**The Buck, the Breast.** *Suff.*

**Buck-Stall,** a Deer-hay, a Toil or large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

**A Bud** [*Bouton, F.*] a Blossom or young Sprout; also a weaned Calf of the first Year, so called because the Horns are then in the Bud. *Sussex.*

**To Buddle** [among *Miners*] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.

**A Budge,** one that slips privately into a House, &c. to steal. *Cant.*

**Budge-Bachelors,** a Company of Men clothed in long Gowns, lin'd with Lamb's Fur, who accompany the Lord-Mayor of *London*, during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.

**Budget** [*Pochette, F.*] a Bag or Pouch.

**Bug,** a noisome Domestic Insect.

**Bug,** for big. *O.*

**Bug, Bugbear,** an imaginary Monster to frighten Children with.

**Bulchin,** a Calf. *C.*

**Bulk and File,** is when one jostles you while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

**Bulkar** [*Stielcke, Dan.*] a Beam or Rafter. *Lincolnshire.*

**Bulker,** one that would lie down on a Bulk to any body, a common Jilt, a Whore. *Canting Term.*

**Bull-Head,** or *Miller's Thumb,* a River Fish, also a little Black Water Vermin.

**Bullen,** Hemp-Stalks peeled. *C.*

**Bull-Beggar** [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

**Bullimony, Bullimong,** a Mixture of several sorts of Grain together, as Pease, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

**Bultel,** the Branny Part of Meal that has been dress'd.

**Bumblekites,** Bramble-berries. *York.*

**Bunter,** a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

**To Burl,** to dress Cloths as Fullers do.

**Burled,** armed. *O.*

**Burn Beating,** a Way of Manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Hoaps, and burning it into Ashes.

**A Burr Tree,** an Elder Tree. *C.*

**A Burtle,** a Sweeting. *C.*

**Busk,** a Rush, a Bush. *O.*

**To Busk,** to shut up. *O.*

**To Buss** [*boese, Belg. buiser, F. of basiare, L.*] to kiss.

- Bydding, abiding. *O.*  
 Byker, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*  
 Byraft, bereft. *O.*  
 Bytrent, caught up. *O.*  
 Bywopen, made senseless. *O.*  
 By-Blow, a Bastard Child.  
 By *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

## C A

- Cabbage** [*Cabuccio*,<sup>1</sup> Ital.] a Plant well-known to House-keepers ; also a *Cant* word for *private Theft*.  
**To Keckle the Cable, To Serve the Cable**, is to bind it about with Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawse.  
**Cablish**, Brush-wood. *O. L.*  
**Cadbate** *Fly*, **Cad Worm**, an Insect that is a good Bait for Trout, &c.  
**Caddow**, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norf.*  
**Cade** [*Cadus*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.  
**Cade**, a Vessel containing five hundred Red-herrings ; one thousand Sprats, &c.  
**Cade Lamb**, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a House.  
**Cadew**, the Straw-worm ; also an *Irish* Mantle.  
**Cadge**, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold.  
**A Cadger**, a Carrier. *C.*  
**A Cadma**, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. *C.*  
**Cake** [*Kag*,<sup>2</sup> *Dan.* *Booken*, *L.S.* *Caccen*, *C. Br.*] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, &c.  
**Calewise**, warmly. *O.*  
**Calked**, cast up, or out. *O.*  
**A Call** [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.  
**Call** [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating their Notes.  
**Call**, Bravery. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> Florio has *cabuccio*, a cabbage.<sup>2</sup> Read *Dan. kage*, *Du. kock*.

**Calle**, a Cloak. *C.*

**To Callet**, to cample or scold. *L.*

**Caltrops**, an Herb. *Caltha palustris*, *L.*

**Camber-Beam** [*Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

**Cambering** [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is said to lie *Cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

**Cambren**, **Cambrel**, a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

**Camoy**s [*Camu*, *F.*] bent, or crooked upwards. *O.*

**Canacin**, the Plague. *C.*

**Cank**, dumb.

**Canker** [*Cancer*, *L.*] an eating spreading Sore; also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c.; also a Disease in Trees.

**A Cankered Fellow**, a cross, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

**Cann** [*Canne*, *Sax.* *Ꝟanne*, *Teut.* *Cantharus*,<sup>1</sup> *L.*] a wooden Pot to drink out of.

**Cann-Hook**, an Iron Hook made fast to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

**Cant**, Gibberish, Pedlar's *French*.

**Cant**, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

**To Cant**, talk obscurely, after the manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected Manner of Speech.

**To Cant**, to recover, or mend. *Yorkshire.*

**Cantel**, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

**Cantle** [of *Canton*,<sup>2</sup> *F.*] a Piece of any thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheese, &c. also an Heap.

**To Cantel out**, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

**A Caple**, a Horse. *O.*

**Capo**, a working Horse. *O.*

**Car**, a sort of Cart.

**Car**, a Pool. *O.* See *Carre*.

**Garage of Lime**, 64 Bushels.

**Carberry**, a Gooseberry. *C.*

**Care-Cloth**, a Fine Linnen Cloth, formerly laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Mass ended.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. *canne* answers rather to Lat. *canna* than to *cantharus*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cantle* is the same as *cantel*; from O. F. *cantel*, mod. F. *chanteau*; allied to *canton*.

- Carfax** [*Carrefour*,<sup>1</sup> F.] the Market-place in *Oxford*; also any Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhil*, *London*.
- Carfe**, Ground unbroken, or untilled. *F.*
- Cark**, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar*.
- To Cark** [of *Capcan*, *Sax.*] to be anxiously careful.
- Carking**, distracting, perplexing.
- Carl** [*Carl*, C. Br. *Ceopl*, *Sax.* *Gerl*, *Teut.*] a Clown, or Churl. *O.*
- Carl-Cat**, a Boar-Cat. *North Country.*
- Carlinc Thistle**, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.
- Carlings** [in a *Ship*] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are fastened.
- Carlinc Knees**, are those Timbers which go a-thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.
- Carmelite**, a large flat Pear.
- Carnes**,<sup>2</sup> Stones. *O.*
- Carola**, a little Pew or Closet. *O. R.*
- Carp-Meals**, a sort of coarse Cloth.
- Carre**, woody, moist, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. *C.* See *Car*.
- Carrel**, a Closet or Pew in a Monastery.
- Carr-sick**, a Kennel. *O.*
- Carrying** [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, they say, *She carries*.
- A Cart Rake**, a Cart Tract. *Ess.*
- Carve Land**, **Carue**, the same with *Carucata*. *O. L.*
- Carucata Boum**, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*
- To Carve**, **te Kerve**, to grow sour as Cream does. *C.*
- Casings**, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel. *C.*
- Castaldick**, **Castaldy**, a Stewardship. *O.*
- Castle-Steed**, a Castle or Bulwark. *O.*
- Castling**, the Young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

<sup>1</sup> Bailey has made a good guess here; *carfax* = *O. F. carrefourgs*, pl. of *carrefour*, now *carrefour*.

<sup>2</sup> The same as *cairns*; a *cairn* is a pile of stones.

**A Gib-Cat**, a Boar-Cat.

**Cat-Fish**, a *West-Indian* Fish.

**Cats-Tail**, a Substance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, &c. Also a sort of Reed.

**Cat Brant Pear**, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

**Catch-Fly**, a Flower whose Stalks are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies. *Lychnis alba nona Clusii*.

**Catch-Land**, some Ground in *Norfolk* so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the Minister that first gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a Year.

**Cat-Mint** [*Batzen-Muntze, Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in. *Nepeta, L.*

**Catt, Catt-Head** [in a *Ship*] is a large Piece of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley, an Iron Hook called the *Cat-Hook*.

**Cats-Head**, a large Apple.

**Cat-Pear**, a Pear shaped like an Hen's Egg.

**Catt-Holes**, Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a Stern.

**Catt-Rope** [in a *Ship*] the Rope used in hauling up the Cat.

**Cattell Catching**, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

**To Cave, to Chave**, to separate the large Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

**Cauf**, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

**Causey, Causeway** [*Caussie*,<sup>1</sup> *O. F.* strewed with Chalk or Flint] a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for a Foot-passage.

**Cawking**<sup>2</sup> *Time* [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading-Time.

**Cawk Stone**, a Mineral, a-kin to the white milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

**Celerer** [of *Beller* and *Gerr*,<sup>3</sup> *Teut.* the Master or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

**Cendulæ**, Shengles, or Shingles,<sup>4</sup> small Pieces of Wood used instead of Tiles for covering a House. *O. L.*

**Cert-Money** [q. *pro certo letæ, i. e.* for the certain keeping of the Court-Lect] the common Fine paid by several Manours to their Lords.

**A Cess**, a Tax.

<sup>1</sup> Rather *caucie*, mod. *F. chaussée*.

<sup>2</sup> From Lat. *calcare*.

<sup>3</sup> *Celerer* is merely *cellar* (*O. F. celier*), with suffix *-er*.

<sup>4</sup> *Shingles, shengles*, and *cendulæ*, all represent Lat. *scindulæ*.

- Chabane** [*Cabanha*, Span.] a Cabbin. *O.*
- Chaffer** [*Ceaf*<sup>1</sup>, *Sax.*] Wares. *O.*
- To Chaffren**, to cheapen, to buy.
- Challenged** *Cock-fight*, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or less; the odd Battle to have the Mastery.
- Chamberdekins** [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] *Irish* Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of *Oxford*, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by *Henry V.*
- Chamber of a Mine**, the Place where the Powder is fixed.
- Chamberer**, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*
- To Champ** [*champayer*, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.
- Change** [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.
- Channel** [*of a Horse*] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.
- A Chap**, a Chink or Fissure.
- A Chap** [in *Commerce*] a Chapman, or Customer.
- Chaper**, dry or thirsty. *O.*
- Chards** [*of Artichokes*] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapp'd up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.
- Chare-Woman**, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.
- To Chare, To Care**, to separate the large Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*
- Chare the Cow**, *i. e.* stop or turn her. *C.*
- To Chark, To Charr**, to burn Wood to make Charcoal.
- Charks**, Pit-coal charked, or charred. *Worcestershire.*
- Charlock**, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.
- Charr of Lead**, a Quantity consisting of thirty Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.
- Charterer**, a Free-holder. *Chesh.*
- Chat-Wood**, little Sticks fit for Fuel.
- Chatter-Pie**, a kind of Bird.
- Chats**, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycamore-chats, &c.
- Chaufness**, Heatings. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. *ceaf* means chaff. Bailey meant *clap*, price. *Chaffer* = *Chap-fare*.

- Chavish.** a chattering or prating Noise among a great many. *Suff.*
- Chay** a fine Restriction made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was a *Peage*, or for whose good Behaviour Services were put in. *S. L. T.*
- Cheese *hunning*** the Herb Lady's Bed-straw.
- Cheeslip** an Insect the Hop-house.
- Cheeslip. Cheeslip-Fo** [Suff. *Suff.*] a Bag in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept, being the Stomach-Bag of a young sucking Calf that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested.
- Cherisaunie.** Common.
- Chert** or *Chert*. Love, Jealousy. *S. L. T.*
- Chervil** [Suff. *Suff.*] *Chervil*. *Yew* a salicy Herb.
- Cheer** cheer.
- To Cheve** to shove.
- Chevesail** the Freight or Cargo of a Ship.<sup>2</sup> *Chauc.* Also a weight.
- To Chevise** to redeem.
- Chief *Chyche*** the same as *Chyche*.
- To Chieve** to succeed, as *Chyche* to you. I wish you good Success, or that you may achieve what you desire.
- Childing** bringing forth Children. Child-bearing.
- Childwit** a Blow to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*
- Chimbe** the narrowest Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*
- Chinch** a sort of Insect.
- Chine** [Suff. *Suff.*] the Back-bone.
- Chirch-gemote. Chirg-gemot** an Ecclesiastical Court. *O. L.*
- Chitte** a Shift, Shift, or Shroud.
- Chitteface** [Suff. *Suff.*] *Chauc.* of *Chyche*. *F. meagre*] a meagre, starved young man.
- Chives. Chieves** the fine Threads of Flowers, or the little Knobs which are upon the Tops of those Threads.
- Chives. Cives.** [Suff. *Suff.*] a small sort of Onions.

<sup>1</sup> *Chyche* is one of those impossible forms which deceived Chatterton, who adopted it. It probably arose out of an error in a black-letter glossary, *Chyche*.

<sup>2</sup> *Chyche* is not a word in Chaucer, but in the anonymous *Romaunt of the Rose*, we have *chiche*, a neckless boy.

<sup>3</sup> *Chyche* was a sort of creature, a leaf-bow.

**Chivets** [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

**Choak Pear**, a rough-tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

**To Chop** [of *Proven*, *L. S.* to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

**Chop Chirch**, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons. *O. L. T.*

**A Chopping Boy** [either of *Cop*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* stout, *q. d.* a stout Boy, or of *koopn*, *Belg.* to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be sold for Service] a lusty Boy.

**Chough** [*Ceo*, *Sax.*] a kind of Bird.

**To Chowter**, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

**Chrimale**, a Chrim-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. *O. L.*

**Chrysom** [of *χρῖσμα*,<sup>2</sup> *Gr.*] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed strong enough to endure Baptism; after which it was left off. And hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysons*.

**Chub** [*Cop*, *Sax.*] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheek'd Fellow.

**A Chuck**, a great Chip. *Suff.*

**A Chuff**, a Country Clown.

**Chum** [of *Chommer*, *F.* to rest] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the University.

**Church-Letten**, the Church-yard. *C.*

**Church-Reeve**, the Guardian or Overseer of the Church, a Church-Warden. *S.*

**Church-scot**, **Church-chesset**, a certain Measure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on *St. Martin's Day*, as the first fruits of Harvest.

**Cibol** [*Ciboule*, *F.*] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

**Cich**, or *Cich Pease*, a sort of Pulse.

**Cichings**, petty Ciches.

**Cion** [in *Botany*] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.<sup>3</sup>

**Citriale**, a Citron or Guittar. *Chauc.*

**Cittern** [of *Cithara*, *L.*] a sort of Musical Instrument.

**Cives**, a sort of Wild Leeks.

**To Clack Wool**, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. *cop*, a top, is a sb., not an adjective.

<sup>2</sup> The Gk. word is, of course, *χρῖσμα*.

<sup>3</sup> Now spelt *scion*.



- Cladus**, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*
- To Clame** [Clemian, *Sax.* of *kleben*,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.*] to stick or glue. *C.*
- Clammed**, starved with Hunger. *O.*
- Clamp** [*Flammen*, *Teut.*] a particular way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.
- Clamp** [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.
- Clamp Nails**, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.
- Clamp Irons**, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. *C.*
- Clap** [of *Bloppen*, *L. S.* *Clap*, *C. Br.*] a Blow, a Crack.
- Clap Bread**, thin hard oaten Cakes. *C.*
- Clapers**, Rabbit-Holes. *Chauc.*
- Clap-Net and Looking-Glass**, a Device to catch Larks, &c.
- Clapper Dudgeon**, a Beggar born. *Canting Term.*
- Clary**, a sort of Plant. *Sclarea*, *L.*
- To Claut**, to scratch, to claw. *O.*
- Clear Walk** [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the fighting Cock is in.
- Cleaver**, a Butcher's Chopping-knife.
- Cleche** [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the same Figure.
- Cledgy**, stiff. *Kent.*
- To Clenge**, to cleanse. *O.*
- A Clerk** [in a *Gaming-House*] a Check upon the *Puff*, that he sinks none of the Money given him to play with.
- A Cletch**, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*
- Clevis**, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*
- Cley**, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*
- A Clicker**, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.
- Climbers**, a Sort of Herb, called Travellers Joy. *Viorna*, *L.*
- Clinch**, a sharp, witty Expression.
- Clinch** [of a *Cable*] that part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

<sup>1</sup> The verb to *clame* is prob. from A.S. *clám*, sticky mud, *cléman*, to smear. The A.S. *clemian* is meant for *clemman*, to clamp, which is a different word. The G. *kleben* is our *cleave*, to stick.

- Clincher**, a witty, ingenious Reply, or Person who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.
- Clinching**, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.
- Clingy**, clammy, apt to cling.
- Clinket**, a crafty Fellow. *C.*
- To Clip** [of *klippen, Du.*] to cut about or small; also to embrace. *C.*
- Clivers**, a kind of Herb. *Aparine, L.*
- A Clock**, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-Chafer.
- Clod Salt** [*Salt works*] a Cake which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.
- Cloere**, a Prison or Dungeon. *O.*
- Cluff**, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, &c. in which any Merchandize is contained. *See Clough.*
- Clogs**, Pattens without Rings.
- Close Fights**, Bulk-Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close Fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.
- Closed behind** [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind-Quarters.
- Closh**, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.
- Clott-Burr**, a sort of Plant. *Lappa.*
- Cloudsberry**, *Pendle-hills* in *Lancashire*; so called as though they came out of the Clouds.
- Clove**, a Weight in *Essex*, of Cheese and Butter, 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.
- Clouterly Fellow** [*Alsete, Du.* a stupid Jolt-Head; or of *klouter, Du.* thick] a great ill-shapen Fellow.
- Clout-Nails**, are such as are used for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.
- Clowys**, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*
- Clumb**, a Note of Silence. *C.*
- Clumper** [*Blumpe, Teut.*] a Clot or Clod.
- To be Clumpered**, to be clotted together.
- Clumperton**, a Clown.
- Clomps**, a Numskull, one void of Common Sense.
- Clumpt**, lazy, unhandy. *Linc.*
- Clunch**, *Blue Clunch*, a Substance which is found next the Coal, upon sinking the Coal-Pits at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*.

**Clung** [of *Clyngan, Sax.*] shrunk up with Leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

**To Clung**, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

**Clush and Swollen Neck**, a Distemper in Cattle, when their Necks are swelled and Raw.

**Clumsed**, clumsy-handed. *Chauc.*

**To Clutch**, to clinch the Fist.

**Clutches**, clinched Hands; as also in *his Clutches*, i. e. Possession.

**To Clutter** [klottern, *L. S.*] to make a Noise or Hurly-burly.

**A Clutter** [*Cleadur*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a Bustle, a Stir. *N. C.*

**To Cly the Jere**, to be whipp'd. *Cant.*

**Clymbe**, Noise. *O.*

**To Coath** [*Coðe*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] to swoon or faint. *Linc.*

**Cob**, a rich and covetous Wretch; also a foreign Coin.

**A Cob**, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

**Cob** [*Coppe, Sax.*] a Sea Fowl.

**Cobble**, a Pebble. *C.*

**To Cobble** [kobbelen, *L. S.* of *copulare*, *L.* to pin together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

**Cobble Colter**, a Turkey.

**To Cobble with Stones**, to throw Stones at. *C.*

**Cobcy**, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

**Cobs**, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

**A Cobweb Morning**, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

**Cocceism**, the old silly Tune like a Cuckasory. *Stillingfleet.*

**To Cocker**, to indulge or pamper.

**Cockal**, a sort of Play.

**Cock Apparel** [q. d. *Quelleque Apparel*, *F.*] great Pomp. *Linc.*

**Cock-Roches**, a kind of Insect.

**Cock Thropled Horse**, one whose Throple or Wind-pipe is so long that he cannot fetch his Breath so easily as others do which are loose thropled.

**Cocket**, brisk, malapert.

**Cocket-Bread**, the finest Sort of Wheaten-Bread.

<sup>1</sup> *Cleadur* is one of Somner's unauthorised words.

<sup>2</sup> For *coðe* read A.S. *cōð*, ill.

**Cocking-Cloth**, a Frame made of coarse Canvass tanned, with two Sticks set a-cross to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzle of a short Gun through for the shooting of Pheasants, &c.

**To Cockle**, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle up as some Cloth does.

**Cocle Stairs**, winding Stairs.

**Cod** [Coddē,<sup>1</sup> Sax. ~~Ɔodde~~, Du.] a Husk or Shell; the Bag containing the Testicles of a Male; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

**A Cod** [Coddē,<sup>1</sup> a Bag] a Pillow, a Pin-cod, a Pincushion; a Horse-cod, Horse-collar. C.

**Cod-Ware**, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Pease, &c.

**Coe** [of ~~Ɔop~~,<sup>2</sup> L. S. a Cabbin] among *Miners*, is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

**To Cog** [*coqueliner*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to sooth up or to flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

**Coggle, Cobble**, a small Fishing-Boat. C.

**Cog-Ware**, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of *England*.

**Cog-Men**, Dealers in such Cloth.

**Coint**, strange. C.

**Coistrel**, a young Lad.

**Coke**, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

**Cokes**, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

**Cole, Cale** [Copl,<sup>3</sup> Sax. of *Caulis*, L. ~~Ɔohl~~, Teut.] Colworts. C.

**Colfox**, a black Fox. O.

**Coling**, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

**To Coll** [*accoler*, F. of *Collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

**Collock**, a Pail with one Handle. O.

**Colly** [of Cole, or Coal] the Black or Soot on the Outside of a Pot or Kettle.

**To Colly**, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

**To Colly** [of a *Hawk*] who is said *to colly*, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

**Colp** [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; also a Bit of anything.

**Colt** [Colt, Sax.] a young Horse, Mare, or Ass.

<sup>1</sup> Read A.S. *codd*, a bag.

<sup>2</sup> The Du. *kooi* (not *koy*) is a sheepfold, fold, cage, hive; and can hardly be the same word.

<sup>3</sup> The A.S. *cbl* or *cawl* (not *cowl*) is merely the Lat. *caulis*.

- Colts-Foot**, an Herb. *Tussilago*, L.
- Columbine** [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.
- Columbine** [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia*.
- Commaunce**, Community. *C.*
- Comb** [*Cam*, *Dan*. *Γαμμ*, *Teut.*] an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c. also the Crest of a Cock.
- Comb** [of a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Use is to help to bring the Tucks aboard.
- Comb** [*Comb*, *Sax.*] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.
- Combarones**, the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. *O.*
- Come**, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. *C.*
- [**Come-off**, see *Salvo*.]
- A Coming Wench** [of *Cyemen*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to please] a free-tempered Maiden.
- Committee** [of the *King*] a Widow of the King's Tenant, so called, as being committed, by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.
- Common-Fine**, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.
- Common-Hunt**, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of *London*.
- Commote**, **Commoith** [in *Wales*] a Part of a Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; also a great Lordship or Seniory which may include one or several Manours.
- Comorth**, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*
- Companage**, any sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*
- Compinable**, fit for Company. *O.*
- Compote** [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stewed. *O.*
- Compt** [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.
- Conders** [of *conduire*, F. to conduct] Persons who stand upon high Places near the Sea-coast, at the Time of Herring-fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands, which way the Shoal passeth.
- Condite**, Conduct. *O.*
- To Congayn**, to convince. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. word for to please is *cuīman*.

- Congeon**, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.
- Conger** [*Congre*, F.] a great kind of Sea-Eel.
- To Conn** [Connan,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book ; to give, as *I conn you Thanks* ; also to strike with the Fist.
- Contekors**, contentious, quarrelsome, ridiculous Persons. *O.*
- Contraried**, contradicted. *O.*
- To Controve**, to contrive. *O.*
- Controver**, a Forger of false News. *F.*
- Cooler**, a Vessel used by Brewers.
- Coom**, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.
- Coomb, Comb** [of *Cumulus*, L. a Heap] a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. *C.*
- A Coop** [*Cora*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.
- A Fish Coop**, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in the *Humber*. *C.*
- A Lime Coop, A Muck Coop**, a close Cart.
- Coot** [*Coet*, *Belg.*] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.
- Cop** [*Cop*, *Sax.* *Boptf*, the Head, *Teut.*] the Top of any thing ; also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.
- Cope** [*Cop*, *Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead-Mines at *Wicksworth* in *Derbyshire*.
- To Cope a Wall**, to cover it. *C.*
- To Cope** [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.
- To Cope**, to Barter or Truck. *N. C.*
- A Cope**, an Arch.
- Copes-Mate**, a Partner in Merchandizing, a Companion. *Dan.*
- Cope Sale and Pins**, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.
- Copland**, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. *S. O. R.*
- Coppa**, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.
- Copped**, sharp at Top.
- Coppel, Cappel**, a Pot in which Goldsmiths melt and fine their Metals ; also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.
- Coppet**, saucy, malapert ; also merry, jolly. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> Read *cunnan*, to know. But the A.S. for *con* is *cunnian*.

<sup>2</sup> Read A.S. *cýpa*, Icel. *cýpa*, from Lat. *cupa*.

**Coppice, Copse** [of *couper*, F. to cut] a small Wood consisting of Underwood, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or Fifteen Years.

**Corate**, overcome. *O.*

**Corcousness**, Corpulency or Grossness of Body. *O.*

**Cord** [among *Farriers*] is a streight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horse, which comes from the Shackle-Vein to the Gristle of his Nose.

**Cord of Wood**, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

**Coriged**, corrected. *O.*

**Corn-Flower**, the Blue-bottle.

**Corned** [Гecopнeн, <sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] seasoned with Salt.

**Cornel**, a Corner. *O.*

**Corody**, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

**Corr** [כור *H.*] a certain Hebrew Measure, containing two Quarts *English*.

**Corse Present**, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Beast belonging to a Person deceased, antiently made to the Parish-Priest. *L. T.*

**Corsned**, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread consecrated by the Priest for that Use, eaten by the *Saxons* when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were guilty.

**Cosh**, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. *O.*

**Coshering** [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. *L. T.*

**Cosier**, a Botcher, otherwise called a Sowter. *O.*

**Cosse** [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. *O.*

**Coss-Way**, a Causey. See *Causey*.

**Cossi's**, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

**Costard-Head**, a Blockhead. *O.*

**Costard-Monger** [of *Costard* and *Manger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

**Costrel**, a Vessel to carry Wine in. *O.*

**Cot, Cote** [*Core*, *Sax.* ~~Fr~~ate, *L. S.*] a Cottage. *O.* Also a Man that busies himself with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

**Cot-Gure**, Refuse Wool so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

<sup>1</sup> There is no A.S. *gecorned*.

- Cotarius**, one who held by a free Soccage Tenure. *O. L.*
- Coterelli**, a Sort of stragglng Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss-Troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*. *O. R.*
- Coteria**, a Cottage or Homestall.
- Cotland, Cotsethland**, Land held by a Cottager. *O. L.*
- Cotterel** [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Cottage.
- To Cotton** [perhaps of *coadunare*, *L.*] to agree, to succeed, to hit.
- Cottre, Cottrel**, a Trammel to hang or set a Pot over the Fire. *F.*
- Cottum**, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. *O. L.*
- Cotuchan** [in *Doomsday-Book*] Boors, Husbandmen.
- Coucher**, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick; also a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House. *O. L.*
- Coucher**, a Setter or Setting-Dog. *C.*
- Couching** [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.
- Cove**, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*
- Covercle, Coverkil** [*Couvercle*, *F.*] a Cover or Lid. *O.*
- Coul**, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *C.*
- Coul-Staff**, a Piece of Wood or Pole on which a Coul is carried.
- To Coup**, to exchange or swap. *C.*
- Coupe**, a Piece cut off or out.
- To Cour** [*kauerern*,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.*] to stoop down. *C.*
- Courap**, an *Indian* Itch; a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm.
- Courfine**, fine Heart. *O. F.*
- Couracier**, a Horse-courser. *O. F.*
- Couth** [*Cuð*, *Sax.*] known or skilful in.
- Couthentlaughe**, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any out-law'd Person. *O. L. T.*
- Covy of Partridges** [*Covée*, *F.*] a Flock of those Fowls.
- Cow Blakes**, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.
- Cow Wheat**, a Weed growing among Corn. *Melampyrum sylvaticum*, *L.*
- Coway Stakes** [of *Cow* and *Way*, *q. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey*, so called from the Stakes which the *Britons* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cæsar*, where he had passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.
- Cowde**, a Gobbet. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> Meaning *G. kauern*.



**Cowl**, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Essex* Word for a Tub.

**Coy**, nice, dainty. *O.*

**To Coyen**, to quiet or flatter. *O.*

**A Crack** [*Brack*, *Belg.* *Crac*, *F.*] a crashing Noise; also a Whore.

**Cracker**, the Breech. *C.*

**Cracknels** [*Craquelins*, *F.*] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

**A Craddantly Lad**, a Coward. *Lancash.* See *Crassantly*.

**Crag** [*Crægte*, *Belg.* *Bragen*, *Teut.* the Throat,] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

**Crake Needle**, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

**To Cram** [*Cramman*, *Sax.*] to stuff, to thrust close.

**Cramp Irons** [among *Printers*] Irons nail'd to the Carriage of the Press, to run it in and out.

**A Crane** [*Craen*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* *Crant*, *C. Br. G.* *Crant*, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

**Crank**, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*

**A Cranny Lad**, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesh.*

**Crap**, Darnel or Buck-wheat. *C.*

**Crap**, Money. *Cant.*

**Craised**, cracked. *O.*

**Crashing Cheats**, the Teeth. *Cant.*

**A Crassantly Lad**, a Coward. *Cheshire.* See *Craddantly*.

**Cratch** [*Cresche*, *F.* *Crates*, *L.*] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

**Cratched** [of *Cratzen*, *Teut.*] scratched with the Fuller's Teasil. *O.*

**Cratches**, **Scratches**, a stinking Sore in a Horse's Heel.

**Crater** [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

**Craven**, **Cravent**, a Cow.<sup>2</sup> *O.* Also antiently a Term of Disgrace when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat yielded, and cry'd *Cravent*, &c.

**Crawly Mawly**, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*

**Cray**, a Disease in Hawks, which hinders their muting, much like the *Pantass*.

**Crayer**, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

**A Craze Mill**, a Mill used by Tinnners to grind their Tin.

<sup>1</sup> Read A.S. *cran*.

<sup>2</sup> Surely an error for 'coward.'

**Crazily**, sickly, weakly.

**To Cream** [spoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

**To Cree** [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it soft. *C.*

**Creem it into my Hand**, put it in slyly or secretly. *Chesh.*

**Cresses** [*Kresset*, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Nasturtium*, *L.*

**Creswell**, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole round about.

**Crewel**, two-threaded Worsted.

**Crib** [*Cribbe*, *Sax.* *Frribbe*, *Dan.* and *Frrippe*, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

**Cribble** [*Cribble*, *F.* of *Cribellum*, *L.*] a Corn Sieve.

**Crible**, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. *C.*

**Cricket**, a low Stool, such as Children use to sit on.

**Crocards**, a sort of Money, some time current in *England*.

**Croce**, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. *O.*

**To Crook**, to black one with Soot. *C.*

**Crock**, a coarse earthen Pot.

**Crockets**, Locks of Hair. *O.*

**Croft** [*Croft*, *Sax.*] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage. *Yorksh.*

**Crok**, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

**Crokes**, Hooks. *O.*

**Crone** [*Crone*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *Chauc.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

**To Croo**, **To Crookell**, to make a Noise like a Dove or a Pidgeon.

**Crookes**, Hooks. *O.*

**To Crool**, to growl, mutter, or mumble. *O.*

**Crop** [*Croppar*, *Sax.*] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

**Crop** [*Frrop*, *L. S.* *Croppa*, *C. Br.* *Frropff*, *Teut.*] a Bird's Claw; also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

**To Crop** [*Frapppe*, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

**Cross Bite**, a Disappointment.

**A Cross Caper**, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

**Cross Matches**, **Cross Marriages**, when a Brother and Sister intermarry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

<sup>1</sup> The existence of 'A.S. *crone*' is very doubtful.

- Cross Wort**, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.
- Crotch**, the forked Part of a Tree.
- Crotchet**, a Fancy or Whim.
- Crotchets** [among *Hunters*] the Master Teeth of a Fox.
- Crotels, Croteying**, the Ordure or Dung of a Hare.
- Crouch** [*Crochu*, F.] crooked; also a Cross. O.
- Croud**, a Fiddle. O. See *Crowd*.
- Croup** [of a *Horse*] the hindmost Part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.
- A Racking Croup**, is when a Horse's Fore-Quarters go right, but his Croup, in Walking, swings from Side to Side.
- Crow Net**, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.
- Crows Bill**, a Surgeons Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.
- Crows Feet** [in a *Ship*] small Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.
- Crowling**, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.
- Crown Scab**, a meally white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.
- Crowned Top** [*Hunting Term*] the first Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.
- Crowse**, brisk, lively, jolly. C.
- To Croyn**<sup>1</sup> [*Hunting Term*] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting Time.
- Crull**, curled, smooth. O.
- Crunk**, to cry like a Crane.
- Crussel**, a Gristle. O.
- Crust Clung**, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.
- Cucking-Stoll, Ducking-Stoll** [*q. d.* a Choaking-Stool, because Scolds being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr. T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it. The *Saxons* called it *Scealping Stole*<sup>2</sup>] a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women; also a Punishment antiently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Stercore*, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.
- Cuckow Flower**, the Herb *Lady's Smock*. *Cardamine*.

<sup>1</sup> More commonly written *crune* or *croon*.

<sup>2</sup> For *stole* read *stbl*.

- Cudden, Cuddy**, a Changeling, a Nizey, or a silly Fellow.
- Cud Lost**, an Infirmary in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, &c.
- Cueth**, pulleth, forceth. *O.*
- Culage**, the laying up of a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. *O. R.*
- Cullers**, the worst sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out. *C.*
- Cullions**, the Stones or Testicles; also the Name of an Herb. *F.*
- Cullions** [among *Gardeners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or tripple.
- Cullion Head**, a Sconce or Blockhouse; the same as a Bastion.
- Cully** [of *Coglione*, Ital. a Testicle, because Fools are generally said to be well hung] a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.
- Culm**, a Smoke or Soot. *O.*
- Culpon that Trout**, i. e. cut it up.
- Cultch**, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.
- Cultellation**, a measuring of Heights and Distances by Piece-meal; that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*
- Culver** [*Culpepe*, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*
- To Cun** [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.
- Cunner**, a sort of Fish.
- Cunning Man**, an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.
- Cuntey-Cuntey**, a Trial in Law answerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*
- Cup Shot, Cop Shoten**, who is in his Cups overloaded with Drink, drunk.
- Curlew**, a Water Fowl.
- Curmudgeon**, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.
- Curnock**, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.
- Curridow**, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. *O.*
- Cuskin**, an Ivory Cup.
- Custrel**, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*
- A Cut-Throat Place**, where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.
- Cute**, new Wine unworked.

**Cutted**, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelsome.

**Cutters**, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

**Cutting the Neck** [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which when it is done, they give a Shout, and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

**Cutts**, a sort of flat-bottomed Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting Horses.

**Cuva**, a Keever, a Vessel for Brewing. *O.*

**Cuz** [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-house.

**Cyprus**, a Rush. *O. L.*

## D A

**Dab**, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c. also a dirty Clout.

**To Dab** [*dauber*, F.] to slap or strike.

**Dab-Chick**, a Water-Fowl.

**To Dacker** [*decker*, Belg.] to waver, to stagger or totter. *Line.*

**Daddock** [*g. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*

**Daff**, a Dastard or Coward. *O.*

**To Daff**, to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

**Daffishly**, dastardly, cowardly.

**A Daffock**, a Dawkin. *C.*

**Daffodil** [*Asphodelus*, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly,

**Daft**, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*

**Dag**, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-Gun. *O.* Also Dew upon the Grass.

**To Dag Sheep** [probably of *dag*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

**Dag-Locks**, the Wool so cut off.

**Dagg**, Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

**To Dagg** [*deagan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

**Dag-Swain**, a rough coarse Mantel.

<sup>1</sup> A. S. *dæg* means *day*; A. S. *dag* is E. *dye*.

**Dail** [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

**Dakir**, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Last* is of twenty.

**Daker Hen**, a Fowl.

**Dali-Prats** [of *Dal*, L. S. and *Pratum*, L.] narrow Slips of Pasture-Ground. *O. L.*

**Dallops**, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weed among Corn. *C.*

**Damber**, a Rascal. *C.*

**Dames Violets**, a Plant.

**Damp** [*Damp*, *Dan*, *Dampff*, *Teut.*] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

**Dances**, Statues. *C.*

**Dandeprat** [perhaps of *danten*, to play the Fool, and *maet*, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin*, a Fool, of *dandiner*, F. to play the Fool; or, as some will have it, from *dangle*, Eng. and *prest*, fit, *F. q. d.* one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; also a small Coin made by King *Henry VII.*

**Dane-Wort**, the Plant Dwarf-Elder. *Ebulus*, L.

**Dangwallet**, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. *O.*

**Dank** [the *Teut.* *tuncken*,<sup>1</sup> signifies to dip] somewhat moist or wet, damp. *O. Raw. Shakesp.*

**Dankish**, somewhat dank or moist.

**Dannaught** [*i. e.* do naught, or nought] a good-for-nothing or idle Person. *Yorksh.* See *Donnat.*

**Dantonied**, tamed.

**Dapifer**, a Steward at a Feast; also the Head Bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

**Dapifer Regis**, the Steward of the King's Household. *O. L.*

**Daping**, a Way of angling upon the Top of the Water.

**Dapple** [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

**Dar, Dart**, a Fish found commonly in the River *Severn.*

**Dare**, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no dare, i. e.* no Harm, *C. It dares me, it pains me. Essex.*

**Daring-Glass**, a Device for catching Larks.

**Darkmans**, Night. *Cant.*

**Darnel**, the Weed Cockle.

**Darreign**, an Attempt. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> The G. for 'dip' is *tauchen.*

**Darreign** [of *Dernier*, F.] last. *L. T.*

**Dartey**, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

**Daube** [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. *F.*

**Daungere**, a Trap. *O.*

**Daungerous**, coy, sparing. *O.*

**Daw**, or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

**To Daw** [probably of *daumen*,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.* to digest] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digested it, or enjoy'd himself.

**To Daw, To Dow**, to thrive, as *he neither dees nor dawes*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never dow*, i. e. he will never be good. *C.* Also to awaken. *C.* See above.

**A Dawgos, A Dawkin**, a dirty, slatternly Woman. *C.*

**Day's Man**, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

**Day Net**, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, &c.

**Dazed Bread**, Dough baked.

**Dazed Meat**, palled in the Roasting by a slack Fire.

**I's Dazed**, I am very cold. *C.*

**Dead-Mens-Eyes** [in a *Ship*] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanners.

**Dead-Neap** [*Sea Term*] a low Tide.

**Dead-Nettle**, the Herb Archangel. *Lamium album*, *L.*

**Dead-Tops**, a Disease in Trees.

**Deads** [in *Tin-Mines*] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shelves, as usually contain the Shoad.

**Deafely**, lonely, solitary, far from Neighbours. *C.*

**Deans Apple**, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

**Dean Pear**, the *Michael Pear*.

**Deary**, little. *C.*

**Decoped**, copped, peaked. *O.*

**Dede**, dead. *O.*

**To Dee**, to die; as, *he neither dees nor dawes*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends. *C.*

**Deer Feld**, a Deer Fold or Park. *O.*

**Deer Hays**, Machines for catching Deer.

**Defouled**, shamed. *O.*

: <sup>1</sup> The G. for 'digest' is *tauen*. But *daw* is probably A.S. *dagan* = G. *taugen*. See *Donnat*.

- Degowdy, Moulting.** *O.*
- Deis,** the upper Table in some *English Monasteries.*
- Delf, Delfe,** a Mine. *O.* [in *Heraldry*] a Square borne in the Middle of an Escutcheon.
- Delf of Coal,** Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.
- Deliver,** active, nimble. *O.*
- Dell, Delve,** a Pit. *Spenc.* Also a Trull or Doxy. *Cant.*
- Deluged,** drowned. *O.*
- Dely,** little, small. *O.*
- Demin,** a Judge.<sup>1</sup> *O.*
- Den and Strond,** Liberty for a Ship to run aground, or come a-shore. *O. L.*
- Denarii,** a general Term for Cash or ready Money. *O. L.*
- Denbera,** a Place for the Running of Hogs. *O. L.*
- Dene,** a small Valley. *O.*
- To Denshire Land** [*i. e.* to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire.*
- Dental,** a small Shell-fish.
- Denwere,** Doubt.
- Departed even,** equally divided or mingled. *O. P.*
- To Depeach,** to acquit. *O.*
- Depelupe,** transparent. *O.*
- To Dequace,** to dash. *O.*
- To Deraigne** [*derationare*, *L.* barb.] to prove or justify. *O. L.*
- Deraignment,** a Proof, &c. *O. L.*
- To Dere,** to hurt. *O.*
- Dern,** sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel.<sup>2</sup> *O.*
- Dessably,** constantly. *C.*
- To Desse,** to lay close together. *C.*
- Destrier,** a War-Horse. *O.*
- Devil on the Neck,** a sort of Rack or torturing Machine, antiently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.
- Devil's Arse a Peak,**<sup>3</sup> a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

<sup>1</sup> Certainly an error; the M.E. *demen* is a verb, meaning 'to judge.'

<sup>2</sup> The M.E. for 'cruel' is *derf*; the pl. is *derue* (*derve*), usually misprinted *derne* by editors.

<sup>3</sup> Here a *Peak* = in the Peak.



- Devil's-Bit**, a Herb. *Succisa*, L.
- Devil's Milk**, a sort of Spurge, an Herb. *Esula Minor*, L.
- Deuseville**, the Country. *Cant.*
- Deuswin**, two Pence. *Cant.*
- Deux Ans**, a John-Apple.
- Dew-Claws** [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Feet.
- Dew-Grass**, an Herb.
- Dew-Lap** [*deop-lappe*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] of a Cow, is that part which hangs down under her Neck.
- Dextrarius**, a light Horse, or Horse for the Great Saddle. *O. R.*
- Dibble**, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden; also a Hat-brush. *C.*
- To Didder** [perhaps of *Zitteren*, *Teut.*] to shiver, to shake with Cold. *C.*
- Dies** [in *Doomsday-Book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.
- Dieta**, a Day's Work or Journey. *O.*
- A Dig**, a Mattock. *C.*
- Dight**, dressed. *O.*
- To Dight**, to foul or dirty. *Chesh.*
- Digrave**, **Dike-grave** [*q. d. Dike* or *Ditch-Grave*] an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.
- Dike** [*dice*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax. digt*, *Da. Dijk*, *L. S. Digue*, *F.*] a Ditch or Furrow.
- Dike-reeve**, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.
- Dilling** [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.
- Dimidietas**, the Moiety or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*
- To Ding**, to throw or dash against; to fling. *C.*
- Dingle**, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.
- Dirity** [*Diritan*, *L.*] Terribleness.
- To Disalt**, to disable. *O. L. T.*
- Disard** [either of *diz*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed; or *Disard*, *F.* a Prattler; or *Swats acru*, *Belg.* an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.
- To Discover**, to spend, to consume. *O.*
- Discus**, **Descus**, a Desk or Reading-Shelf in a Church. *O. L.*

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. for 'dew' is not *deow*, but *déaw*.

<sup>2</sup> For A.S. *dice* read *díc*.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 43, note 1.

- Dismes** [*Decimæ*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*
- Dispenses**, Expences or Charges. *O.*
- To Dispose** [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. *O.*
- Dissentory**, a kind of Still. *O.*
- To Distrein**, to constrain. *O.*
- To Disturne**, to turn away. *O.*
- To Dize**, to put Tow on a Distaff. *C.*
- Dizened**, dressed. *C.*
- A Dizzard** [of *ḍizi*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.
- Dizzy**, Giddy.
- Dock** [*ḍocca*, *Sax.*] a Plant. *Lapathum*, L. Also a Tail of an Horse.
- Dock** [among *Hunters*] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.
- To Dock a Horse**, to cut off his Tail.
- Dock-Cresses**, an Herb. *Lampsuna*, L.
- Docked**, as *strong docked*, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.
- Dodded**, unhorned; also lopped as a Tree. *O.*
- Dodkin** [*Duytkin*, *Belg.* of *kin* diminutive, and *duyt*,<sup>2</sup> a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin, about the Value of a Farthing.
- Dodman**, a Shell-Snail. *C.*
- Dodred Wheat**, Red Wheat without Beards. *C.*
- To Doff and Don one's Cloaths**, contracted of *do off and do on*; to put off and on. *West Country.*
- Dog-Draw** [*Law Term*] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand.
- Dogger**, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burthen, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to shore.
- Dogger-Fish**, Fish brought in such Vessels.
- Dogs-Bane**, -*Grass*, -*Tooth*, -*Mercury*, several sorts of Herbs.
- Doke**, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*
- Doles, Dools**, Slips of Pasture left between Furrows of ploughed Land.
- Dole-Fish**, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.
- Dole-Meadow**, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.
- Dolgbote**, [*ḍalgbot*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

<sup>1</sup> For A.S. *dizi* read *dysig*.

<sup>2</sup> Hence E. *duit*, borrowed from Dutch.

<sup>3</sup> For *dalgbot* read A.S. *dolgbōi*.

- Dolling**, Warning. *O.*
- Dolvin**, dug, buried. *O.*
- Doly** or **Dooly**, mourning, sad. *O.*
- Dommeror**, a Madman. *Cant.*
- Dondinner**, the Afternooning. *Yorksh.*
- Dondon**, a fat old Woman. *Dondons. F.*
- Done-Hours**, Canonical Hours. *O.*
- A Donnat** [*i. e.* Do-nought]<sup>1</sup> a good-for-nothing, or idle Person. *Yorksh.* See *Dannaught.*
- Dooms-Man**, an Arbitrator, a Judge.
- Dor**, the Drone Bee; also a Term used in *Westminster School* for Leave to sleep awhile. See *Dorr.*
- Dores**, Insects called Black-clocks.
- Doring** or **Daring**. See *Clap-Net and Looking-Glass.*
- Dormant-Tree**, a great Beam which lies a-cross an House; a Summer.
- Dorr**, a kind of Beetle living on Trees. See *Dor.*
- Dorser**, **Dosser** [*Dossier*, *F.* of *Dorsum*, *L.* Back] a Pannier or great Basket, to carry Things on Horse-back.
- Dosens**, **Dozens**, a sort of Cloths made in *Devonshire.*
- Dosil**, a sort of Tent for Wounds.
- A Desom** *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Chesh.*
- A Dote**, a Drone. *O.*
- Doting Tree**, a Tree almost worn out with Age.
- Doubeler**, **Doubler**, a great Dish or Platter. *C.*
- Doundrins**, Afternoons Drinkings. *Derbyshire.*
- Douset**, a sort of Apple.
- A Douter**, an Extinguisher for a Candle. *C.*
- Doutremere** [*D'outré mer*, *F.*] Sea-faring, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*
- To Dow**, to give.<sup>2</sup> *O.*
- Dowlas**, a sort of Linen Cloth.
- Dowly**, melancholy, lonely. *C.*
- To Dowse** [*dousen*, *L. S.*] to give one a Slap of the Chaps.
- Doxy** [perhaps of *docken*, *Du.* to yield willingly] a She-Beggar, a Trull.
- Dozel**, **Dossel**, a Tent for a Wound, without a Head.

<sup>1</sup> A *donnat* is not derived from *do*, but from prov. *E. doe*, to thrive. See *Dosom.*

<sup>2</sup> From *F. douer*, to endow.

**Drab** [ɔ̃rabbe, *Sax.* coarse, common, or the Refuse of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

**Drab** [in a *Ship*] a small Topsail.

**Draff** [ɔ̃rabbe, *Sax.* or *draf*, *Belg. Lees*] Wash for Hogs.

**Drafty**, irksome, troublesome. *O.*<sup>1</sup>

**A Drag** [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

**Drags**, Wood or Timber so joined together, as swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

**To Draggle**, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

**Drake** [of *Draco*, *L.*] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

**Drape**, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

**Drape Sheep**, bad or culled Sheep. *C.*

**Draulingly**, speaking very slowly.

**Draw Gear**, any Furniture or Harness of Cart-Horses.

**Draw Latches**, Night Thieves, called *Robert's Men*. *S.*

**Draw Net**, for catching the larger sort of Fowl.

**Drawing** [among *Hunters*] is beating the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

**Drawing in the Slot**, is when the Hounds, having touched the Scent, draw on till they hit on the same again.

**Dray** [*Traha*, *L.*] a sort of Cart used by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

**A Drazel**, a dirty Slut. *C.*

**Dredes**, Dread. *O.*

**Dredg**, **Dreg**, Oats and Barley mingled together. *C.*

**Dredgers**, Fishers for Oysters.

**Dree** [spoken of a *Way*] long, tedious beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

**Dreeriment**, Sorrow, Heaviness. *O.*

**Dreery** [of ɔ̃ryrman,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* to make sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. *O.*

**Dregs** [*dræck*, *L. S.* and *Teut.* ɔ̃nerzen, *Sax.*] Filth, Dross.

**Dreint**, drenched, drowned. *O.*

**Dreit-dreit**, a double Right, *i. e.* of Possession and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

**Drenie**, sorrowful. *O.*

**Drealie**, sorrowful. *O.*

**To Dretch**, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> An error for *drasty* in Glossaries to Chaucer.

<sup>2</sup> He means A.S. *dryrmian*, to mourn. But *dreery* is A.S. *drōtorig*.



- Dumpish**, somewhat melancholy.
- Dumps**, Melancholy, fixed Sadness.
- Dun-neck**, a Bird.
- Duna**, a Bank of Earth cast upon the Side of a Ditch. *O. L.*
- Dunch**, Deaf. *O.*
- Dung-Meers**, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lie and rot together some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.
- Dungeonable Body**, a shrewd Person ; also a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*
- Dunio**, a sort of Coin less than a Farthing. *O. L.*
- Dunny**, deafish, somewhat deaf.
- Durden**, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*
- Durzed Corn**, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*
- Dusty Foot**, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no settled Habitation. *O. L. T.*
- Dwind** [of *ḡpīnan*, *Sax.*] consumed, pined away. *O.*

## EA

- The Eager**, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.
- Eagle-Stone**, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.
- Eak, Eke** [*Æak*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] Eternity.
- Eald**, Age. *O.*
- Eam** [*eame*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* *Ōm*, *L. S.* *Ōhtim*, *Teut.*] an Uncle, a Compere, a Friend. *C.*
- To Ean**, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Yean*.
- Ear-Hard**, spoken of a Horse.
- Ear-Brisk**, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.
- Earing** [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which at the four Corners of the Sail is left open in Form of a Ring.
- Earing-Time**, Harvest.
- To Earn**, to glean ; also to run as new Cheese does. *C.*
- Earning**, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> He probably refers to A.S. *ēce*, eternal.<sup>2</sup> Meaning A.S. *ēam*.

**Earth-Nut**, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut. *Bulbocastanum*, L.

**Eath**, easy, it is eath to do, *i. e.* easy to do.

**Eaves-Catch** [in *Architecture*] is a thick-feather'd edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

**Eberemorth**, **Eberemurder** [Ebepe-morð,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] down-right Murder, in Distinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance-Medley.

**To Eccle**,<sup>2</sup> to aim or intend. *N.C.*

**To Eche**, to increase, add, or help out.

**To Eckle**, to aim at, to intend. *N.C.* See *Eccle*.

**Edder**, a kind of Fish.

**Eddish**, **Edish** [Eðiſch,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] the latter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

**Eder Breche**, the Trespass of Hedge-breaking.

**To Edge**, to borrow. *C.*

**Edgrew**, Grass left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Grass*, or *latter Math*.

**Eel Backt** [*Horses*] such as have black Lists along their Backs.

**Eel Fares**, **Eel Vares**, a Fry or Brood of Eels.

**To Eein**, to be at Leisure. *Chesh.*

**Eever**, Corner or Quarter. *Chesh.*

**Eft**, against. *O.*

**Eftsoons** [eƿſona,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.* jetzund, *Teut.*] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. *O.*

**Egers**, the Spring Tulips, or first blown Tulips. *C.*

**To Egg on** [eggſer,<sup>5</sup> *Dan.*] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

**Eggiment**, egging, promoting, Procurement. *O.*

**Egre**, Sore. *C.*

**Eia**, an Island, an Eit or Ait. *Sax.*

**Eighn**, Eyes. *O.*

**Eighteth Mov**, might grant. *O.*

**Eisil** [Esiig,<sup>6</sup> *Teut.*] Vinegar. *O.*

**Elden** [Ælð,<sup>7</sup> *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> Read *eberemorð*.

<sup>2</sup> Probably an error for *ettle*. Cf. M.E. *attlen*, *ettlen*, to intend. See *Eckle*.

<sup>3</sup> Read *edisc*.

<sup>4</sup> Read *eftsóna*.

<sup>5</sup> Icel. *egja*. The Dan. *egger* is not the infinitive, but the 1st pers. sing. indicative.

<sup>6</sup> Read Ger. *essig*. But *aisil* or *eisil* is certainly *O.* French.

<sup>7</sup> Meaning A.S. *æled*.

- Elder** [*Ëpter, Teut.*] an Udder of a Beast. *C.*
- Ele**, Assistance, Help. *O.*
- Elenge**,<sup>1</sup> strange, foreign. *O.*
- Elengelick**,<sup>2</sup> strangely, or miserably.
- To Elfe** *the Hair*, to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.
- Elf-Arrows**, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient *Britons*.
- Elke**,<sup>3</sup> a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*
- Ellinge** [*alleine*,<sup>1</sup> alone, *Teut.*] solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.
- An Ell-mother**, a Step-Mother. *Cumberl.*
- Else** [*eller, Sax.*] before, already. *C.*
- To Elt**, to knead. *C.*
- Elvers**, a sort of Greys or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the Top of the Water about *Bristol*. See *Grig*.
- Elvish**, froward, morose, wicked, hellish. *O.*
- Embolded**, swelled. *O.*
- Embost** [*Hunting Term*] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.
- Eme**, the Emmet or Ant. *O.* An Uncle by the Mother's Side. *Spenc.* See *Eam*.
- Emendals**, Remainder; an old Word used still in the *Inner Temple*, where so much in *Emendals*, is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.
- Emmet** [*Æmet*,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.* *Ametsz, Teut.*] an Ant or Pismire.
- Emmoised**, comforted. *O.*
- To Empoison** [*empoisonner, F.*] to poison. *O.*
- Emrose**, a sort of Flower.
- Enblanched**, whited, adorned. *O.*
- Enbolned**, swelled. *O.*
- Endeinos**, disdainful. *O.*
- Endive** [*Endivia, L.*] a Sallad Herb.
- Endoubted**, feared, doubted. *O.*
- To Endry**, to endure. *O.*
- Enyed in Untime**, yeaned before the Time. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> *Elenge* or *ellinge* is M.E. *clenge*, from A.S. *ellende*, strange. By *Teut.* *alleine* is meant G. *allein*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *Elengeliche*.

<sup>3</sup> I have observed that *lk* and *w* are sometimes confused; and I suspect that this *elke* is merely miswritten for *ewe*, i. e. yew.—W. W. S.

<sup>4</sup> Read A.S. *æmete*, Ger. *ameise*.



- Enervé**, made new. *O.*  
**Enfermé**, humbled or starved. *O.*  
**Enginé**, mixed. *O.*  
**Englé**, unseasoned. *O.*  
**Enlaccé**, entangled. *O.*  
**Enpé**, joined. *O.*  
**Enpice**, the Fashion. *O.*  
**Enquérance**, Enquiry. *O.*  
**Is Enring**, to put on, or adorn with a Ring.  
**To Enraser**, [*enrascher*, or *enrascheren*, Teut.] to intrench. *O.*  
**Ensis**, Quality, Steam. *O.*  
**Entaché**, tied. *O.*  
**Entailé**, engraved. *O.*  
**Entendance**, Attendance. *O.*  
**Entermédillé**, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*  
**Enterriné**, rubbed, emptied. *O.*  
**To Entreat** [*of en* and *trater*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earnestly, or beseech, to court with fair Words; also to treat of, or handle. *O.*  
**Entremeca**, intermingled. *O.*  
**Entriqué**, deceived. *O.*  
**Erber**, an Arboret. *O.*  
**Erresses**, **Erisses**, Canary-Birds above two Years old.  
**Erke**, weary, laboring. *O.*  
**To Ern** [probably of *erren*, to reap, Teut.] to glean. *C.*  
**Ernful**, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*  
**Ers**, bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.  
**Ersk**, Scuffle after Corn is cut. *C.*  
**Eshin**, a Pail or Kit. *C.*  
**Eskektores**? [*of escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. *O. S.*  
**To Espire**, to expire. *O.*  
**Esplees** [*espletia*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.  
**To Essart**, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*  
**Esse** [*of Asche*, Teut.] Ashes. *Chesh.*

<sup>1</sup> The M. E. *entremes* is a sb., and means an intermediate course of viands at a feast.

<sup>2</sup> Neither the E. nor F. form is right. Perhaps he means *eschatores*, excheators.

*Sheer the Esse*, *i. e.* separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chesh.*

**To Estrepe** [*estropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

**Estrepe**, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

**Eve-Churr**, a Worm.

**Everisch**, every, each. *O.*

**Eutyn**, even. *O.*

**Evyn**, even. *O.*

**Ewagium**, Toll paid for Water-Passage. *O. L.*

**Ewbrice** [*Æp*, Marriage, and *Bruce*, Breaking, *Sax. C̅hebruch, Teut.*] Adultery.

**The Ewe is Blissom**, *i. e.* she has taken Tup or Ram. *C.*

**The Ewe is Riding**, *i. e.* she is Topping. *C.*

**Ey**, [*Teut.*] an Egg; also an Island.

**Eye** [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

**To Eye-lite**, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

**Eye-Bright**, an Herb. *Euphrasia*, L.

**Eyess** [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

**Eyrar**, an Eyrie, or Nest of young Birds. *O. L.*

**Eyth**, or *Eth*, easy. *O.*

**Eyrisae**,<sup>1</sup> airy, living in the Air. *Ch.*

## FA

**To Faddle**, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

**Fadom**. See *Fathom*.

**Fader** [*Ælatter*,<sup>2</sup> *Teut.*] Father. *O.*

**To Fadge** [*ƷeƷeƷan, Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

**Fage**, a merry Tale. *O.*

**Fagot**, [*fagot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel.

**Fagot**, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery on the Sleeve of the Upper Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

**A Fagot of Steel**, 120 *lb.* Weight.

<sup>1</sup> A misprint for *eyrish*, pl. of *eyrish*; Chauc. Ho. of Fame, ii. 424.

<sup>2</sup> For G. *vater*; but *fader* is English, A.S. *fæder*.

To **Faget** a *Person* w. kind him **Head** and **Foot**.

**Fairy Spikes**, or **Soot-fire**, an Appearance often seen on Clouds in the Night.

**Fake**. [*Sea Term*] one Circle or End of a Cable girted up round.

**Falda** a *Sheepfold*. O. L.

**Faldage** [*Suldanic*, L. *Bard*] the Privilege of setting up Folds for sheep in any Field. O. L.

**Faldoe**, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. O.

**Falding**, a kind of coarse Cloth.

**Fallow Smiler**, a Bird.

**Falsed**, falsified. O.

To **Famble** [*fambler*? *Dra.*] to falter or stammer in Speech.

**Fambles**, Hands. *Cont.*

**Famble Cloths**, Gloves. *Cont.*

**Family** [*Famille*, F. *Familia*, L.] an Household, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, &c. Also a Hide of ploughed Land. O. R.

**Famulers** [q. d. *famulatores*, L.] Helpers, Domestick Servants. O.

**Fangles**, as new Fangles [*Dr Tho. Hensh.* derives it of *Ecangelia*,<sup>2</sup> *Gospels*, q. d. *new Gospels*] new Whimsies.

A **Farandman** [*of Japan*, *Sax.* to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by the Laws of Scotland, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Business or Journey be not hinder'd.

**Fighting Farand**, in a fighting Humour. N. C.

**Farantly**, handsome. N. C.

**Farcy** [*farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

**Fardel** [*fardeau*, F. *ardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

**Farding Deal of Land**, **Farundel** [*of Feopn*, a fourth, and *wæle*<sup>3</sup>, Part, *Box.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

To **Fare**, to go. *Spen.*

**Farleu**, **Farley**, a Duty of Sixpence paid to the Lord of the Manor of West-Slapton in Devonshire.

To **Farthel** [*fardele*, F.] the same as to furl.

**Fasguntide**, **Fasting-Tide**, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the Beginning of *Lent*. N. C.

**Fashioner**, as the King's *Fashioner*, i. e. Taylor.

**Fast** [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

**Fast** [*Country*] a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a *Shelf*.

<sup>1</sup> The Dan. *famle* means to fumble.

<sup>2</sup> This is, of course, impossible; *Hensh.* probably means *Henshall*.

<sup>3</sup> The A. S. for 'fourth' is *febrða*; and for 'part' is *dæl*.

**Fastens** *Een*, or *Even*, [*Fastel-Abend*,<sup>1</sup> L. S.] *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ash-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten* Fast.

**Fasting-Men**, Bonds-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one anothers peaceable Behaviour.

**Fat** [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus, if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a fat Quarter*.

**Fat** [of *Merchandize*]<sup>2</sup> an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 C. to 25 C. Weight; Isinglass 3 C. 1 *qter.* to 4 C. Weight.

**Father-Lasher**, a kind of Fish.

**A Fathom of Wood**, the sixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

**Faugh-Ground**,<sup>3</sup> which has lain a Year or more unplough'd.

**Fauntekins**, little Infants. *O.*

**To Favour** [*favoriser*, F.] to shew Favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare; also to resemble, to be like a Person.

**Fause** [*faux*, Fr.] false, cunning, subtil. *C.*

**Fausen**, a sort of large Eel.

**Fausetum**, a Musical Pipe or Flute. *O.*

**Faust** [*faustus*, L.] lucky.

**Fax**, Hair. *O.* Hence the Names *Fairfax*, *Hallifax*, &c.

**Faytours**, idle Fellows, Vagabonds. *O. Stat. 7 R. II.*

**Feabs**, or *Fea-Berries*, Goose-berries. *S. C.*

**To Feag**, [*fegen*, L. S. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* signifieth any manner of beating.

**To Feal**, to hide. *N. C.*

**Feat**, finical, odd, pretty.

**Feather-Top-Grass**, an Herb.

**To Fee**, to winnow. *N. C.* See *Fey*.

**Feer**, a Companion; also Fire.

**Feg**, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

**Fegary** [q. d. *Vagary*, à *Vagando*, L.] a roving or roaming about.

**To Feige**, to carp at. *O.*

**A Feist** [FIST, *Sax.* *Viist*, L.S. *Feist*, *Teut.*] a Fart without Noise.

**Fellows**, **Fellies** [*ffelge*, *Teut.*] Pieces of Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

**Fell-Wort**, an Herb.

<sup>1</sup> The Ger. is *fasten-abend*; the Low G. is *fastel-avend*.

<sup>2</sup> Here *fat* is our *vat*.

<sup>3</sup> *Faugh* is our *fallow*.

- To Felter**, to entangle. *O.*
- Fen Cricket**, an Insect.
- A Fence, Fencing-Culley**, a Receiver of stolen Goods. *Cant.*
- To Fence**, to spend. *Cant.*
- Fence Month**, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it being 15 Days before *Midaummer*.
- To Fend**, to shift for. *N. C.*
- To Fend** [*Sea Term*] as to  *fend the Boat*, is to keep it from being dash'd against the Rocks, Shore, &c.
- Fennigreek**, the Herb *Fenugreek*.
- Fenny** [of *fennig, Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*
- Fenny-Stones**, a Plant.
- Feorm** [*Feorm, Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Outlands. *O. B.*
- Ferde** [*ǣrde, L. S.*] Fear. *O.*
- Ferdella Terra**, a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*
- Ferd Wit** [of *Fird*, an Army, and *Wite*, Punishment] a **Formulary**, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 120*s.* for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.
- Fere**, a Companion. *O.*
- Ferly**, strange. *O.*
- Ferm**, a Hole. *O.*
- Fermerere**, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. *O.*
- Ferrel, Ferula** [of *ferrum*, L. Iron, or *ferraile*, F. old Iron]<sup>1</sup> a Piece of Iron or Brass to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, &c.
- Ferret** [*ferrēt, Belg. farreta,*<sup>2</sup> Ital. *furet*, F.] a little Creature like a Weasel, used in catching Rabbits: Also a Sort of Ribbon.
- Fer Schet**, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River. *O.*
- Ferth**, fourth. *O.*
- Fesauce**, a Pheasant. *O.*
- Festing-Men** [with the *English Saxons*] Persons who were Pledges for others who should transgress the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming.
- Fetch**. See *Vetch*.
- A Fetch**, a Subtilty, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

<sup>1</sup> This popular etymology is quite wrong; *ferrel* (mod. E. *ferrule*) is from the F. *virolé*, which see in Cotgrave.

<sup>2</sup> Error for *furetto*.

**Fetise**, handsome, spruce. *O.*

**Fetuously**, featly. *O.*

**To Fettle to**, to go about, or set upon a Business. *N. C.*

**Feverfew** [*fepɛn-fuze*, *Sax. febrifuga*, L.] an Herb good against Fevers. *Matricaria*, L.

**Feuterer**, **Fewterer**, a Dog-keeper, he who lets them loose in a Chase. *O.*

**To Few**, to change. *N. C.*

**Fewnets**, **Fewmishing** [*fmaison*, *O. F. of finus*, L. Dung] the Dung of a Deer. See *Fimashing*.

**To Fey it**, **To Feigh it**, to do any Thing notably. *N. C.*

**To Fey Meadows**, **Ponds**, &c. to cleanse them. *N. C.* See *Fee*.

**Fidd** [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

**Fidd** [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

**Fidd-Hammer**, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

**To Fidge about**, to be continually moving up and down.

**A Fig** [*figue*, F. of *ficus*, L. *Feige*, *Teut.*] a Fruit; also a Disease in Horses.

**Fig-Pecker**, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

**Fig-Wort**, a sort of Herb.

**Fight-Wite**, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

**Filets** [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced, and dress'd in a Ragou. *F.*

**Filkale**, **Fictale** [*q. d.* Field Ale] a sort of drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

**Fillemot** [*feuille-mort*, F. *i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

**Fillets** [in a *Horse*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder near the Breast.

**A Fillip**, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

**Film** [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

**Fimashing** [of *fmaison*, F.] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts. See *Fewnets*.

**Fimble**, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

**Finders**, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

**Finew**, Mouldiness, or Hoariness, Dirtiness, Nastiness.

**Finewed**, grown mouldy or hoary.

**Finger** *Fern*, a Plant.

**Firdefare** [of *Firð*, an Army, and *Fare*, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

**Firdwite** [of *firð* and *wite*, *Sax.*] a Fine antiently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

**Firdwrithi**<sup>1</sup> [of *firð*, an Army, and *worth*, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

**Fire-Bare**, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

**Fire-Boat**, **Firebote**, Fuel for necessary Occasions, which, by Common Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

**Fire-Drake**, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

**Fire-Leven**, Lightning. *Chauc.*

**Fire-Workers** [*fīwerc-werker*, *Teut.*] Officers subordinate to the Fire-Masters.

**To Firk** [*ferire*, *L.*] to beat, or whip.

**Firkin** [of *feoper*, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

**A Firkin-Man**, one who buys Small-Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

**Fish** [*sea-term*] any timber made fast to the masts or yards to strengthen them.

**To Fish the Mast**, is to strengthen it as above, against Stress of Weather.

**Fish-Garth**, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

**To Fisk**, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

**A Fitch**, a Pulse. See *Velch*.

**Fitcher**, **Fitchow** [*fissau*, *F.* *fisse*, *L. S.*] a Pole-cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

**Fithwite** [*feohr*, a Fight, and *wite*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace. See *Fight-wite*.

**Five-Finger** [of *funt* *finger*, *Teut.*] a Fish, like the Rowel of a Spur.

**Fiz-Gig**, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

<sup>1</sup> Clearly an error for *firdwrithi* or *firdworthy*.

**To Fizzle** [*fristen*, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards without Noise, to feist or foist.

**Flacket**, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. C.*

**Flag**, a Groat. *Cant.*

**Flag**, or *Sedge*, a fort of Rush: The Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

**Flag-Staves**, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly or shew abroad the Flags.

**Flag-Worms**, a kind of Insect bred in flaggy Ponds.

**Flags**, the upper Turf. *S. C.*

**To Flair**, **To Flare**, to sweal, or melt away fast, as a Candle, &c.

**To Flaite**, to affright or scare. *S. C.*

**To Flap** [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minsevus*, of *βλάπτω*, Gr. to hurt] to strike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

**A Flap** [of *flabbe*, L. S.] a Blow or Stroke.

**To Flare** *in one's Eyes*, to stare one in the Face.

**A Flash of Flames**, a Sheaf of Arrows. *O. P.*

**A Flasher** [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the Bank stripped.

**Flashy** [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost the Savour; vain, frothy.

**Flasket** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *φάσκωλος*, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

**A Flaun** [*fladen*, *Teut.*] a Custard. *N. C.*

**A Flaw** [*flöh*, *Sax.* a Fragment; or *pleah*, the White of the Eye, *flaw*, *C. Br.* a Segment; *Jun.* derives it of *φλάω*, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, &c.

**Flaw** [at *Sea*] a sudden Gust of Wind.

**Flax-Weed**, an Herb. *Linaria*. L.

**To Flay**, to fright. *N. C.* A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

**Flea-Bane**, an Herb that kills Fleas. *Conyza*. L.

**Flea-Wort**, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

**Fleak** [*Ulaeck*, *Belg.*] a Gate set up in a Gap. *N. C.*

**Fleam** [*Uliem*, *Belg.* *flicte*, *Teut.* *flamette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to launce the Gums, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

**Flebring**, Slander, Calumny. *O.*

**Fled Wit** [of *flýcht*, Flight, and *præ*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Discharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own Accord.



- To Flee** [*leer*,<sup>1</sup> *Dan.* to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.
- To Fleet Milk**, to skim it.
- To Fleg**, to whip. *Cant.*
- Flemed**, daunted or frightened.<sup>2</sup> *O.*
- Flemeswite**, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.
- Flemer**, an Expeller.<sup>3</sup> *C.*
- Flew**, a smaller sort of Net for Fishing.
- Flicthwite** [of *flit*, Contention, and *þite*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.
- To Flick**, to cut. *C.*
- To Flicker** [*flucceþuan*, *Sax.* or *flackeren*, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.
- To Flicker**, to flee, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.
- Flide-Thrift**, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board*. *Sax.*
- Flimsy**, limber, thin, light.
- Flip**, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.
- To Flit** [of *flpitter*, *Dan.* of *flatteren*, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unsettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*
- To Flite** [of *flitan*, *Sax.*] to scold or brawl. *N. C.*
- Flitter**, a Rag, or Tatter.
- Flittering**, a staked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach ; removing from Place to Place.
- Flitting**, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit*.
- Flix-Weed**, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgorum. L.*
- To Flizz**, to fly off. *O.*
- Flizzing**, a Splinter. *N. C.*
- Flo** [*flōsz*,<sup>3</sup> *Teut.*] a Dart or Arrow. *O.*
- Floting** [of *fluten*, *L. S.*] Whistling, Piping. *O.*
- Flotsam, Flotzam** [of *flotan*, *Sax.* to swim] Goods which, being lost by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.
- Flotten-Milk**, Fleet or Skim Milk.
- To Flounce** [*ploussēt*, *L. S.*] to jump in, to roll about in the Water : To be in a Toss or Fume with Anger.

<sup>1</sup> The *Dan.* for *laugh* is *lee*, which makes *leer* in the first person pres. of the indicative ; it has nothing to do with *flee*.

<sup>2</sup> From *A. S. flýman*, to put to flight ; *fléam*, flight.

<sup>3</sup> The *G. flōsz* means a raft. *Flo* is *A. S. flá*, arrow.

- A Flowerter**, a Fright. *N. C.*
- Flown Sheets** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail with Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not haled home, or close to the Block.
- Flowish**, light in Carriage. *N. C.*
- Flowk Wort**, an Herb.
- Flowry**, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*
- Flowertered**, affrighted. *N. C.*
- Flue**, the Down, or soft Hair of a Rabbet: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Cloaths.
- Fluellin**, the Herb *Speedwell*.
- Fluish**, washy, weak, tender. *N. C.*
- Fluke**, a sort of Insect: Also that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk*.
- A Flurch**, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*
- A Flurt** [*flotte, Belg.* a Fool] an insignificant Person.
- Flushed, Fleshed**, encouraged, put in Heart, elated with good Success.
- Flustered** [possibly from *φλύσσω*, Gr. to belch, whence *οινοφλύξ*, drunken: But *Skinner* rather derives it from *flurrian*, *Sax.* to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well thrummed*] somewhat disordered with Drink.
- A Flying Worm** [in a *Horse*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm.
- To Fob one off** [of *foppen, Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpose; to put off with fair Words.
- A Fob** [*foppe, Teut.*] a small Pocket.
- Fogus**, Tobacco. *Cant.*
- Foiling** [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Grass, and scarce visible.
- Foines** [of *foine*, F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.
- Foist**, fusty. *N. C.*
- Foist**, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails or Oars.
- Folmote, Folkmote** [*Folc-gemot, Sax.*] two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.
- Fokland, Folkland** [of *Folck*, People, and *Fand*, Land, *Teut.*] the Land of the common People in the Time of the *Saxons*. *S.*
- A Fold-Net**, a Sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.
- Fon**, a Fool. *Spen.*

**Fond** [probably of *fundian*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to endeavour, to gape after] passionately desirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

**Fonnes, Devices.** *O.*

**Fontstone**, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

**Foot-Hot**, straightway. *O.*

**Foot-Husks** [in *Botany*] are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

**Foot-Hooks, Futtocks**. [in a *Ship*] the Compassing Timbers which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

**Footing-Time**, the Upsitting of Women who lie in. *Norf.*

**Forbrake**, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*

**To Fordoe**, to kill. *O.*

**Fordol, Fordolio**, a But or Head-Land, abutting or shooting upon other Grounds.

**Fordon**, killed. *O.*

**Fordrive**, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

**Fore-Bolts** [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

**Fore-Castle** [of a *Ship*] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

**Fore-Course**, the Foresail of a Ship.

**Fore-Foot** [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails across another Ship's Way.

**Fore-Worden** [with Lice, Dirt, &c.] *i. e.* over-run. *N. C.*

**To Forfend**, to forbid. *O.*

**Forfraught**, beset. *O.*

**Forgard**, lost. *O.*

**To Fore-Heet**, to predetermine. *N. C.*

**Forherda**, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

**Fork-Fish**, a Kind of Thornback.

**Forked-Heads** [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the top, or which have their Croches doubled.

**To Forkerve**, to cut off. *O.*

**A Forkin Robbin**, an Earwig. *N. C.*

**Forlet, Forletten** [*berlassen, Teut. berlaten, L. S.*] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

**Forleven**, to leave, to depart. *Ch.*

**Forloyn**, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

**To Format**,<sup>2</sup> **To Formel**, to speak any Thing. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> *Fond* is of Scand. origin; not allied to *fundian*.

<sup>2</sup> Probably an error for *formal*; cf. A.S. *formál*, an agreement.

- Formel**, the Female of any Fowl. *Ch.*  
**Formaskil**,<sup>1</sup> forasmuch as. *O.*  
**Forses**, Water-falls.  
**Forset**, a little Trunk, or Coffers.  
**Forslagen** [*erschlagen, Teut.*] slain or killed. *O.*  
**Forslewthed**, slothful, sluggish. *Ch.*  
**Forsongen**, **Forsongin** [*ubersungen, Teut.*] tired with singing. *Ch.*  
**Forspeak**, an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. *O.*  
**Forstraught**, distracted. *O.*  
**Forthen**, **Forthy**, therefore. *N. C.*  
**To Forthink** [of *for* and *þincan, Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*  
**To Forvise**, to foreshew. *O.*  
**Forurth**, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*  
**Forwany**,<sup>2</sup> wanting. *O.*  
**Forwept**, weary with weeping. *O.*  
**Forwined**, withered. *O.*  
**Foryelde**, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*  
**Fougade**, a sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*  
**Founes** [probably of *Finesse, F.*] Devices.<sup>3</sup> *O.*  
**A Foutnart**,<sup>4</sup> a Fitchet. *N. C.*  
**A Fow**, a Fowl. *Chesh.*  
**To Fowle**<sup>5</sup> a Person by the Ears, to lug him by the Ears.  
**Fownd**, framed. *O.*  
**To Fowl Fail** [*q. d. fail foully*] to err greatly. *O.*  
**Fox-Gloves** [*foxe*<sup>6</sup> *glofe, Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*  
**Fox-Tail**, an Herb. *Alopecurus.*  
**To Fox one**, to make him drunk.

**He sets the Fox to keep his Geese.**

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intrusting either *Sharpers* with their *Money*, *Blabs* with their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*; for no Obligation can bind against *Nature*: A *Fox* will love a *Goose* still, though his *Skin* be stripp'd over his *Ears* for it; and a *Common Cheat*

<sup>1</sup> An error for *for as mikil*.

<sup>2</sup> M. E. *forwany, forweny* means to spoil; P. Plowm. B. v. 35.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *fonnes*; see *Fonnes*. <sup>4</sup> An error for *foumart*.

<sup>5</sup> An obvious error for *sowle*. <sup>6</sup> An error for *foxes*, gen. case of *fox*.

- will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in spite of all *Promises* and *Principles of Honour, Honesty, and good Faith*. Agreeable to the *English* is the *Latin, Ovem Lupo commisit*; and the *Greek, Τοῖς κυσὶ τὸν ἄρνα*.
- Foy** [*fɔɪ*, *Belg. Voye*, F. a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.
- Foyling** [*Hunting Term*] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.
- Foyson**, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shakesp.*
- Frampald, Frampart**, fretful, peevish, cross, froward. *S. C.*
- Frampole-Fence**, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manor of *Writtle* in *Essex*.
- A Frank**, a Place to feed a Boar in.
- Frappish** [of *frapper*, F.] peevish, cross.
- To Frase**, to break. *Norf.*
- The Deer Frays her Head* [*Hunting Term*] *i. e.* she rubs it against a Tree.
- Frayn'd**, refrain'd. *O.*
- Freakish, Freaked**, whimsical, maggotish.
- Fream**, arable or plough'd Land worn out of Heart.
- To Fream** [of *fremere*, L.] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting-time.
- Freckles**, a kind of reddish or dusky Spots on the Face or Hands.
- Free Bench**, the Custom of the Manors of *East and West Embourn, Chadleworth* in the County of *Berks, Tor* in *Devonshire*, and other Places of the West, that if a customary Tenant die, the Widow shall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *Dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*.
- Here I am,  
Riding upon a black Ram,  
Like a Whore as I am;  
And for my Crincum Crancum,  
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;  
And for my Tail's Game,  
Have done this worldly Shame;  
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,  
let me have my land again.*
- Freedstoll, Frithstoll, Fridstole** [of *Frið*, Peace, and *Stole*,<sup>1</sup> a Seat, *Sax. frithstuhl*, *Teut. Sella Pacis*, L.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Athelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of *York*.

<sup>1</sup> Read *stol*.

- Freelege**, Privilege. *Sheffield*.
- Fremd** [fremð,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* fremð, *Teut.*] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Eumity. *O*.
- French-Beans**, a Sort of Pulse. Also called Kidney-Beans.
- French-Marigold**, a Flower.
- Frendless-Man** [of fremdloss, *Teut.* without a Friend, among our *Saxon* Ancestors] an outlaw'd Person.
- To Frig** [either from *fregare, Ital.* from *fricare, L.* or from *friga, the Saxon Venus*] to rub.
- Frim** [fremian, *Sax.*] to be in Health, handsome, thriving. *N. C.*
- Frim-Folk** [fremð,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* of fremdes Volk, *Teut.* Foreigners] Strangers, outlandish Men. *Linc.*
- To Frist** [fristen, *L. S.* to give Time, fyrnan, *Sax.* to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. *N. C.*
- Frithbrech** [of frūð and bruce, *Sax.* frid-bruch, *Teut.*] the breaking of the Peace.
- Frithgar** [of frūð, Peace, and Leap, a Year, *Sax.* frid Jahr, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.
- Frithsoken** [of frūð, and focn, *Sax.*<sup>2</sup> Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.
- Frobly Mobly**, indifferently well. *S. C.*
- Froise** [of Fry] a Sort of Pancake. See *Froyse*.
- Froppish**, fretful, froward, peevish. See *Frappish*.
- To Frote** [of frotter, *F.*] to rub. *O*.
- Frough**, loose, spongy. *N. C.*
- The Frounce**, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.
- Frounce**, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Ch.*
- Frouwy, Frowsy**, musty, mossy. *Spen.*
- Frow**, *Belg.* [fran, *Teut.*] a Woman.
- Frower**, an edg'd Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*
- Froyse**, a Pancake with Bacon. See *Froise*.
- Fruggin**, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.
- Frummagem**, choaked. *Cant.*
- Frumgild**, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for the Murder. *Sax.*
- Frumstall**, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*
- A Frundele**, two Pecks. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> Read *fremede*.

<sup>2</sup> Bailey actually has *focn*; but read *sōcn*.

**Frush**, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel, next the Hoof.

**Fry** [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of young Fish ; a Multitude or Company.

**Fuage** [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1s. for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in *France*, by *Edward* the Black Prince.

**Fub**, a fat *Fub*, a little plump Child.

**A Fudder** [*fuder*, *Teut.*] a Fodder. *N. C.*

**To Fuddle** [of the Word *Puddle*, *q. d.* to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d.* Hence the *Scots* use the Word *Full* for one that is drunk] to bib or drink till one is tipsey or drunken.

**To Fudgel**, to make a Shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

**Fuir**, Fury. *O.*

**Fukes**, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

**Fulk**, a hollow Place. *Chauc.*

**Full nigh** [*fullneh*, *Sax.*] almost.

**Fullage**, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

**Fullers Weed**, **Fullers-Thistle**, a sort of Herb or Plant. *Dipsacus. L.*

**Ful-Mart**, a kind of Pole-Cat.

**To Fumble** [*famler*, *Dan.* to handle] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

**Fumets** [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

**Fumeyed**, muted. *O.*

**Fumetory**, an Herb.

**Fummer**. See *Fulmart*.

**Fumous**, **Fumy** [*fumeux*, F. of *fumosus*, L.] apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

**A Funk** [*funke*, *Teut.* a Spark of Fire, and by changing the Sense a little] a spongy Excrescence of some Trees dressed to strike Fire on ; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

**Furbote**. See *Fire-Boat*.

*Where Fured you?* Where went you? *Cumberl.*

**Furendal**. See *Farding-deal*.

**Furendel**, two Gallons. *C.*

**Furfures** [of *furfur*, L.] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf-Skin, from the *Cutis*, or true Skin.

**Furmety** [*froumentée*, F. of *frumentum*, L.] Pottage made of Wheat.

**Furo**, the Fichet or Fitchow.

- Fusty** [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.  
**Fusty-Lugs**, a sluttish Woman, who smells rank.  
**Futtocks** [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth. See *Foot-hooks*.  
**Futy** [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.  
**Futy** [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly.  
**Fuzen**, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. *N. C.*  
**To Fuzz** [*fazelen*, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out.  
**Fyrderonga** [of *Firderung*, *Sax.* *forderung*, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.  
**Fyre-Loom**, Lightning. *O.*

GA

- Gabarage**, Wrappers in which *Irish* Goods are wrapped.  
**Gabberies**, Mockeries, Gibes.  
**Gaberdine** [*galverdine*, F.] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.  
**Gablocks**, false Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, &c.  
**Gad**, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.  
**Gad of Steel** [*Γαδδ*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.  
**To Gad** [*garn*, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*  
**Gaff**, an Iron Hook for to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a Fighting Cock.  
**Gaffle**, Part of a Cross-Bow.  
**Gaffold Gild**, the Payment of Custom or Tribute. *O.*  
**Gage** [*gauge*, or *jauge*, F.] a Rod to measure Casks with.  
**Gage** [of a *Ship*] is so many Feet of Water as she draws.  
**A Gag** [of *Teagl*, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or *Œaghtel*, *L. S.* the Palate] an Instrument put into the Mouth to keep it from shutting.  
**Gail-Clear**, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*  
**Gail** [*q. d.* a Guile] Wort. *N. C.*  
**Gain** [applied to *Things*] convenient; [to *Persons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, short. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. word is *gād*, mod. E. *goad*; *gadd* is the Swed. form.



**To Gaincope**, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

**To Gainstand**, to resist or oppose.

**Gaitre** [of *Letreop*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] the Dog-Berry Tree.

**Gall** [*Lealla*, *Sax.* *Galle*, *Teut.*] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

**To Gall** [*galler*, *F.*] to fret or rub off the Skin, to tease or vex.

**Galleyhalpens** [*q. d.* Galley-Half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoese* Merchants.

**Gallolasses**, Soldiers among the *Wild Irish*, who serve on Horseback.

**Gallon** [*Corn Measure*] containing 272 1 *q.* solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester Gallon*.

**To Gallow**, to fright. *Shakesp.*

**Gally-Bank**,<sup>2</sup> an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

**Gamnot**, a sort of an Incision-Knife.

**Gang** [*ganze*, *Sax.* *Gang*, *Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

**To Gang** [*Gangen*, *Swab.* *ganzen*, *Sax.*] to go.

**Gang-Flower**, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation Week*.

*To run the Gantlope*, to run thro' a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to scourge the Criminal.

**A Gap** [of *geapen*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

**To Gar**, to make. *O.*

**Garbe-Feeders**, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

**Garbles**, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

**Garbling of Bow Staves**, the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

**Garboard Plank**, the first Plank of a Ship, fasten'd on her Keel on the Outside.

**Garboard Strake**, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

**Garcio, Garce** [of *Garçon*, *F.*] a poor servile Lad. *O. L.*

**Gard-Manger**, a Storehouse for Victuals.

**To Garden a Hawk**, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

<sup>1</sup> This is merely A.S. *treow*, a tree, with the prefix *ge-* put before it. It may account for the *tree*, but not for the *gai-*.

<sup>2</sup> Error for *gally-bauk*.

<sup>3</sup> He means A.S. *geapan*, to gape; *gap* is from Icel *gap*, a gap, allied to *gripe*.

- Garde-Viante**, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*
- Gardeyne**, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*
- Gare**, a Sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.
- To Gare**, to cause. *O.* See *Garre*.
- Gare Brained**, very heedless. *S. C.*
- Garget**, a mortal Disease in Cattle.
- Gargil**, a Disease in Geese.
- Gargilon** [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.
- Garlick** [zaplec, *Sax.*] a Plant.
- To Garre** [*Giör*,<sup>1</sup> *Dan.*] to force. *N. C.*
- Garre**, a Disease in Hogs.
- Garth**, a Yard, Back-side, or little Close. *N. C.*
- Fish-Garth*, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.
- Garth-Man**, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are catch'd.
- Garzil**, Hedging Wood. *N. C.*
- Gasted**, frighted. *Shakesp.*
- Gastred**, frightened, astonished. *O.*
- Gate**, a Goat. *Spen.*
- Ne Gate ne Geyn*, neither got nor gained. *O.*
- Gather-Bag**, the Bag or Skin which incloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.
- A Gather** [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.
- Gatteridge-Tree**, Prickwood. *S. C.*
- Gaude**, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*
- Gavelcester**, **Gavelsester**, a Measure of Ale to be paid by way of Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.
- Gavelet**, is a special and antient Kind of *Cessavit* or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.
- Gavelgida**, **Gavelgilda**, that pays Tribute or Toll. *O. L.*
- Gavel-Kind** [of zapel, Tribute, and Cynb, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Issue, among all his Brethren.

<sup>1</sup> The *Dan.* infin. is *giörs*.

**Gavelmed**, the Duty of Mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

**Gavelrep**, the Duty of Reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

**Gaveling-Men**, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

**A Gavelock**, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

**A Gaul**, a Leaver. *Lancash.*

**Gaulick Hand**, Left-Hand. *N. C.*

**Gauntre**,<sup>1</sup> a Frame to set Casks upon. *N. C.* Also a wooden Frame serving to let Casks down into a Vault.

**Gawn**, a Gallon. *C.*

**Gawz**, a thin Sort of Silk.

**Gaynage**, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of Soke-men.

**Gayter-Tree**, Prickwood.

**Gaze Hound**, **Gast Hound** [*agasæus*, L.] a Dog which hunts by Night.

**Geason**, rare, uncommon. *O.*

**Geburus**,<sup>2</sup> a Country Neighbour.

**To Geer**, to dress; *smogly geer'd*, neatly dressed. *N. C.*

**To Geld** [*gælder*,<sup>3</sup> *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

**Geldable**, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

**Gemmow-Ring**, a double Ring in Links.

**Gent**, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. *F.*

**Gentle**, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

**Gentry Cove**, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

**A Gentry Mort**, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

**Geoff**, **Geoffe**, a Mow or Rick of Corn or Hay.

**Gere**, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

**Gersuma** [*geruma*, *Sax.*] a Fine or Income. *O. R.*

**Gery**, **Geryful**, changeable, also cruel. *O.*

**Gesserain**, a Breast Plate. *O.*

**Gesses** [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

**Gherkins** [*Gorcken*, *Teut.*] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

<sup>1</sup> *Gauntre* = gallon-tree; see below.

<sup>2</sup> A Latinised form of A.S. *gebūr*.

<sup>3</sup> The Dan. word is *gilde*.

- A Gibbet**, a great Cudgel, or Stick, such as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*
- A Gibbon**, a Nut hook. *N. C.*
- Gibelot** [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. *F.*
- Giblets** [*gobeau*, *F.* a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.
- Gibstaff**, a Quarter-Staff. *N. C.*
- Giddy**, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*
- Gierful**, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*
- Gif**, give. *N. C.*
- Gifta**, Marriage. *Sax.*
- A Gig**, a wanton Woman.
- Gig-Mill**, a Mill for the Fulling of Woollen Cloth.
- Gig**, a Sort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.
- Gigges**, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chauc.*
- Gigging**, sounding. *O.*
- Giglet**, **Giglot**, a wanton Woman, a Strumpet. *Chauc.*
- Giglotlike**, like a Strumpet. *Ch.*
- Gigs**, Swellings growing on the Insides of Horses Lips.
- Gild-Ale** [*Ēlbe Æle*, *Sax.*] a Drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.
- Gild Merchant**, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.
- Gild-Rents**, Rents payable to the Crown by any Guild or Fraternity.
- Gild-Hall** [*gildæ aula*, *L.*] *Guild Hall*, the chief Hall of the City of London.
- Gilders**, Snares. *N. C.*
- Gill**, a Measure containing 1 Quarter of a Pint.
- A Gill**, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*
- Gill creep by the Ground**, the Herb Alehoof. *Hedera Terrestris.* *L.*
- Gill-Hooter**, an Owl. *C.*
- Gilt-Head**, a Sea-fish.
- Gim**,<sup>1</sup> pretty, spruce, neat.
- Gimer-Lamb**, **Gamer-Lamb**, an Ewe Lamb. *S.*
- A Gimmel-Ring**. See *Gemmow*.
- Gin**, give. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced as *jim*; cf. *jimp*.

**To Gip**, to take out the Guts of an Herring.

**To Gird**, to strike. *O.*

**Gird Brox**, the Dregs or coarse Substance of small Oatmeal boiled to a Consistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

**Girdle** [*Egypt*, *Sax.* *Gurdel*, *Teut.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

**To Girn**, the same as *Gria*.

**Girth Web**, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-Girths are made.

**To Gise**<sup>1</sup> *Ground*, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

**Gisement** [a Contraction of *Agistment*] foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

**Gith**, an Herb growing among Corn.

**Gives** [*Schwang*,<sup>2</sup> *Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

**Glad**, is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loosely. *N. C.*

**Gladton**, the Herb *Gladwin*. *Spatula fetida*, L.

**Glade** [perhaps of *ελάδος*,<sup>3</sup> *Gr.* a Branch of a Tree] an easy and light Passage made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or breaking in of Light.

**To Glaffer**, to flatter. *Chesh.*

**To Glare** [*esclairer*, *F.*] to overblaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

**Glation**, *Welsh* Flannel.

**Glave**, smooth. *N. C.*

**To Glaver**, to sooth up or flatter.

**Glavering**, flattering Words.

**Glaymous**, muddy and clammy. *O.*

**Glebe** [*gleba*, L.] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers.

**Gledon**,<sup>4</sup> gone. *O.*

**To Gle**, to look awry, or sideways, to squint.

**Gleek**, a Game at Cards.

**Glib**, slippery, smooth.

**A Glim**, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

**Glimfenders**, Andirons. *Cant.*

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced as *jize*; a corruption of *ajist* or *agist*; see below.

<sup>2</sup> Of course, this is allied to Du. *ge-vangen*, taken prisoner, which has nothing to do with *given* or *gyves*.

<sup>3</sup> *Glade* is of Scand. origin.

<sup>4</sup> I.e. *gliden*, pp. of *glide*.

- Glimflashy**, angry. *O.*  
**A Glimmer**, a Fire. *Cant.*  
**To Gloar** [*gloere*, L. S.] to look askew.  
**Gloar**, as gloar-fat, fulsome fat.  
**Glob'd**, wedded to, fond of. *Chesh.*  
**A Glome** [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of Thread. *O.*  
**Gloten**, surprized, startled. *Chesh.*  
**To Glout**, **To Glowt**, to look scurvily or sourly.  
**Glowden**, glowed, shined. *O.*  
**Glum**, sullen, sour in Countenance. *C.*  
**To Gly**, to look asquint. *Lincolnh.*  
**A Glym**, a Light. *Cant.* See *Glim.*  
**Glym-Jack**, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*  
**Glym Stick**, a Candlestick. *Cant.*  
**Glym** [*Doomsday Book*] a Valley or Dale.  
**To Gnapp**, to vex. *Cant.*  
**Gnarr** [*Enorre*, *Teut.*] a hard Knot in a Tree. *Chauc.*  
**Gnat-Snapper**, a Bird.  
**Gnew**, gnawed. *O.*  
**Gnoff**, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miser. *Chauc.*  
**Goad**, an Ell *English*, by which *Welsh* Frize is measured.  
**To Goam**, to clasp or grasp. *N. C.*  
**To Goam**, to ming<sup>1</sup> or look at. *Yorksh.*  
**Goat-Chaffer** [*Geiss Fafer*, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.  
**Goat-Hart**, a wild Beast.  
**Goat-Milker**, **Goat-Sucker**, a kind of Bird like an Owl.  
**A Gob**, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*  
**A Gob**, **Gobbet** [*gobbeau*, F.] a Mouthful, a great Piece of Meat.  
**Gobbety'd**,<sup>2</sup> as a *Trout Gobbety'd*, i. e. Trout dressed in Bits. *O.*  
**To Gobble** [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciously.  
**Godbote**, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.  
**Godelich**, goodly, courteous, &c. *Ch.*  
**Godwit**, a kind of Quail.  
**Goetie**, Witchcraft. *York.*

<sup>1</sup> Prob. a misprint for *mind*.<sup>2</sup> Read *gobbeted*.

**Goff**, a sort of Play at Ball.

**Gofish**, sottish, foolish. *O.*

**Goging-Stool**, a Ducking-Stool.

**Gold-Hammer** [*Goldammer, Teut.*] a Bird.

**Gold Sike**, a little Spring in *Westmoreland*, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines, and resembles Gold.

**Gole**, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

**Golierdeis** [*gouliard, F.*] a Buffoon. *C.*

**Golls** [*g. d. palþr, of þealþan,<sup>1</sup> Sax. to wield; because the Hands direct and order Business*] the Hands.

**A Gomam,<sup>2</sup> A Gomman**, a Husband, or Master of a Family.

**Gome**, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c. See *Coom* [which is a better form].

**Gonfennon**, a little Flag. *O.*

**Gong** [*gong, Sax.*] privy. *O.*

**Goodlefe**, good Woman, goody.<sup>3</sup> *Ch.*

**Gool** [of *Goulu, Belg. of gopeallian, Sax.*] a Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

**Goose-Bill**, a Surgeon's Instrument.

**Goose-Intentos**, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos.*

**Gopping Full**, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

**Gor-Belly** [of *gor, Sax. Filth, and Belly*] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

**Gorce**, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as *Mills, Stakes, &c.*

**Gorcrow**, a Raven. *O.*

**Gord**, a Whirlpool.

**Gore**, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

**To Gore**, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

**Gors** or *Goss* [*georþ, Sax.*] a Shrub, called *Furz*.

**Gorsty, Gossy**, *furzy*, full of *Furz*.

**A Gossiping**, a merry Meeting of Gossips at a Woman's Lying-in.

**A Gotch**, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

<sup>1</sup> We cannot derive *golls* from *wield!*

<sup>2</sup> Probably an error for M. E. *gomen*, A. S. *guman*, oblique case of *guma*, a man.

<sup>3</sup> A stupid error; Chaucer has *goode lief my wyf*, i. e. my good dear wife; Monk's Prol. l. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Read A. S. *gorst*.

*As wise as a Man of Gotham.*

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, as an hundred Popperies are feigned and father'd on the Townsfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

**To Gothlen**, to grant.<sup>1</sup> *O.*

**Goule** [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Usury. *O.*

**Gourdy-Legs**, a Disease in Horses.

**Goureth**, stareth.<sup>2</sup> *O.*

**Gournet**, a Bird.

**Gowts**, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

**To Goylter**, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

**To Grace**, to behave with Grace. *O.*

**Gracile** [*gracilis*, L.] slender.

**To Grain**, to choak or throttle. *S. C.*

**Grain-Staff**, a Quarter-Staff with short Lines at the End called Grains. *S. C.*

**Grains of Paradise**, the Plant called the greater *Cardamon*.

**Grame** [*Gram*, *Teut.*] Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. *O.*

**Grample**, a Sea-Fish.

**Granatarins**, an Officer who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious House. *O. L.*

**Grass-Hearth**, **Grass-Hurt**, an ancient customary Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

**Grass-Week**, **Rogation-Week**, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

**Gratch**, Apparel. *O.*

**Grath**, assured, confident. *N. C.*

**Gratton**, Grass which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Ersh or Eddish. *C.*

**Graven** [*begraben*, *Teut.*] buried. *O.*

**Gravot**, a Grove. *O.*

**Gray**, a wild Beast called a Badger.

**The Gray of the Morning**, the Break of Day.

**Grease Mollen**, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

<sup>1</sup> A misprint for *grunt*; see P. Plowman, B. v. 347.

<sup>2</sup> Error for *gaureth*; Ch. Monk's Tale.



**In Greath**, well. *N. C.*

**Greathly**, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

**Green-Hue**, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

**Green Silver**, a Duty of one Halfpenny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

**To Grete**, to cry. *Chauc.*

**A Grice**, a young wild Boar.

**Gridelin**, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

**Griff-Graff**, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

**Grig** [probably of *Græcca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Eel.

**Grig**, a short-legg'd Hen. *C.*

**A Grindlet**, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

**Grindle-Stone**, a Kind of whitish gritty Stone.

**A Grip**, [ɜrup, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

**Griph**, a Riddle. *O.*

**Gripple**, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spencer.*

**Grisly**, speckled with black and white.

**Grissel**, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

**Grist** [ɜrust, *Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

**Grit**, a Fish called a *Grample*.

**Grithbrech** [ɜrutþ-brýce, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

**Grobian** [*Teut.* derived from *Grob*, *Teut.* coarse or uncivil] a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

**Groin**, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

**A Groine**, a froward Look. *O.*

**Groop**, Pissing-Place. *O.*

**Gropers**, blind Men. *Cant.*

**A Grove**, [ɜrove,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a little Wood, also a kind of Mine.

**Grout** [ɜrut, *Sax.* grutze, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

**Grout**, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

**I Grow**, I am troubled. *N. C.*

**Grown**, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

**Growning**, growling, snarling. *Ch.*

**To Growse**, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> An error for *gráf*.

- Growth** *Half penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.
- Grub**, a sort of Maggot ; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.
- Grubbage**, **Grub-ax**, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, &c.
- Grubbing a Cock**, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.
- To Grubble**, **To Grobble** [*grubelen, Teut.*] to search or feel all over or about.
- Grum** [of *grum, Sax.*] grim-fac'd, sour-look'd.
- Grume** [among *Physicians*] a thick viscid Consistence of a *Fluid*, like what is called *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.
- Grunting-Peek**, Pork. *Cant.*
- Gry** [*γρῦ, Gr.*] according to Mr. *Locke*, is a Measure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.
- Gubbins** [of *gobbeau, F.* a *Gobbet*] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine, Codfish, &c.
- Gudgeon** [*goujon, F. gobio, L.*] a small Fish.
- Gudgeons** [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons.
- Guerdenless**, unrewarded. *O.*
- Guest-Rope** [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steering, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.
- To Guggle** [*gorgogliore, Ital.*] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.
- To Guill**, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Chesh.*
- Guimad**, a Fish peculiar to the River *Des* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemblemeeer*.
- Gulohin** [*q. d. Gulekin, of gula, L.* Gluttony] a little Glutton.
- Guld**, a Weed growing among Corn.
- Gull**, a Breach in the Bank of a River.
- Gulling** [*Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.
- Gully-Hole**, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common-Shore.
- Gultwit**, an Amends for Trespass.
- Gun**, a great Flagon for Drink. *N. C.*
- Gurgians**, a coarse Meal.
- Gurgins**, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.
- Gurnard**, or *Gurney*, a Fish.

**Gusset** [*gousset*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

**A Gust** [*gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

**Gutter** [*Gouttiere*, F.] a Canal or Rain-spout for Water.

**All goes down Gutter Lane.**

This Proverb is applied to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the *Latin Word Guttur*, which signifies the Throat.

**Gutters**, a Gutter or Spout. *O.*

**Guttide**, Shrovetide. *O.*

**Guy** [in a *Ship*] is a Rope used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

**Gwabr Merched**, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh.*

**Gwayf**,<sup>1</sup> Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

**Gy**, a Guide. *O.*

**Gybe**, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

**Gylt Wite** [*ɣylt wite*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

H A

**Habnab** [Contraction of Habban, to have, and Nabban, not to have, or *q. d. happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or no] rashly, at a venture.

**An Hack** [*Hacca*, *Sax.* *Hacke*, *L. S. & Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnsh.*

**A Hack**, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

**A Hack** [*Hacke*, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

**Hackle**, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

**Hadbote**, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

**Hadder**, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

**Haga** [*Haga*, *Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-House.

**A Hagester**, a Magpie. *Kent.*

<sup>1</sup> I. e. a *waiif*.

- It Haggles**, [ɛshagɛləd,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*
- Haghes**, *Haws.* *N. C.*
- Hail Work-Folk** [*i. e.* Holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulchre.
- Hake**, a Pot-Hook.
- To Hake** [hæket, *L. S.*] to hanker, to gape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*
- A Hale**, a Trammel. *Essex.*
- Half-Bord**, Six-pence. *Cant.*
- Half-Tongue**, a Jury impanelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.
- To Halse** [halsɛn, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*
- Halyworkfolk, Haliworkfolk** [Halɣ wɛrk-folk, *Sax. i. e.* Holy Work folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on which account they were freed from feudal and military Services.
- Hambles**, a Port or Haven. *O.*
- Hameled** [hamelən,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] abated. *O.*
- Hames, Haumes**, the two crooked Pieces of Wood which encompass a Horse-Collar. *N. C.*
- Hamkin**, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.
- Hamma**, a Home-Close, a little Meadow. *O. L.*
- Hamsel**, a Hamlet or small Village.
- Hanceled**, cut off. *O.*
- Hand-Borrow** [of *Hand* and *Burgt*, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*
- Hand Girth** [Hanð ɣrɪθ, *Sax.*] his own Hand.
- Hand-Haven Bread**, Bread with little Leaven, stiff.
- Handy-Warp**, a sort of Cloth.
- Hangers**, Irons to hang a Pot with.
- Hangwite** [hanɣan, *Sax.* to hang, and *wite*, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.
- Hank**, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.
- A Hank**, a Habit, Custom, or Propensity of Mind.
- Hansel** [*q. d.* Hand-sale, perhaps of *Hanð* and *ryllan*, *Sax.* to give, or *Hansel*, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in the Morning.

<sup>1</sup> He means Ger. *es hagelt*.

<sup>2</sup> Error for A.S. *hamelian*, to mutilate.

**Hans im Keller**, *Teut.* [*i. e.* Jack in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

**Hanselines**, upper Slops or Hose. *Ch.*

**To Hanten**, to accustom or use. *O.*

**Hanty**, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

**To Hap, To Happe** [*q. d.* to heap up, of *heapan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed cloaths. *N. C.*

**Happe**, [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*<sup>2</sup>

**Hapse** [*Haspe*, *Teut.*] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

**Hard Beam**, a kind of Tree.

**To Harden**, as, the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*

**Hard Meat** [for *Horses*] Hay and Oats.

**Hards of Flax and Hemp** [*Heorðer*, *Sax.*] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.

**Hardy** [*hardi*, *F.*] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.

**Hare-brained**, heedless.

**Hare-Pipe**, a Snare to catch Hares.

**To Hare** [*harier*, *F.*] to hurry, or to put into Confusion.

**Haried**, pulled. *O.*

**Hariff and Catchweed**, Goose Grease.<sup>3</sup> *N. C.* *Aparine*, *L.*

**Harolation**, a Sooth-Saying. *O.*

**A Harl**, a Mist. *N. C.*

**Harns** [*Gehirn*, *Teut.*] Brains. *N. C.*

**Harpins** [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called Bends.

**A Sea Harr**, a Sea Storm. *Line.*

**To Harry**, [*harier*,] *F.* to hare or hurry.

**A Harry-Gaud**, a Rigsby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

**Harslet, Haslet** [*hastilles*, *F.* or *haste*, a Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights of a Hog.

**Hart-Calver**, Melilot. *N. C.* *Melilotus*, *L.*

**To Hase**, to fright with a sudden Noise.

**Hash**, harsh. *Lincolnshire.*

**Hasle-Wort**, an Herb.

<sup>1</sup> Sic: *i. e.* *heaurian*, error for *heapan*, to heap, which is quite distinct from *hap*.

<sup>2</sup> Another edition has *Hoppa*.

<sup>3</sup> A curious error for *goose-grass*.

**An Hasp** [of *hasper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

**An Hasp** [hæp, *Sax.*] a sort of fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

**Haspat, Haspnald**, a Stripling, or young Lad. *N. C.*

**Hassock** [probably of *Hase*, *Teut.* an Hare, and Socks, because Hare-Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

**Hastings**, Fruit early ripe; also green Pease, or Peascods.

**A Hatch** [hæca, *Sax.* *Hecke*, *L. S.*] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

**A Hatchel, A Hitchel** [hechel, *Teut.*] a Tool to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

**Hatches**, Flood-gates in a River to stop the Current of the Water.

**Hatches**, [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

**Hatch-Way** [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

**Hate**, or *Hatte*, [of *heten*, *L. S.*] is called or named. *Ch.*

**Hatlets** [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, &c. fry'd and roasted.

**Hattle**, skittish, wild, mischievous. *N. C.*

**A Hattock**, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

**Hauber-Jannock**, an oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

**Haven**, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

**Haver**, [*Haber*, *Teut.*] Oates. *O.*

**The Hause, the Hose**, the Throat. *N. C.*

**Hauselines, Hanselines**, Breeches, or Slops. *O.*

**Haust**, or *Hoste* [*Hosten*, *L. S.*] a dry Cough. *N. C.*

**Haw** [of hæz, *Sax.*] a Close, or small Piece of Land near a House. *Kent.*

**Haw** [among *Furriers*] a Gristle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horse.

**Haw**, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

**Hawgh**, a green Plat in a Valley.

**A Hawk**, a Fore finger bound up. *C.*

**To Hawk**, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

**Haws** [in *Doomsday Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling-Houses.

**Hawser** [of *hausser*, F.] a three stroud<sup>1</sup> Rope, or small Cable.

<sup>1</sup> *Sic*; perhaps for *three-strond*, i. e. made of three strands.

**Hawses** [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass, when she is at Anchor.

**A Bold Hawse** [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

**Hawten**, [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. *O.*

**To Hawse**, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. *C.*

**Hay** [hæɪ, *Sax. haye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Inclosure; a Forest or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

**Hay-Boot**, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. *L. T.*

**Haydegines**, a Country Dance or Round. *O.*

**To Hayse**, to charge or command. *O.*

**Hayward**, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town.

**To Haze**. See *to hawse*.

**It Hazes**, it misles small Rain. *N. C.*

**Head of Flax**, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

**Head-Land**, that Part ploughed across at the Ends of other Lands.

**Head-Pence**, the Sum of 51 *l.* which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

**Heady**, headstrong, stubborn.

**Heady** [*Liquors*] strong, which are apt to fly up into the Head.

**To Heal** [hælan,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* to hide, *hahlen*, *Teut.*] to cover up with the Bed-cloaths. *Suf.* See *Hele*.

**Heal-Fang** [halɜnz, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

**Healing, Hylling**, Covering with the Bed-Cloaths. *C.*

**Heam**, is the same in Beasts as the After Burden in Women.

**Hearse** [among *Hunters*] is a Hind in the 2d Year of his Age.

**Hearts-Ease**, an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

**Heath-Cock, Heath-Powt**, a Bird of the Game.

**Heath-Rose**, a Flower.

**The Heaver**, the Breast. *Cant.*

**Hebberman**, a Fisherman below *London Bridge*, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

**Hebberthef**, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

**Hebbing-Wears**, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *hælan* is an error for *helan*; and Teut. *hahlen* is an error for *hehlen*.

**Heck**, a Door; a Rack for Cattle: Also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Owze* by *York*. *N. C.*

**To Heckle Flax** [*hachelen, L. S. hechelen, Teut.*] to break Flax.

**A Heckle** [*Hechel, Teut.*] an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

**Heda**,<sup>1</sup> a Haven or Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

**Hedagium**, Toll or Custom paid at an *Hithe* or Wharf for landing Goods.

**Heep**, Help. *O.*

**Heer** and *Hoce*, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

**Heinfare**. See *Hindfare*.

**Heire**, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

**Heisagge**, an Hedge Sparrow. *O.*

**Helaw**, Bashfulness. *N. C.*

**Helder**, [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

**To Hele** [*helan, Sax. Verhehlen, Teut.*] to hide, to cover. *Chauc.*

**Hele**, Health. *Chauc.*

**Hell-Becks**, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastliness and Depth.

**Hell Kettles**, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

**Helm**, a Covering. *N. C.*

**Helter-Skelter** [perhaps of *heolþer Sceaþo*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

**A Helting**, a Coverlet. *N. C.*

**Hem**, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

**To Hem a Person** [*Hummen, L. S.*] to call him by crying Hem!

**Hemp** [*Hamp, Belg. Hanff, Teut.*] coarse Flax.

**Hemuse** [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

**Hen-Bane**, a poisonous Herb. *Hyoscyamus, L.*

**Henbit** [*heonan, Sax.*] from this Place, Time, &c. *O.*

**Hend**, neat, fine, genteel. *O.*

**Hen-Hearted**, timorous, cowardly.

**Hen-Peck'd**, is commonly apply'd to a Man who is govern'd by his Wife.

**A Henting**, one that wants good Breeding. *N. C.*

**Heppen**, or *Heply*, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> A Latinised form of *hithe*.

<sup>2</sup> Lit. *holster shadow*; we may be quite sure that this cannot be the etymology of *helter-skelter*.



- Heps, Hips**, the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog rose, *Cynosbatus*, L.
- Herber** [of *Herberge*, an Inn or Lodging Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour. *O.*
- Herbergeours** [*Herberger*, *Teut.*] Inn-keepers. *O.*
- Herdwerch, Heerdwerch, Herdenwerck**, *Teut.* i. e. the Work of Herdsmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*
- Herefare**, a being engaged in Warfare. *Sax.*
- Heregeld**, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax. and Teut.*
- Hergate**, a Tribute paid in antient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*
- Hern** [*heron*, F.] a large Fowl; also a Corner.
- Hern-Shaw, Hernery**, a Place where Herns breed.
- Hern at Siege** [among *Fowlers*] is a Hern standing at the Water-Side, and watching for Prey.
- Heroner**, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. *O.*
- Heronward**, on this Condition. *Ch.*
- Herring-Silver**, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious House.
- Herst** [*Hejrt*, *Sax.* a Wood] a Place in *Sussex*.
- Hete**, promised. *O.* [of *heet machen*, L. S. to make hot] Also heated. *Ch.*<sup>1</sup>
- Hetter**, eager, earnest. *N. C.*
- Hickwell, Hickway**, a Bird called otherwise, a *Wood-Pecker*.
- Hidder and shidder**, he and she.<sup>2</sup>
- Hide-bound** [among *Farriers*, &c.] a Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides.
- Hide-bound** [of *Trees*] Trees are said to be so when the Bark sticks too close.
- Hide and Gain**, arable and ploughed Lands. *O. L. T.*
- Hidel**,<sup>3</sup> a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*
- Hig-Taper**, a sort of Herb. *Verbascum album*, L.
- High-Bearing Cock**, a large Fighting Cock.
- A Higler**, one who buys Poultry, &c. in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.

<sup>1</sup> *Hete*, in the first instance, is misspelt for *heet*, and is from A.S. *hitan*, to promise, having nothing to do with Du. *heet*, hot. *Hete*, in the second instance, is an error for *hette*, heated, occurring in Chaucer, *Ass. of Foules*, l. 145.

<sup>2</sup> A strange error; *hidder* and *shidder* only mean male and female when applied to animals, being corruptions of *he-deer* and *she-deer* respectively.

<sup>3</sup> The M.E. word is *hidels*; probably Bailey thought the *s* was the plural suffix!

- Hildeth**, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Ch.*
- To Himple**, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*
- Hind** [*hine* and *hineman*, *Sax.* *Hindbreeren*, *Teut.*] one of the Family, a Servant, especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.
- Hind-Calf**, a Hart of the first Year.
- Hindefare**, the going away of a Servant from his Master.
- Hinder** [*hynðrian*, *Sax.*] remote. *N. C.*
- A Hinderling**, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*
- Hine**, hence. *Cumberl.*
- Hine** [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long.<sup>1</sup> *N. C.*
- Hine**, a Servant. *O.*
- Hip Shot**, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is moved out of its right Place.
- Hip Wort**, an Herb.
- To Hipe**, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, &c.
- A Hipping-Hold**, **A Hipping-Hawd**, a Place where People stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*
- Hirst** [*heprt*, *Sax.*] a little Wood.
- To Hitch** [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any thing with a Hook or Rope.
- Hive-Dross**, a Sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.
- Ho** [*eho*, *L.*] an Interjection of Calling.
- Hoast-Men**, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal at *Newcastle*.
- Hob** [contract. of *Robin*] a Clown or Country-Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. *N. C.*
- Hobblers**, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.
- Hobby** [*haubereau*, *F. hobbie*, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, &c.
- Hobby** [*hobbin*, *F. of hoppe*, *Dan.*] a Mare.
- Hobgoblin** [*q. d. Robgoblins*,<sup>2</sup> from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.
- Hobits** [*Haubitzen*, *Teut.*] a sort of small mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is merely *hine*, hence (see above); having no connection with *behind*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hob* is actually another form of *Rob*; but we can hardly concede that *goblin* is from *goodfellow*, and perhaps we are not asked to admit it.

<sup>3</sup> Now spelt *howitzer*.

**Hock** [hoh, *Sax.*] the small of a Gammon of Bacon.

**Hock-Tuesday Money**, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock-Tuesday*, which was the *Tuesday* seven-night after *Easter Week*.

**Hockerly** [*hockericht*, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, crossly.

**A Hod**, a sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in Use with Bricklayers.

**Hoddy**, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch.*

**Hodge-Podge**, a Dish of Meat Cut to Pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Things together.

**Hodge-Pot** [in *Law*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

**Hodman**, a young Scholar, admitted from *Westminster School* to be a Student in *Christ-Church College* in *Oxford*; also a Labourer that bears a Hod.

**A Hodmandod**, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

**A Hog** [of *hoga*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather-Sheep. *N. C.*

**Hog Grubber**, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

**Hog-Louse**, an Insect.

**Hog Steer**, a wild Boar three Years old.

**Hogehine**, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night; after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

**Hoggasius, Hoggaster**, a young Sheep of the second Year. *O. L.*

**Hoggel, Hoggrel**, the same as *Hoggasius*. *C.*

**Hoiden** [of *hryde*, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

**Hoker**, Peevishness, Ill-nature. *Ch.*

**Holm**, a sort of Oak-Tree.

**Holm** [holm, *Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground; encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

**Holstains, Hailstones**. *O.*

**Holy-Water-sprinkle** [among *Hunters*] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

**Home-Stall**, a Mansion-House or Seat in the Country.

**Homesoken, Hamsoken**, Freedom from Amercement for entering Houses violently, and without Licence. *S. L. T.*

**Honey-Dew**, a sort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, &c.

**Honey-Wort**, a Plant.

<sup>1</sup> It is hardly needful to say that a *hog* has nothing to do with A.S. *hoga*, which is usually an adjective, meaning careful.

**Hontfangenthef**, a Thief taken. *Hond-habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

**Hoof boney**, a round bony Swelling growing on a Horse's Hoof.

**Hoof-bound**, a shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

**Hoof-Cast**, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

**Hoof-loosened**, is a Loosening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

**Hook-Land**, Land ploughed and sowed every Year; also called *Ope Land*.

**Hook-Pins** [in *Architecture*] taper iron Pins, only with a Hook Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

**Hooks** [of a Ship] those forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

**Hoop**, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

**A Hoop**, a Bird called a Lapwing.

**Hooper**, a wild Swan.

**A Hope**, the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills. *N. C.*

**Hopper**, a wooden Trough belonging to a Corn Mill.

**Hopper-ars'd**, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

**Hoppet**, a Fruit-basket. *Lincolnsh.*

**To Hoppel an Horse**, [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, *L.*] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

**Hore-Hound**, an Herb. *Marubium*, *L.*

**Horn with Horn**, the Feeding together of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

**Horn-Beam Pollingers**, Trees which have been lopped, of about 20 Years Growth.

**Horn-Beast**, a Fish.

**Horn-Coot**, an Owl. *C.*

**Horn-Church**, a Town in *Essex*, formerly called *Horn-Minster*, because on the East Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

**Horn-Fly**, an Insect in *America*.

**Horn-Geld**, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all manner of horned Beasts.

**Horn-Owl**, a Bird.

**Horn-Work** [in *Fortification*, *Horn-werck*, *Teut.*] is an Out-work, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

**Hornicle**, a Hornet. *Suff.*

- Horse-Measure**, a Measuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for measuring the Height of Horses.
- Horse-Twitchers**, a Tool used by Farriers, to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.
- Hort-Yard**,<sup>1</sup> an Orchard.
- Hose-Husk** [in *Botany*] a long round Husk within another.
- To Hotagoe** [spoken of the *Tongue*] to move nimbly.
- Hot-Cockles** [*hautes coquilles*, F.] a Play.
- Hots, Huts**, round Balls of Leather fastened to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.
- Hover-Grounds**, light Grounds. *S. C.*
- Hovilses**. See *Hot-Shoots*.
- Houlet** [Øhle, *L. S. houlette*, F.] a little Owl.
- To Hound a Stag** [*Hunting Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.
- Hounds** [in a *Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.
- Houp**, a Bird. See *Hoop*.
- House-Bote**, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to support or repair a Tenant's House, &c.
- House-Leek**, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses, or on Walls.
- Housel** [hurel, *Sax.*] the Eucharist or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Chauc.* See *Hussel*.
- Hill Houter**, an Owl. *Chesh.*
- Houton**, hollow. *O.*
- Howgates?** how? which Way? *O.*
- Howker**, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigged like a Hoy.
- Howlet**, a Night Bird.
- Hoy** [probably of *hue*, F. or *hoch*, *Teut.* high] a small Bark.
- To Hoze Dogs**, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.
- Huckle-Bone** [of *Hucken*, *Teut.* to sink down] the Hip-bone.
- Huckle-backed** [*Hockericht*, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on the Back, crump-shouldered.
- Huckster** [of *Hock*, *Teut.* or *Hocker*, *L. S.*] a Seller of Provisions by Retail.
- A Huddle**, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.
- To Huddle**, to put up Things after a confus'd manner.

<sup>1</sup> An occasional spelling of *orchard*, due to a popular etymology from *hortus*. But it happens that *orchard* stands for *wort-yard*.

- A Huff**, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.
- To Huff** [*heogan, Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant, or vapour.
- Huffing**, vapouring, affronting.
- To Hug** [*hogan, Sax.* of *hagen*, to tender, to cherish, *Teut.* to be tender of] to embrace.
- A Cornish Hug** [among *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.
- Hugger Mugger** [perhaps of *hogan, Sax. huggheu, Du.* and *mother, Dan.* Darkness] privately, clandestinely.
- To Hulk** [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.
- Hullock**, a Piece of the Missen-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.
- Hulstered** [of *heolstra, Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*
- Hulver**, a Shrub.
- Humling**, a sounding Bee. *O.*
- To Hummer**, to begin to neigh. *S. C.*
- Hummums** [*Hammum, Turk.*] a Sweating-House.
- Humoursom**, peevish, hard to please.
- To Hunch** [of *Husch, Teut.* a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.
- Hundred-Penny**, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.
- Hundreders**, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.
- Hundreds-Lagh**, the Hundred Court. *Sax.*
- Hungry Evil**, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.
- Hunks**, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.
- To Hunt Change**, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace till they stick and hit again.
- Hure** [*Hauer, Teut.*<sup>1</sup>] Hire. *O.*
- To Hurl** [*q. d.* to whirl, of *Whirlen, Teut.*] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.
- To Hurl**, to make a Noise. *O.*
- Hurle**, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.
- Hurlers**, a square Set of Stones in *Cornwall*, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *heuer*.

**Jews-Ears**, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder Tree.

**Jews-Stone**, a Marchasite.

**Ifare**, gone. *O.*

**Ifere**, together in Company. *O.*

**Ifetto**, an Effect; also fetched. *O.*

**Ifched**, fixed. *O.*

**Ifounded**, sunk. *O.*

**Ifreten** [gefretten, *L. S.*] devoured. *O.*

**Igraven** [begraben, *Teut.*] dug, buried. *O.*

**Iheried**, praised. *Chauc.*

**A Jig** [probably of *Geige, Teut. Geige, Dan.* a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

**Jig by Jowl** [*q. d.* Cheek by Jowl] very close together.

**Jill Flurt**, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

**Jimmers**, jointed Hinges. *N. C.*

**A Jippo**, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

**Ilea**, the Spires or Beards of Corn. *C.*

**An Ilet-Hole**. See *Oylet-hole*.

**Ilike**, like. *O.*

**Ilimed**, taken. *O.*

**Ilk**, each, every one. *O.*

**To Ill**, to reproach, to speak ill of. *N. C.*

**Imbracery**, tampering with the Jury. *L. T.*

**Imp**, was formerly used in a good Sense, as in the Chancel may be seen, where an Earl of *Warwick*, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following<sup>1</sup> a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offspring. *Spea.*

**Incle**, a sort of Tape.

**Infangtheft** [of *mangan* and *þeor*, *Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

**Ingree** [of *Gré*, *Fr.*] in good Part. *O.*

**Inhoc**, **Inhoke** [of *þuck*, a Corner, *L. S.*] a Corner of a common Field, plough'd up and sow'd. *O. L.*

<sup>1</sup> The next following word is *imp*, a kind of graft; and Bailey is quite right in hence deriving *imp*, a child. His first idea was to derive *imp* from *Lat. impius*, very wicked, which is out of the question.

**Ink** [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

**Ink of a Mill**, a sort of forked Iron which is fastened on the Spindle.

**Inly** [*Inniglich, Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

**To Inn Corn**, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest-time.

**Innings**, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

**Innom**, *Barley* [of *Eingenommen, Teut.*] such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *N. C.*

**Inomen** [*genommen, Teut.*] taken, obtained. *O.*

**Intakers**, Persons on the Borders of *Scotland*, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, used to bring in.

**To Intermete**, to intermeddle. *O.*

**Inturn** (among *Wrestlers*) is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

**To Invadiate**, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

**Invadiationes**, Mortgages or Pledges. *O. L.*

**A Job**, a Guinea. *Cant.*

**A Jobberowl** [of *Jobbe*, dull, and *flowl*, the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Blockhead.

**To Jobe** [at the *University*] to chide, to reprimand.

**To Jog**, **To Joggle** [*Stockelen, Teut.*] to shove or shake.

**St. John's Wort**, an Herb. *Hypericum, L.*

**To Joist**,<sup>1</sup> to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolns. Nottinghamsh.*

**A Jolt Head** [*q. d.* Gouty-head] a Person having a great Head.

**Jossing-Block**, a Block to get up on Horseback.

**To Joulder**, to chatter. *C.*

**Journey** [of *journée, F.* a Day's Work, of *diurnum, L.*] Travel by Land.

**Journey-Choppers**, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

**Iprived**, pried into, searched. *O.*

**Irayled**, covered. *O.*

**Ished**, scattered. *O.*

**Ishorn** [*Abgeschoren, Teut.*] short docked. *O.*

**Ishove**, shewn, set forth. *O.*

**Isinglass**, a kind of Fish-Glue, used in Physick, and in clearing Wines.

<sup>1</sup> I. e. to *agist*.



**Isped**, dispatched. *O.*

**Ispended**, considered. *O.*

**Istalled**, placed. *O.*

**Istrained**, tied close. *O.*

**Jub**, a Bottle, a Fig. *O.*

**Jubarb**, the Herb *Housleek*.

**Jucking Time**, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

**A Jug** [of *jugerum*, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. *W. C.*

**A Jugglemeare**, a Quagmire. *Norf.*

**To Juke** [of *joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

**Juke** [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

**Jumbals**, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

**To Jumble**, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

**A Jump**, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a sort of Bodice for Women.

**Junames**, Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

**Juncare**, to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

**Junetin** [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a small Apple, which ripens first.

**A Junk** [of *juncus*, L. a Bulrush] a sort of *Indian Ship*.

**Junk** [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

**To Junket**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

**Junkets** [probably of *joncades*, F. Sweetmeats] any sort of delicious Fare to feast or make merry with.

**A Jurnut**, an Earth-Nut. *N. C.*

**Jussel** [perhaps of *Gebrussel*, a Dish, *Teut.*] a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

**To Justle**, to shake, jog, shove.

**To Jut out** [of *jetter*, F.] to stand out beyond the rest.

**Juter** [among *Chymists*] is the fruitful, congealing, saltish Quality of the Earth.

**Jutty**, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

**Iwimpled**, muffled. *O.*

**Iwroke**, wreaked. *O.*  
**Iwryen**, hidden.  
**Iwyen**,<sup>1</sup> *Iyen*, Eyes. *O.*

K A

**A Kaarl-Cat** [of *kaple*, *Sax.* a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnshire.*  
**Kale**, Turn. *Chesh.*  
**Kam**, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakesp.*  
**Kantref** [kant kref,<sup>2</sup> *C. Br.*] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.  
**Karle Hemp**, the latter green Hemp. *C.*  
**Karyn** [*Carême*, *F.*] Lent. *O.*  
**To Kaw** [kauchen,<sup>3</sup> *Teut.*] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.  
**Kazzardly Cattle**, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. *N. C.*  
**Keal**, Pottage. *N. C.*  
**A Keal** [of *Celan*,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.* to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnshire.*  
**Kebbers**, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*  
**To Keck**, to **Keckle** [of *Kuch*, *Belg.* Cough, or *kuchen*, *L. S.*] to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.  
**Kecks**, dry hollow Stalks of some Plants.  
**Kedge**, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*  
**To Kedge**, to fill one's self with Meat. *N. C.*  
**A Kedge Belly**, a Glutton. *N. C.*  
**Keel**, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.  
**To Keel** [*Celan*,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.* *kühlen*, *Teut.*] to cool. *O.*  
**Keeling**, a kind of Fish.  
**Keelson**, the next Piece of a Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Hoops.

<sup>1</sup> He must have been a very bad scribe who wrote *iwyen* for *eyen* or *eyne*, eyes.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *W. cantref*.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *G. hauchen*; *kauchen* means to squat.

<sup>4</sup> An error for *celan*.

**Keep your Loof, Keep her too** [*Sea Term*] a Phrase used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

**To Keeve a Cart**, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Chesh.*

**Keever** [*Kuber, Teut.*] a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tunn'd.

**A Keg, A Kag** [*caque, F.*] a Vessel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

**Keikert**<sup>1</sup> [of *Kiecken*, to see, *L. S. Sucken, Teut.*] stared. *O.*

**Keiri**, the Wall-Flower. *Leucoium luteum, L.*

**Kellow**, Black Lead. *N. C.*

**Kellus**, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall*.

**Kelp**, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dry'd and burnt, which being stirred with an Iron Bake, cakes together.

**Kelter** [*Skinner* derives it from *Opkilter, Dan.* to gird, but probably from *cultura, Trimming, L.*] Frame, Order.

**Kemmet**, foolish. *Shropsh.*

**Kemplin, kemplings**, a Brewer's Vessel. *O.*

**Kempt**<sup>2</sup> [*comptus, L.*] combed, trimmed. *O.*

**Kennets**, a sort of coarse *Welsh* Cloth.

**Kennets** [in a *Ship*] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belay'd or fastened.

**Ken-Specked** [of *Cennan*, to know, and *rpece*, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded. *O.*

**To Kep**, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is stopped, being ready to vomit. *N. C.*

**To Kep a Ball**, to catch it, or keep it from falling. *N. C.*

**Kep**, care. *N. C.*

**Kepen**, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

**Kerf** [*Herbe, Teut.*] a Notch in Wood. *O.*

**A Kerle** of *Veal, Mutton, &c.* in a Loin. *S. C.*

**To Kern**, to corn, salt, or powder; as *Beef, Pork, &c.*

**Kernith**, grieving. *O.*

**Kers** [*Bresse, Teut.*] Cresses.

**Kestrel**, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *keekit*.

<sup>2</sup> *Kempt* is from the pp. of A.S. *cemban*, to comb, and has no connection with *comptus*.

**A Ketch** [Dr. Th. II. derives it from *ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizen and Main-Mast.

**A Kette-Cur**, a nasty, stinking Fellow. *N. C.*

**Kevels** [of *cheville*, F. of *claviculus*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

**Keynard**, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

**Keys, Keyus**, a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper. *O. R.*

**Kibsey**, a kind of Wicker-Basket.

**Kichel** [of *Kuche*, *Teut.*] a kind of Cake. *O.*

**Kickle, Kittle**, uncertain, doubtful, as when a Man knows not his own Mind.

**Kid** [*à cædendo*, L.] a small Brush Faggot. *N. C.*

**Kid**, made known, discovered. *O.*

**Kid**, formerly one trapped by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be transported to the *English Plantations in America*.

**Kiderow**, a Place for a sucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

**Kidle, Kidel**, a Dam in a River to catch Fish. *O. R.*

**Kidles**, a sort of unlawful Fishing-Nets.

**Killow**, a mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

**Kilps**, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

**Kimelin**, a Brewing-Vessel. *Chauc.*

**Kinchin** [*Kindgen*,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.*] a little Child. *Cant.*

**Kinchin-Cove**, a little Man. *Cant.*

**Kinder** [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, &c.

**To Kindle** [perhaps of *Cennan*, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, especially Rabbits.

**Kinggeld**, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

**King's-Widow**, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

**A King-Cough**, a Chin-Cough. *N. C.*

**To Kink**, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopp'd through eager Crying or Coughing.

**A Kintal** [*quintal*, F.] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

<sup>1</sup> An error for G. *kindchen*. Our cant words are mostly Dutch; cf. O. Du. *kindeken* (Hexham).

**Kipe**, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degree to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

**Kirked**, turning upwards. *O*.

**A Kirknote**, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

**Kit** [*Bitte, Belg.*] a Milking-Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. *C*.

**Kit-Floor**, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine, as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

**Kit-Keys**, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

**Kite**, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

**To Klick up** [*Blacken, Du.*] to catch up. *Lincolnshire*.

**To Klick**, to stand at the Door, and call in Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

**A Klicker**, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

**A Knack** [*knawncge*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing.

**To Knack** [*Knacken, L. S. and Teut.*] to snap with one's Fingers.

**To Knack**, to speak finely. *C*.

**A Knacker**, a Collar-Maker for Horses. *S. C.*

**Knag, Knap** [*Cnæp, Sax.*] a Knot in Wood; also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

**Knaggy**, full of Knots. *C*.

**Knaw-Weed**, an Herb. *Jacea, L.*

**Knee-Grass**, an Herb. *Gramen geniculatum, L.*

**Knee-Holm**, a Shrub.

**Knees** [*in Botany*] are those parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

**Knees** [of a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

**Kneeling**,<sup>2</sup> small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made; called also *Menwell*.

**Knet**, Neatness.

**Knetless** [*Sea Term*] two Pieces of spun Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulley, &c.

<sup>1</sup> An error for A.S. *cnáwing* or *cnáwung*, i. e. knowing, knowledge. But *knack* is quite a different word.

<sup>2</sup> Surely an error for *keling* (see Halliwell); and *menwell* is an error for *mellwell*.

**Knevels.** See *Lennets*.

**Knick-Knacks,** Curiosities valued more for Fancy than real Use.

**Knighten-Court,** a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of *Hereford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suiters.

**Knighten-Guild,** an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, consisting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portsocken Ward*.

**Knightly,** active, skilful. *N. C.*

**Knittling** [*Knuttten, L. S.*] the Ballast of a Ship. *O.*

**Knoll,** the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

**Knolls** [*Knolle, Belg.*] Turnips. *Kent.*

**Knopped,** tied, laced. *O.*

**Knot-Grass,** an Herb. *Centinodia, L.*

**Knots** [so called from King *Cnutus* the *Dane*, who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of *England*.

**Knots** [*Sea Term*] the Division of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *English Mile*.

**Knowmen,** a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Christians in *England* before the Reformation.

**To Knub, Knubble** [*Knippler, Dan.* to beat, *Knubelen, Teut.*] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

**Knur, Knurl** [*Knorr, Teut.*] a Knot in Timber.

**A Kony Thing** [perhaps of *Knig,*<sup>1</sup> a King, *Teut.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*

**Krinnell,** a Powdering-Tub. *C.*

**Kye** [*Kiue, Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

**Kirk** [*κνριακόν, Gr.*] a Church. *N. C.*

**Kyrk Master,** a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

**Kyste** [*Kiste, L. S.*] a Chest, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> The G. for *king* is not *konig*, but *könig*; the word *kony* is the Sc. *canny*, and has no connection with *king*.

## L A

**To Lace** [*lacer*, F.] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

**To Lace**, to ensnare, to confine. *Ch.*

**Lacert** [of *lacertus*, L.] a Sinew. *Ch.*

**Lachesse** [of *lascher*, F.] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

**To Lack**, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

**Lacken**, contemned or despised; also extenuated or lessened. *O.*

**Lada** [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

**Ladders** [in a *Ship*] are of three Sorts, the Entering Ladder made of Wood, the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltsprit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

**Lade**, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

**Ladle** [*hlæðle*, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for lading Pottage, Water, &c.

**Ladle** [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as is the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

**Lady-Cow**, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

**Lady's-Bower**, a branchy Part fit for Arbours.

**Our Lady's-Seal**, the Herb Black Briony, or Wild Vine. *Bryonia nigra*, L.

**Lafordswick** [*hlafordswic*, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. *L. T.*

**Laft**, left off; also inclosed. *O.*

**To Lag** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *λήγω*, Gr. to stay, or probably from *Lan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

**Lag-Wort**, an Herb.

**Lagemen**, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

**Lagslite** [*lagrlite*, *Sax.* q. d. a Slight<sup>2</sup> of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

**Laines** [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chau.*

**Lair** [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

**Lair**, **Layer** [*Lager*, *Teut.*] a Place where Cattle usually rest under some Shelter.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *lang*. But *lag* answers to *W. llag*, Irish *lag*.

<sup>2</sup> The A.S. *lahslite* means a *sitting*, i. e. breach, of the law; not connected with *slight*.

- Lair-Wite** [of lægan,<sup>1</sup> to lie with, and wite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.
- To Lake** [of Plægan,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* or *Teeger*, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*
- To Lam** [*Camen*, *L. S.* lahmen, *Teut.* to make lame] to smite or beat.
- Lambin** [*Cammer*, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*
- Lamers**,<sup>3</sup> Thongs. *O.*
- To Lamm**, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.
- Lamprey** [*Camprete*, *Teut.* lamprillon, *O.F.*] a kind of Fish.
- Land**, or **Lant**, Urine, Piss. *Lanc.*
- Land-Boc** [of Land and Boc, *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.
- Land-Cheap** [Land ceap, *Sax.*] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manor or Borough.
- Land-Gabel**, **Land-Gavel** [Land gapel, *Sax.*] a Quit-Rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-Rent. *O. L. T.*
- Land-Gate**, a long and narrow Piece of Land.
- Land-Leapers Spurge**, an Herb. *Tithymalus*, *L.*
- Land-Loper** [*Land-Cauffer*, *Teut.*] a Vagabond. *Belg.*
- Landa**, an open Field without Wood. *O. L.*
- Landimers**, Measures of Land. *O.*
- Laneing**, They will give it no *Laneing*,<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* they will divulge it. *N. C.*
- Langate**, a Linen Roller for a Wound.
- Langoreth**, languisheth. *O.*
- Langot**, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*
- Lap**, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cant.*
- To Lap up**, to wrap up.
- Lappy**, in Liquor, drunk. *Cant.*
- To Lard a Hare** [*larder*, *F.*] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.
- Larderer**, a Clerk of a Kitchen.
- Larding-Money**, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.
- Lardon** [*lardon*, *F.*] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

<sup>1</sup> *Lægan* is false spelling for *liegan*; *lairwite* is A.S. *legewite*.

<sup>2</sup> *Lake* is Icel. *leika*, *Dan.* *lege*, cognate with A.S. *læcan*. Bailey's *plægan* is an error for *plegan*, to play, which is totally distinct from *lake*.

<sup>3</sup> Surely an error for *laniers*.

<sup>4</sup> *Laneing* is an error for *laining*, concealment; from Icel. *legna*, to hide.



- Lare**, a Turner's Wheel, &c.
- Lare**, Learning, Scholarship. *N. C.*
- Las**,<sup>1</sup> a Gin or Snare. *O.*
- Lashers**, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made fast with a Board.
- A Lask** [*laxitas*, *L.*] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.
- Laskets** [in a *Ship*] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.
- Lassed**<sup>2</sup> [of *lassen*, *Teut.*] left. *O.*
- Last** [in the *Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.
- A Lat** [*Latte*, *Teut.*] a Lath. *N. C.*
- Lat** [q. d. *lats*] slow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather. *N. C.*
- To Latch**, to release or let go. *O.*
- Latching**, catching or infecting. *C.*
- To Late**, to seek. *Cumberl.*
- Lateward**, of the latter Season.
- Lath** [*Læta*, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; also a Turner's Instrument.
- A Lathe**, a Barn. *N. C.*
- Lathe** [*Læpe*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] a great Part or Division in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.
- Lathe** [of *latian*, *Sax.* to delay] Ease or Rest. *N. C.*
- Lathe-Reeve**, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.
- Latifolious** [*latifolius*, *L.*] having broad Leaves.
- Latimer** [q. d. *Latinier*] an Interpreter. *O.*
- Latred**, loitered. *O.*
- Latter-Math** [of *latreþ* and *Mað*, *Sax.* Grass] a second Mowing.
- The Lave**, all the rest. *Cumberl.*
- Lavedan**, an Iron-Grey Gennet.
- Lavender-Cotton**, an Herb.
- Laver-Bread**, a sort of Bread made of a Sea-Plant, which seems to be Oyster-Green, or Sea Liver-wort, used in *Wales*.

<sup>1</sup> Mod. *E. lace*.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *laffed*, bad spelling of *left*, left. Not allied to *G. lassen*.

<sup>3</sup> I. e. *læve*, a pure misprint for *læpe*, and even that is an error for A.S. *læt*, a province.

**Launcegays**, offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

**Laund**, the same as *Lawn*.

**Laurer, Laurere, Laurel.** *O.*

**Lawes**, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*, being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

**Lawing of Dogs**, the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

**Lawless Court**, a Court held at *King's Hall* at *Rochford* in *Essex*, every *Wednesday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Raleigh*, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

**Lax** [*Fachs*, Salmon, *Teut.*] a kind of Fish.

**A Lay Land** [*ley*, of *leag*, *Sax.* a Pasture] Fallow ground that lies untill'd.

**A Lay**, a Bed of Mortar.

**A Laye**, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

**Lay-Stall** [of *lay* and *stal*, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

**Lazy** [*lasche*, F. of *laxus*, L. *Losigh*, *Du.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

**A Lazy**, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

**Leach** [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache*<sup>1</sup> in Workmens Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

**To Leach** [in *Carving*] as, *Leach that Brawn*, *i. e.* cut it up.

**Leach-Troughs**, [in *Salt-Works*] Vessels in which Salt is set to drain.

**A Leaden, A Lidden** [of *hlýran*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* to make a Noise] a Noise or Din. *N. C.*

**Leam, Liam**, perhaps a Contraction of *ligamentum*, L. [among *Hunters*] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leash.

**Leaman**,<sup>3</sup> a Gallant, a Stallion. *Ch.*

**To Lean** [*leanne*,<sup>4</sup> *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*

**A Leap, A Lip** [*Leap*, *Sax.*] half a Bushel; also a Corn-Basket. *E. C.*

<sup>1</sup> He means F. *le*, the, and E. *ache*. There is no proof that the F. *le* was ever used as an article with English substantives, and it is highly improbable that it ever could have been so used.

<sup>2</sup> An error for A.S. *hlýdan*, to sound. But *lidden* is, more probably, the M.E. *leden*, A.S. *lōden*, language, talk.

<sup>3</sup> Bad spelling for *leman*, a lover.

<sup>4</sup> Better spelt *lain*; from Icel. *leyna*, to hide; not A.S. at all.

**Lear Ground**, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*

**To Lear**, to lean.<sup>1</sup> *N. C.*

**Lease**, Praise. *O.*

**Leasing** [*learunge, Sax.*] Lying.

**Leassungs**,<sup>2</sup> Lyes or Untruths. *Sax.*

**Leat of a Mill**, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

**Leauty**, Loyalty. *O.*

**Leccator**, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

**To Lech on**, to pour on. *N. C.*

**To Leden** [perhaps of *leiden, Teut.* to suffer, endure] to languish. *O.*

**Lee-Fang** [in a *Ship*] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

**Leechy'd**, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

**Leed**, the Month of March. *O.*

**Leed-Julls**, Cow-Hides. *O.*

**Leef-Silver**, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

**To Leese**, to release. *O.*

**Leet** [of *lre, Sax.* little, *q. d.* little Court, or *læt, of lætan*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* to censure; or, as *Minshew* says, *d litibus, L.* Suits] a Law-Day.

**Court-Leet**, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

**Leetch** [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

**Leeten you**, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

**Leeth-Wake**, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

**Legs** [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-Ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

**To Legen**, to allay or assuage. *O.*

**Legiance**, Allegiance. *O.*

**Legruita**<sup>4</sup> [in *Doomsday Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

**Leigh** [*ley, Sax.* a Pasture or Meadow] a Surname. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps a misprint for learn. The M.E. *leren* means to teach.

<sup>2</sup> There cannot be a double *s* in this word.

<sup>3</sup> But A.S. *lætan* means to let or permit.

<sup>4</sup> A Latin spelling of A.S. *legerwite*; see *Lairwite, Leyerwite, Lierwite*.

- Leits** [*q. d. Lots*] Nomination to Officers in Esteem. *N. C.*
- Leke**, lawful. *O.*
- Lemes**, Lights or Flames. *O.*
- Lends** [*Enden*] the Loina. *O.*
- Lep and Lace** [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4*d.* to the Lord of the Manor, except it were a Nobleman's Cart.
- Lepande**, leaping. *O.*
- Lere** [*Γελαρ*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, spare; as a Leer-Horse, a Spare-Horse.
- Lere**, Leather. *O.*
- Lere** [*lære*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* *Letre*, *Belg. lire*, *F.* a Lesson] a Scolding or Railing.
- Leripoops**, old-fashioned Shoes. [But see *Liripoop*.]
- Lesingour**, a Lyer. *O.*
- Lessel**, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. *O.*
- Lestal**, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*
- Lestall**. See *Laystall*.
- A Letch**, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*
- To Lete**, to cease or leave. *O.*
- Letgame**, a Hinderer of Pleasure. *Ch.*
- Levant and Couchant** [*Law Phrase*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed. *F.*
- Leuce** [*λευκη*, *Gr.*] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.
- Lever** [*licber*, *Teut.*] better. *O.*
- Leveth**, beareth. *O.*
- Leyerwite** [of *legen*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman. See *Lairwite*.
- Leygager**, a Wager of Law.
- To Lib** [*Lubbe*, *Belg.*] to gild. *O.*
- Libbard's-Bane**, an Herb.
- Libben**, a private Dwelling-house.
- Lice-Bane**, an Herb.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. *gelar* is unauthorised.

<sup>2</sup> The A.S. is *lár*, *E. lore*; whence *lâran*, to *lere* or instruct.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *leger*.

- Lich-Fowl** [i. e. *Carcarr-Bird*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-Ravens, Screech-Owls, &c.
- Lich-Gate**, a Gate belonging to Church-yards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.
- Lich-Wake** [of *lice*, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used, and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night, till they are buried. *Chau.*
- Lichwale**, an Herb.
- Lidford-Law** [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first, and judge him afterwards.
- Lief** [*liber*, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*
- The Lier** [in a *Ship*] is he who is first catch'd in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning, and serves under the Swabbor, to keep clean the Beak-Head for a Week. See *Lyer*.
- Lierwite**, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.
- Lift**, a sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*
- To Lig** [*ligan*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* *ligger*, *Dan.* *liegen*, *Teut.*] to lie on a Bed.
- Lightmans**, Break of Day. *Cant.*
- Ligs**, little Bladders or Pushes, within a Horse's Lips.
- Limbers**, a kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.
- Lime-Wort**, an Herb.
- Limer** [of *limier*, *F.* a Blood-Hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.
- Limp**, limber, supple.
- Limpin**, a Shell-Fish, otherwise called a Muscle.
- To Lin** [*linnan*, or *ablinnan*, *Sax.*] to leave off or cease, to give over. *C.*
- Linch-Pin** [*q. d.* *Linke-pin*<sup>3</sup>] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any sort of Carriage.
- Ling** [*ling*, *Bely.*] a sort of Salt-fish.
- Ling** [*ling*, *Dan.*] a Shrub called Heath or Furz.
- Lingel** [*lingula*, *L.*] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.
- Linger**, or **Lingent**, a Bird.
- Lingey**, limber. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> This is merely *E. carcass-birds*, mysteriously printed in 'Anglo-Saxon' type.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *liggan*; the *Dan.* infin. is *ligga*.

<sup>3</sup> *Linch-pin* is allied to *A.S. lynis*, an axle, and not to *link*.

- Link** [*Minshew* derives it from *ligo*, L. to bind, *Gelencke, Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.
- Lin-Stock**, a short Staff of Wood about three Foot long, split, which holds the Match us'd by Gunners in firing Cannon.
- To Lippen**, to trust or rely upon. *S. C.*
- Liripoop** [*q. d. cleri papulum*, L.] a Livery Hood. *O.* [But see *Liripoop.*]
- Listed**, bounded. *O.*
- To Lit**, to colour or dye. *N. C.*
- A Lite**, a few or little. *N. C.*
- To Lite on**, to rely on. *N. C.*
- Lither** [hlithra,<sup>1</sup> *Sax. leederlich, Teut.*] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. *N. C.*
- Lither Sky**, lower, large, plain. *Shakesp.*
- Lithing**, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as, Litho the Pot, *i. e.* put Oatmeal into it. *Chesh.*
- Lithy**, **Lithie**, humble, quiet, mild. *O.*
- Litten**, as *Church-Litten*, a Church Yard. *Wiltsh.* Also a Garden. *N. C.*
- Litterings**, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.
- Live-Long**, an Herb.
- To Liven**, to believe. *O.*
- Liver-Wort**, an Herb.
- Load** [læve,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.
- A Load** [of lævan,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.
- A Load-Man**, [Lreiteman, *Teut.*] a Guide.
- Lobbe**, a large North Sea Fish.
- Lobby** [Laubc, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery.
- Loblolly**, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grist of Oatmeal boiled till they burst, and then buttered; *Burgoo.*
- Lob-Worm**, a Worm used in fishing for Trouts.
- Loch**, **Lohoch** [לוח Arab. *λελυγμα, Gr.*] a Medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breasts, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth, and Melted by Dogroon.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. is *lythor*; the G. is *lieder-lich*.

<sup>2</sup> The A.S. is *læd*, not *læde*.

<sup>3</sup> The A.S. verb is a derivative of *læd*; not the contrary.

**Lock** [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopped.

**Lock-Spit** [in *Fortification*] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

**Locker** [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any thing in.

**Locking-Wheel** [in *Clock-Work*] is the same with Count-Wheel.

**Lockler Goulans**, a sort of Flower.

**Lookyer**, a Pigeon-Hole.

**Lode-Ship**, a small Fishing Vessel.

**To Lodge** [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to *lodge*, when he goes to Rest.

**Loe** [of læpe,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a little round Hill, a great Heap of Stones. *N. S.*

**Loert** [*q.* Lord] Gaffer or Gammar, used in the *Peak of Derbyshire*.

**Loigne**, a Line. *Chau.*

**To Loll out the Tongue** [*lelleken, L. S. and Belg.*] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

**Lombis**, Lambs. *O.*

**Lome** [*Gelome, Sax.*] often, how, oft. *O.*

**Londles** [*p.* landless] a banished Man.

**Long of you** [of *Gelang, Sax.* a Fault, Blame, or *Belangen, Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

**Long it hither** [*lange ces*<sup>2</sup> *hither, Teut.*] reach it hither. *Suff.*

**Long-Wort, Lungwort**, an Herb [*Pulmonaria, L.*] there are several Plants which bear this Name.

**To Longen**, to belong. *O.*

**Lood**, led. *O.*

**Loof** [of *lufan*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, called Chess-Trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Forecastle.

**Aloof off**, at a Distance.

**To Loof** [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conding of a Ship, as *loof, keep your loof, loof up, i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind.

**Loof-Hooks** [in a *Ship*] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes called *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

**Loof-Pieces** [in a *Ship*] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

<sup>1</sup> *Sic*; but he means *læve*, and even that is quite wrong; the right spelling is *hlæw*.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *es*, it.

<sup>3</sup> But the A.S. for above is *abufan*.

- A Loom** [*Minshew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.
- Loon**, an idle, lazy, good-for-nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly; and makes a Noise like a Sowgelder's Horn. *Scotch.*
- A Loop**, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*
- A Loop**, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*
- Loose-Strife**, an Herb. *Syfmachia*, L.
- To Lope** [*loopen*, L. S.] to run or slip away; also to leap. *N. C.*  
Also to follow or run after. *Cant.*
- Loppe** [*loppe*, Dan. of *loopen*, L. S. q. d. a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.*  
Also a Spider. *O.*
- Lopper Milk** [of *laben*, to curdle, *Teut.*] old Milk, or turned and curdled with *Staleness*. *Spen.*
- Losenger**, a Flatterer or Liar. *Ch.*
- Lot, Loth**, is every 13th Dish of Lead in the *Derbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.
- Love Days**, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.
- Lovered**,<sup>1</sup> a Lord. *O.*
- Lough** [*lacus*, L.] a Lake. *Irish.*
- Lovingis**, Praises. *Scot.*
- Lour**, Money. *Cant.*
- Lourdy** [of *lourd*, F.] slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*
- Lourge**, a tall Langrel.
- Lourgulary**, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.
- Louse-Wort**, an Herb. *Pedicularis*, L.
- Lout, Lowt** [*Minshew* derives it of *lutum*, L. Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from *Læfæð*, *Sax.* a Layman, or *Leoð*, one of the Vulgar] a clownish unmannerly Fellow.
- To Loute**, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Chau.*
- A Lily Low**, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*
- A Lowe**, a Flame. *N. C.*
- To Lowe** [of *lokt*, a Flame, *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*
- Lowbell** [q. d. *Loving-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Wether-Sheep.

<sup>1</sup> Never *lovered*; he means *loverd*; A.S. *hláford*.



- Low-Beller**, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.
- Low-Worm**, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.
- To Lowd**,<sup>1</sup> to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*
- Lown** [*loen, Belg.*] a dull, heavy-headed Fellow.
- To Lowt**, to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.
- Lubber** [of *Ɔapp, Teut.* a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.
- Luce**, a Pike or Jack. *Chau.*
- The Lufe**, the open *Hand*. *N. C.*
- Luff, Lough**, a Light or Flame to fowl, with a Low-Bell.
- To Lug** [*Œeluzgian, Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.
- Lug**, a Measure of Land, call'd otherwise a Pole or Perch.
- Lug-Wort**, an Herb.
- Lung's-Sickness**, a Disease in Cattle.
- Lunt** [*Ɔunte, Teut.*] a Match to fire Guns.
- A Lusk** [*Minsheu* derives it of *lusche, F.*] a Slug or slothful Fellow.
- Luskish**, lazy. *C.*
- Luskishness, Laziness**. *C.*
- Lust-Wort**, an Herb. *Satyricum, L.*
- To Lute** [*luter, F. lutare, L.*] to cover or stop up with such Loam or Clay.
- Lye** [*lǣg, Sax. Ɔoogk, Belg.* and *L. S. lexia*, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium, L.*] a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash and scour withal.
- Lyer** [in a *Ship, leckerig, Teut.*] he that is first catch'd in a Lye on a *Monday Morning*, and is proclaimed at the *Main-Mast, A Lyer, A Lyer, A Lyer*; he serves under the Swabber to clean the *Beak-Head* and *Chains*, for a *Week*. See *Lier*.
- Lykerous**, leacherous. *O.*
- Lykers**, Surveyors. *O.*
- Lynchet**, a Line of *Green-sward*, which separates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

<sup>1</sup> The right form is *lowk*.

## M

- To Mab**, to dress carelessly. *N. C.*
- Mabs**, Slatterns. *N. C.*
- Maches**, a Sort of Sallet Herb.
- Mackenboy**, a Sort of Spurge with a knotty Root.
- Mad-Nep**, **Mad-Wort**, two Sorts of Herbs.
- Mad**, an Earth-Worm. *Essex.*
- To Maddle**, to be fond of. *N. C.*
- Madning Money**, old *Roman* Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.
- Madge-Howlet** [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Machette*, *F.* and *Howlet*, a Dim. of *Ōwl*] an Owl.
- Mads**, a Disease in Sheep.
- To Maffle** [*Maffelen*, *Du.*] to stammer or stutter.
- Magbote**<sup>1</sup> [of *wez*, a Kinsman, and *Botc*, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.
- Maggottiness**, Fullness of Maggots; Whimsicalness, Freakishness.
- Maggotty**, full of Maggots, whimsical.
- Mahem** [*mehaigne*, *F.*] Maim, Hurt, Wound. *L. T.*
- Maid Marrion**, or *Morion*, a Boy dress'd up in Girls Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.
- Maiden** [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.
- Maiden-Rents**, a Noble, or *6s. 8d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth*, in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.
- Mail** [*maille*, *F.*] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird.
- Main Hamper** [of *main*, *F.* a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.
- To set a Main*, *To throw a Main* [of *main*, *F.* a Hand] to play with a Box and Dice.
- Mainsworn**, forsworn or perjur'd. *N. C.*
- Maint**, mingled; also many, several. *O.*
- To Make**, to hinder. *O.*
- A Make-Bate**, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrel.
- Make-Hawk**, an old stanch Hawk.

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *mægbot*; not *megbote*.

**Make, a Match.** *N. C.* A Consort. *Sp.*

**Makeless, matchless.** *N. C.*

**Maletalent, Ill Will.** *O.*

**Maletent, Maltolte,** a Toll of 40*s.* anciently paid for every Sack of Wool.

**Malkin** [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*,<sup>1</sup> and *Kin*] a sort of Mop or Shovel for sweeping an Oven.

**Pall-Mall** [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

**Mallard** [*malart*, F. *Malard*, *Belg.*] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

**Malt, melted.** *O.*

**Malt-Long, Malt-Worm,** an Insect; also a cancerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

**Malt Mulna,** a Quern or Malt-Mill. *O. R.*

**Malveilles, Misdemeanours, or malicious Practises.** *F. O. R.*

**Mammet, a Puppet.** *O.*

**Mamnock** [probably of *fflan*, *C. Br.* little, and *Œck*, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

**Managium,** a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

**Manbote** [*Man-bote*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] a Recompense made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

**Manche-Present,** a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

**De Mandato Panes,** Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Maunday Thursday.* *O. R.*

**Mang-Corn, Mung Corn,** mix'd Corn, Masling. *O. L.*

**Mange,** a Scab on Dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

**Manning,** the Day's Work of a Man. *O. R.*

**Manqueller,** a Manslayer or Murderer.

**To Mantle,** to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

**Mantle-Tree** [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid cross the Head of a Chimney.

**Manworth,** the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

**Manzed Shrew,**<sup>3</sup> a wicked Scold.

**Mara,** a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. *O. L.*

<sup>1</sup> The *Mal-* in *Malkin* is for *Maud*; distinct from *Moll*. See the Prompt. Parv. s. v. *Malkyne*.

<sup>2</sup> Error for *man-bôt*.

<sup>3</sup> Error for *manzed shrew*; in P. Plowman, B. ii. 39.

**To cry the Mare**, a Sport in *Hertfordshire*, when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn; and standing at some Distance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

**Mariets**, a Sort of violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

**Marinade** [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Flesh.

**Market Geld**, the Toll of a Market.

**Marrow** [Марр, *Sax.* Marck, *Teut.* mer, *C. Br.* maralla, *Ital.*] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of the Bones.

**Marrow** [*Maraut*, *Fr.*] a Rogue. *O.*

**Marrows**, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are not Marrows.* *N. C.*

**Maskewed**, fortified, fenced. *O.*

*By the Maskins* [an Oath] *i. e.* by the Mass.

**Mast** [Mæst, *Sax.* mast or mat, *F.* Mast, *Belg.* L. S. and *Teut.*] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

**Master** [of the Posts] an Officer who has the appointing, placing, or displacing such through *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

**Mastinus**, a Mastiff, a great Dog. *O. R.*

**To Match** [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is said to go to *Match* or *Mate*.

**Math** [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

**Matt-Weed**, an Herb.

**To Maudle**, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Drink does in a Morning.

**Mauls**, Mallows. *N. C.*

**Maum**, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordsh.*

**Maum**, soft and mellow. *Northumb.*

**Mauther**, a little Girl. *Norfolk.*

**Maw-Worms** [Magen Wurm, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horse.

**Mawkish**, sick at the Stomach, squeamish.

**Mawks**, a Hoyden, a dirty, nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

**May-Bug**, *Fly*, an Insect.

**May-Lily**, the Flower of *Liriconfancy*.

**To Mayl Hawks** [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

**Mastry**, a Master-Piece. *O.*

**Mazer** [of Mæsser, *Belg.* Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking-Bowl. *O.*

**Mazzards**, Black Cherries. *W. C.*

**A Meacock** [*q. d. mewcock*, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

**Meadow-Sweet**, an Herb. *Ulmaria*, L.

**Meak, Meag**, an Instrument for mowing of Pease, Brake, &c. *F.*

**Meal-Rents**, Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

**Meals, Males**, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea Coasts of *Norway*.

**Mearl**, a Blackbird.

**Meason-Due** [*Maison Dieu*, F. the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. *O.*

**Measuring Money**, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Atnage*.

**Meath** [*mæð*, *Sax.* Power] as *I give you the Meath of the Buying*, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

*My Meaugh*, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

**Meazled**, full of Measles, Spots, or Blotches.

**Meazles** [*Mhaseren*, *Teut.*] a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

**Med-Fee** [*mæðfeoh*, *Sax.*] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

**Mede-Wife**, a Woman of Merit or Worth,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife*.

**Medes**, to boot. *O.*

**Meddle** [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*

**Medlefe** [of *mêler*, F.] quarrelling, scuffling, or brawling. *O. L. T.*

**Medsyppe**, a Harvest Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harvest. *O. R.*

**Meedless**, unruly. *N. C.*

**Meet now**, just now. *N. C.*

**Meeterly, Meetherly**, handsomely, modestly, indifferently. *N. C.*

**Meiwell**,<sup>2</sup> a Sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

**To Mel** [of *meler*, Fr.] to mingle. *O.*

**Meld-Feoh**, [of *melra*, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who discovered any Breach of penal Laws.

**A Mell** [*malleus*, L.] a Mallet or Beetle. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> *Medewife* is merely an occasional inferior spelling of *midwife*; from A.S. *mid*, with. It has no connection with *meed*.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *mehwoll*, which see.

- Mellet**, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's fore Feet. *I*
- Melwell**, a sort of Cod-fish. See *Myllewell*.
- Menged** [Ƿermenged, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*
- Menker**, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.
- Menny**, a Family. *N. C.*
- Menow** [of *menu*, F. small, of *minutus*, L.] a little fresh-water Fish.
- Menseful**, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*
- Meny**, a Family. *N. C.*
- Merchenlage**, [Mýrcna-Laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in *England*.
- Merchet**, a Fine, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.
- To be Merk'd, To be Mark'd**, to be troubled or disturbed in Mind. *C.*
- Merils**, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five-Penny-Morris*.
- Merk**, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Chau.*
- Merkin** [of *mère*, F. a Mother, and *kin*, a *Dim.*] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.
- Merlin** [mɛrlin, *Belg.*] a sort of Hawk.
- Merry-Bauks**, a cold Posset. *Derb.*
- Mesch-Fat** [flesch-fatz, *Teut.*] a mashing Vessel for Brewing.
- Mesling, Mescelin, Maslin** [of *mester*, F. to mingle] Corn that is mix'd, as Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.
- Messarius**, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*
- Messina**, Reaping Time, Harvest. *O. L.*
- Mest** [merst, *L. S. mcist*, *Teut.*] most. *O.*
- Met**, a Strike or Bushel. *O.*
- Met, Meter**, dreamed. *O.*
- To Mete** [metiri, *L.*] to measure. *O.*
- Mete Corn**, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.
- Metegavel**, a rent anciently paid in Victuals.
- Metewand**, a Yard or Measuring-rod.
- Mett**, an ancient *Saxon* Measure, about a Bushel.
- Mettadel** [at *Florence*, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.
- Metteshep**, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax.*
- To Meve** [of *movere*, *L.*] to move. *O.*

**Mew**, the Herb called also *Spikenel* and wild *Dill*. *Meum*, L.

**Mew** [mep, *Sax.* mēw, *Teut.* moete, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A *Hawk Mew*, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mews*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

**To Mew** [*muer*, F. to change] to cast the Horns, as a Stag does.

**To Mew** [among *Falconers*] to moult or cast the Feathers as Birds do.

**Meya**, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

**Micel Gemotes**, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

**To Mich**, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

**To Miche**, to stand off, to hang back.

**Micher** [*miser*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb] a covetous, sordid Fellow.

**Miches** [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manors.

**Midding**, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

**A Midge**, a lawless or out-law'd Person.

**Midwall**, a Bird which eats Bees.

**Mildrop**, Dropping of the Nose. *Ch.*

**Milfoil**, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium*. L.

**Milk Thistle**, *Weed*, *Wort*, several Sorts of Herbs.

**Milken**, a House-breaker. *Cant.*

**Milkiness**, a Dairy. *N. C.*

**To Mill**, to steal.

**Mill-Holmes**, watry Places about a Mill-dam. *N. C.*

**Mill-Mountain**, an Herb.

**Milt-Pain**, a Disease in Hogs.

**Milt Wast**, *Wort*, Herbs. *Asplenium*. L.

**Milter** [*Milher*,<sup>1</sup> *Teut.*] the Male among Fish.

**Milting**, a Disease in Beasts.

**Mindburch**, a hurting of Honour and Worship. *Sax.*

**To Ming** at one, to mention. *N. C.*

**To Minge** [of *mantschen*, *Teut.* to dabble] to mingle. *O.*

**Minginater**, a Maker of Fretwork. *Yorksh.*

**Minnekins**, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a sort of small Catgut Strings for Violins, &c.

<sup>1</sup> Error for G. *milcher*, a milter.

**Minning Days**, Days, or anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the Deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

**To Mint a thing**, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

**Mire-Drumble**, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy-Grass. *Cochlearia*, L.

**Mirthid**, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

**Misaccoumptid**, misreckoned. *Ch.*

**To Misadvise**, to act unadvisedly. *Ch.*

**Misbode** [of *mis* and *bodian*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

**Miscoveting**, unlawful Desire. *Ch.*

**Miscreed**, decried. *N. C.*

**Mises**, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Costs.

**Mish**, a Churl. *Cant.*

**Mish-Topper**, a Coat. *Cant.*

**Mish-Mash** [*misch-masch*, *Teut.*] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

**Misie-Bird**, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

**Miskin**, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

**Miskin**, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

**Miskin Frow**, a Maid-Servant.

**To Misle** [*g. d.* to mistle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, or *miscelen*, *Du.*] to rain small.

*Change the Missen* [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Missen-Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

**Mistecht** [*g. d.* mis-taught] mis-taught.

**Misturnid**, turned upside down. *Ch.*

**To Mis-write**, to copy wrong. *Ch.*

**Mittle**,<sup>1</sup> mighty. *O.*

**A Mizzey**, a Quagmire. *N. C.*

**Miz-Maze**, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate Windings.

**Mo** [*ma*, *Sax.*] more.

**Moacks**, a Mashing in brewing Drink.

**Mob**, a Woman's Night-Cap.

**Mobby**, a sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

**Mockadoes**, a sort of Woollen Stuff for Darning; Weavers Thrums.

<sup>1</sup> An absurd miswriting of *micle*, *i. e.* mickle; the putting of *t* for *c* is very common.





- Morille**, delicious Kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. *F. Fungus Meruleus*, L.
- Morkin** [with *Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.
- Morling, Mortling** [of *mort*. *F. mors*. L. Death, and *laine* Wool, *F.*] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.
- Mormal**, a Canker, or Gangrene. *O.*
- Morownynge**, the Morning. *Ch.*
- Morral**, the Plant woody Nightshade. *Solanum lignosum*, L.
- Morris Dance**, an antick Dance, performed by five Men and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly trimm'd up. See *Maid Marrion*.
- Morsus**, a Bite or Sting. *L.*
- A Mort** [*amort*,<sup>1</sup> *F.*] a great Abundance. *Lincolnshire.*
- A Mort**, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*
- To blew a Mort* [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.
- Morth**, Murder. *Sax.*
- Mortling**, the same as *Morling*.
- Morys, Maures**, high, and open Places. *N. C.* In other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds. See *Mores*.
- To Mosher**, to corrupt or rot.
- Mot**, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.
- Mota**, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*
- Mote**, must. *O.*
- Moteer**, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.
- Mother of Time**, an Herb.
- Mother-Wort**, an Herb, *Cardiaca*. *L.*
- Mother** [of *moder*, *Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*
- Moth-Mullein**, an Herb.
- Motos** [*μóτος*, *Gr.*] a Piece of old Linen tooz'd like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of the Blood.
- To Mouch**, to eat up. *O.*
- Moult**, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*
- A Moulter**, a young Duck.

<sup>1</sup> There is no *F. amort*. *Mort* is here *Icel. margt*, or *mart*, neut. of *margr*, many.

- Mountenance**, the Quantity, the Price which any thing amounts to ; also Maintenance, Subsistence. *O.*
- Mourndant**, the Tongue of a Buckle. *O.*
- Mouse-Crope**, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Shrew Mouse*, is said to be so. *O.*
- Mouse-Ear**, an Herb. *Pilosella*, L.
- Mouse-Tail**, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*. L.
- Monsel-Seub**, a Distemper in Sheep. *C.*
- Mow-Beater**, a Drover. *Cant.*
- Mowe**, I may. *O.*
- Mower**, a Cow. *Cant.*
- Welly Moyder'd**, almost distracted. *Chesh.*
- Moyl** [*of Mula*, L.] a labouring Beast.
- Moyle**, a Graft or Cyon.
- Moylery**, Pains. *O.*
- Moyls**, high-soled Shoes.
- Muck**, moist, wet. *N. O.*
- Muck-Worm**, a covetous Person.
- Muckson up to the Hucksion**, Dirty up to the Knuckles.<sup>1</sup> *Devon.*
- Mud-Suckers**, a sort of Water-Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.
- Muffling Cheat**, a Napkin. *Cant.*
- Muggots**, **Mugwets**, Part of the Entrails of neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, &c.
- Mulch**, Straw half rotten. *O.*
- Mullock**, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. O.*
- Mulse** [*mulsum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.
- Multo**, a Multon or Wether Sheep. *O. R.*
- Mum** [*mumme*, *Teut.*] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.
- To Mump**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet ; also to spunge upon ; also to hog.
- Mumper**, a genteel Beggar.
- Muns**, the Face. *N.*
- Mure** [*morck*,<sup>2</sup> *Dan.* dusky] dark, gloomy. *N. O.*
- Murr**, a Catarrh.

<sup>1</sup> Rather, the houghs, or hams.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *mörk*.

- Mure, Murk** [*Marc, F.*] Husks of Fruit after the Juice is pressed out.
- Murengers**, two Officers in the City of *Chester* chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.
- Murklings**, in the dark. *N. C.*
- To **Murle**, to crumble. *N. C.*
- A **Murth**, an Abundance. *O.*
- Muse, Muset** [among *Hunters*] the Place thro' which a Hare goes to Relief.
- Musk-Rose**, a Flower.
- Musroll** [*muserol, F.*] the Noseband of an Horse's Bridle.
- Muss**, a Scramble, as to make a *Muss*.
- To **Mussen** [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.
- Muster** [of Peacocks] a Flock.
- Mute** [*meute, F.*] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.
- Mute** [of *mutir, F.* to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.
- To **Mute** [*meutir, F.*] to dung as the Hawks do.
- Muzzey**, a Quagmire. *C.*
- Myllewell**, a sort of Salt Cod. See *Melwell*.

## N

- To **Nab**, to surprize, to take one napping, to arrest; also to cog a Dye.
- Nab**, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*
- Nab-Girder**, a Bridle. *Cant.*
- Nab-Cheat**, a Hat. *Cant.*
- Nacker**, a Fish with a brown Shell, ending narrow.
- Nacre**, Mother of Pearl.
- Nad** [*q. ne had*] had not. *O.*
- Nag** [*negge, Belg.*] a young or little Horse.
- Naif**, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*
- A **Nail of Beef**, 8lb. Weight. *Suff.*
- Nail-Wort**, an Herb. *Paronychia, L.*

**Nakoners,**<sup>1</sup> Brazen Horns. *O.*

**Nale,**<sup>2</sup> Alehouse. *O.*

**N'am,** for am not. *C.*

**Nantilles,** Lentils. *F.*

**To Nap,** to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

**Nape, Neap,** a wooden Instrument or Device to bear up the Forepart of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

**Naper of Naps,** a Sheep-stealer. *Cant.*

**Napery** [*naperia*, Ital.] Table or Household Linen.

**Nappy-Ale** [*q. d.* such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.

**Narrel,** a Nostril.

**N'art,** art not. *O.*

**N'as,** was not. *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

**Nasie,** drunken. *Cant.*

**Nat Wilne** [*q. d.* not willing] not desire. *O.*

**Nave** [*nauße*, *Sax.* nabe, *Belg.* nabe, *Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel, where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

**Navel Gall,** a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

**Navel Timbers,** the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

**Navel-Wort,** a sort of Herb. *Cotyledon*, *L.*

**Na,** now. *O.*

**Near Now,** just now. *Norf.*

**Neaving,** Barm or Yest. *L.*

**Neb** [*nebbe*, *Sax.* neþ, *Dan.* nebbez, *Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of any thing.

**Neck-About,** a Woman's Neck-Linen. *N. C.*

**Neezwort,** an Herb.

**Neighing-Bird,** a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

**Neive, Neife,** A Fist. *N. C.*

**Neld** [*naelde*,<sup>3</sup> *Dan.*] a Needle. *C.*

**Neme,** an Unkle, *Staffordsh.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwicksh.* and *N. C.*

**To Neme,** to name. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> An error for *nakers*, which are not trumpets, but kettle-drums.

<sup>2</sup> Only in the phrase *atte nale*, a bad way of writing *atten ale*.

<sup>3</sup> He means *Du. nauld*, *Dan. naal*. The *Dan. naeld*; means a nettle.

- Nep** or **Nip**, the Herb *Cat-Mint*. *Nepeta*. L.
- Nepe**, a Turnip. *Hertfordsh.* *Rapa*, L.
- Nere**, until, as far as; were it not. O.
- Nerfe**, Nerve. O.
- Neroly**, a sort of Perfume. O.
- Nerthes**, Herdsmen. O.
- Nerys** [*Nieren*, *Teut.*] Reins. O.
- Nescock** [of *nere*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.
- Neshe**, nice, tender. C.
- Nestcock**, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.
- Nestiness**, Filthiness, Sluttishness.
- Nether'd**, starv'd with Cold. N. C.
- Netting**, Chamber-lee, Urine. N. C.
- To Nettle** [probably of *onelan*, *Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, teaze or vex.
- Newing**, Yest or Barm. *Essex.*
- Newliche** [*Neulich*, *Teut.*] newly. Ch.
- Nias-Hawk**, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught; simple, silly.
- To Nick** [*nick*, *Teut.* a Nod, of *nictare*, L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.
- To Nick the Pin**, to drink just to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.
- Niderling**, **Niding**, a Coward or Hen-hearted Fellow. O.
- Niffle** [old *Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value. O.
- To Nigh a Thing**, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. N. C.
- Nightertale**, **Nitertale**, by Night, the Night-time. Ch.
- Night-Hawk**, a bird.
- Night-Rail**, a short Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.
- Nightspell**, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. *Chau.*
- Nigon**, a sordid, niggardly Fellow. Ch.
- Nill**, the Sparkles or Ashes that come off Brass tried in a Furnace.
- Ninny** [*ninno*, *Span.* a Child] a silly soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-hammer*.
- A Nip**, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.

<sup>1</sup> *Sic*; an error for *nesc*, or rather *hnesce*.

- Nist** [ne wist] knew not.
- A Nithing**, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.
- Nithing**, sparing of; as, Nithing of his Pains. *N. C.*
- Nittle**, handy, neat. *N. C.*
- Nizy**, a Fool, or silly Fellow.
- Noddle**, the Head.
- A Noddy** [*naudin*, F.] a silly Fellow.
- Noftus**, **Naufus**, a Coffin made of Wood. *O. L.*
- Nole**, an Ass's Nole, an Ass's Head and Neck. *Shakesp.*
- Noll**, the Noddle. *Chauc.*
- Nompere**, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Ch.*
- Nonesuch**, a Flower.
- Nor**, more, as *nor than I*, i. e. more than I. *N. C.*
- Nore**,<sup>1</sup> nourishing, Comfort. *O.*
- Nory**, a Nurse. *O.*
- Noryce**, a Foster-Child. *O.*
- To Nose One**, to provoke or affront to his Face.
- Nose-Bleed**, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium. L.*
- To Not**, to pull or shear. *Essex.*
- Notch** [*nockt*, *Du. nocchia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.
- To Note**, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*
- Note-Herd**, a Neat-Herd. *N. C.*
- Notes** [*floote*, *Belg.*] Nuts. *O.*
- Notted**, shorn, polled. *C.*
- Noul**, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*
- Nowed** [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tied with Knots.
- Nowell** [*Noel*, F.] Christmas. *Ch.*
- Nowl** [*hnol*, *Sax.* perhaps of *Enatol*, a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c. being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.
- Nub** [likely of *Nucha*, L.] the Neck. *Cant.*
- Nubbing**, hanging. *Cant.*
- Nubbing-Cheat**, the Gallows. *Cant.*
- Nubbing-Cove**, the Hangman. *Cant.*
- Nubbing-Ken**, the Sessions House. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> Only in the phrase *thi nore*, bad spelling of *thin ore*; and *ore* means favour, grace, or even comfort, but has nothing to do with *nourishing*.

- To Nubble.** See *To Knubble*.
- To Nuddle along,** to go carelessly, poking down the Head, and in Haste.
- Nugacity** [*nugacitas*, L.] See *Nugality*.
- Nugality** [*nugalitas*, L.] Triflingness, Frivolousness.
- Nunchion,** an Afternoon's Repast.
- Nursusly,** the Flower *Narcissus*.
- Nush'd,** starved in bringing the up. C.
- Nut** [*hnuz*, *Sax.* *ſnutz*, *Teut.*] a sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-Bow, &c.
- To Nuzzle** [*q. d. nestle*] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.
- Nye** [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

O

- Oaf,** a Fool, or silly Fellow.
- Oafish,** foolish, silly.
- Oafishness,** Foolishness, Silliness.
- Oak,** of *Jerusalem*, an Herb.
- Oaken-Pin,** a sort of Fruit, so called from its hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westbury* Apple, though not in Shape.
- Oale Gavel,** Rent Ale, a Duty paid for brewing Ale.
- Oast,** a Kiln. S. C.
- Oat-Thistle,** an Herb.
- Oaz, Oazy Ground** [of *Oꝛt*, *Sax.* a Scale, *q. d. scaly*] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.
- To Obay,** to abide. O.
- Ocy** [*oh si*, L.] I wish. O.
- Oder,** other. O.
- Off-Setts** [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberous, or bulbous.
- Off-Ward** [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.



**Offing** [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Distance from Land.

**To keep in the Offing** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the Middle of the Channel.

**To stand for the Offing** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

**Offrende**, an Offering. *O. F.*

**Oft Sithes**, many Times. *O.*

**Ogles** [*Oogen, Belg.*] Eyes. *Cant.*

**To Ogle**, to look hard at; commonly to look amorously at.

**Oil-Beetle**, **Oil-Clock**, an Insect which sends forth a great Quantity of fat Sweat.

**Oister-Green**, an Herb.

**Oister-Loit**, the Herb otherwise call'd Snake-weed.

**Old Mr. Gory**, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term.*

**Olive-Bit**, a sort of Bit for Horses.

**Ollet** [q. d. *Ellet*, of *elan, Sax.* to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

**Omi Land**, mellow Land. *N. C.*

**One-Berry**, the Herb *Paris.* *Solanum quadrifolium.* *L.*

**One-Blade**, an Herb. *Monophyllum.* *L.*

**Onder**, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

**On-Hie**, apace. *O.*

**Onpress**, downwards. *O.*

**Ope-Land** [q. d. open or loose Land] Ground ploughed up every year. *Suff.*

**Open-Arse** [open *ær*, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

**Open-Heed**, bare-headed. *O.*

**Orchel**, **Orchal**, a Mineral Stone like Allom.

**Ordles**, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

**Oreum**, a Barn of Corn. *O. L.*

**Orfgild** [of *onr*, Cattle, and *gils*, Payment, *Sax.*] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

**Orft**, a sort of Chub-Fish.

**Orgal**, the Lees of Wine dried, &c.

**Orgallous** [*orgueilleux*, *F.*] proud. *O.*

**Orndorns** [for *onderins*] Afternoons Drinkings. *N. C.*

- Orped**,<sup>1</sup> gilded. *O.*
- Orts** [ort, *Teut.* a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.
- Ort-Yard**, an Orchard.
- Osken of Land.** See *Oxgang.* *N. C.*
- Osmonds**, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*
- To Osse** [*Oser*, *F.*] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Chesh.*
- Ost, Oost**, a Vessel upon which Hops or Malt is dried.
- Other** [oder, *Teut.*] or. *O.*
- Oubut**, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.
- Ouch** [of *ocher*,<sup>2</sup> *F.* to cut] a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; also a golden Button set with some Jewel.
- To Over-blow** [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows so hard, that the Ship can carry no Sails.
- Over-free**, overspread. *O.*
- Overist** [oberst, *Teut.*] uppermost. *O.*
- Over-herniss**, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*
- All Overly**, utterly. *O.*
- To Over-rake** [among *Sailors*] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in, and wash her from one End to the other.
- An Over-reach**, a Strain, a Swelling of a Master Sinew of a Horse.
- To Over-reach** [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-feet with the hinder, as some Horses do.
- To Over-run a Page** &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.
- An Overswicht House-Wife**, a Whore. *N. C.*
- Overtimeliche**, unseasonable. *Ch.*
- Ounding**, rising like Waves. *O.*
- Ourlop** [probably of *Overloop*, *Du.*] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.
- Ousen**, Oxen. *N. C.*
- Outfangthef** [of *ut*, *fang*, and *þeof*, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.
- Out-Hest, Out-Horn**, the Summoning of Subjects to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.
- Out Land**, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

<sup>1</sup> *Orped* is valiant, bold; Bailey is thinking of *F. or.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ouch* is an error for *nouch*, having no connection with *F. ocher.*

- Outrange**, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*
- Outrayen**, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*
- Owches**, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.
- O** *Where*, any-where. *O.*
- Owler** [*q. d.* one who goes abroad o'Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.
- Owr** [*Äur-Ochs, Teut.*] a Kind of wild Bull.
- Ox-Bane**, an Herb.
- Ox-Boose**, an Ox-Stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*
- Ox-Feet** [in a *Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Feet cleaves just in the very Middle of the Forepart of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.
- Ox-House**, an Ox-Stall. *N. L.*
- Ox-Eye** [*Ochsen-Äuge, Teut.*] a little Bird; also an Herb. *Buphthalmum. L.*
- Ox-Fly**, an Insect.
- Ox-Gang** [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.
- Oxter**, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*
- Ox-Tongue** [*Ochsen Zungt, Teut.*] an Herb. *Buglossum, L.*
- Oze** [*ὄζη: Gr.*] is sometimes used to signify a Stench in the Mouth.
- Ozier** [*osier, F.*] a sort of Willow Tree.

## P

- Face of Asses**, a Head or Company of them.
- Pack of Wool**, a Quantity of about 240 *lb.* a Horse-Load.
- To Pack up his Auls** [of *sich-packen, Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haste.
- Packing Whites**, a sort of Cloth.
- Pad**, a Bundle, *O.* the Highway, *Cant.*
- Pad-Nag**, a Horse that goes easy.
- To Pad**<sup>1</sup> [probably of *pes, pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius, L.* a Footman] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

<sup>1</sup> From Du. *pad*, a path, way; many cant words are Dutch.

- A Padder, A Foot-Pad** [probably of *pedarius*, L.] one who robs upon a Road on Foot.
- Paddle-Staff**, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole-Catchers, &c.
- Paddock**, a great Toad or Frog. *Essex.*
- Paddow Pipe**, an Herb.
- Paigles**, Cowslips, Flowers. *E. C. Paralysis*, L.
- Paine Maine** [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread, &c.
- Pains** [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.
- A Pale**, a Spangle. *O.*
- Paling**, a sort of fencing Work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.
- Palingman**, a Merchant *Denizon*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11. *Hen. VII.*
- Pallats**, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown-Wheel of a Watch.
- Palled**, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, &c.
- Pallet** [*Minshew* derives it of *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pied* or *pis*, F. a Foot, and *licet*, a Bed, q. d. a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.
- Pallet** [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.
- Pallet** [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.
- Pallet** [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.
- Palm-Work**, a venomous Insect.
- Palmare Hordeum**, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. *O. L.*
- A Palmer**, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Sleight of Hand.
- To Palter** [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.
- To Palter**, to trifle, to banter. *Shak.*
- A Paltry Fellow** [of *paltron paltrioniere*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, or *poltron*, F. a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.
- To Pamper** [*pamperare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.
- Pan**, the Crown of the Head. *Chau.*
- To Pan**, to close, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can.* *N. C.*
- A Panade of an Horse.** See *Panade.*

- Pandoratrix** [*Old Law*] an Ale-Wife that brews and sells Drink.
- Panetia**, a Pantry, or Place to set up cold Victuals in. *O. L.*
- Panguts** [of *πᾶν*, *Gr.* all, and *guts*] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.
- Panick, Painick**, a sort of small Grain like Millet.
- Pannade**, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.
- Pannel** [*panneau*, *F.*] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.
- Pannier-Man**, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.
- Pantas**, a Disease in Cattle.
- Pantch**, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.
- Panter**, the Heart. *Cant.*
- Panters** [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.
- Panter, Pantler** [*panetier*, *F.*] an Officer who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.
- Pantoffle** [*pantoufle*, *F.*] a Slipper.
- Pantons**, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.
- Pappier**, Milk-Pottage. *Cant.*
- Pappus** [among *Botanists*] is that soft light Down which grows out of the Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up so into the Air, that they can be blown anywhere about with the Wind.
- Paraments**, Robes of State. *Ch.*
- Paraget** [probably of *paries*, *L.* a Wall] the Plaister of a Wall.
- Park of Artillery** [at a *Siege*] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon-Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.
- Park of Provisions** [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all sorts of Provisions, who sell them to the Soldiers.
- Park-Boot** [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of inclosing a Park.
- Parker**, the Keeper of a Park.
- Parnel** [of *Petronilla*, *L.* a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.
- Parrels** [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

**Parsley-Pert** [*Percepierre*, Fr.] an Herb good against the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

**To Pash**, to dash together.

**A mad Pash**, a Mad-brains. *Chesh.*

**Pash-Flower**, a Plant.

**Pastel**, a Plant called Woad.

**Pastern** [*paturon*, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

**Pastil** [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a Sort of Confectionary Ware.

**Pat** [*pas*, Belg. or of *aptus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable to the Purpose.

**A Pat** [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

**Pate**, a Brock or Badger. *N. C.*

**To Patter and Pray**, to repeat many *Pater-nosters*. *O.*

**Pavade**,<sup>1</sup> a Dagger. *O.*

**Pawl** [in a *Ship*] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

**The Devil's Arse in the Peak**, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*.

**Peaking** [probably of *pequenno*, Span. *piccinino*, Ital. small] of a puling, sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

**Peakingness**, Sickliness.

**Peal the Pot**,<sup>2</sup> cool the Pot. *N. C.*

**Pear-Bit**, a sort of Bit for Horses.

**Pear-Main**, a kind of Apple.

**Pearch, Perch** [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole, with which Land is measured, containing 16 Feet and a half.

**Pearch, Perch** [*πέρκη*, Gr.] a Fresh-Water Fish.

**Peark**, brisk. *Spen.*

**To Pease**, to stay. *C.*

**Pease Bolt, Pease Hawk, Pease Straw**. *C.*

**Pease-Cod**, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

**Peck**, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

**Pedage** [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

<sup>1</sup> Only in l. 9 of Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*; the best MSS. all have *panade*.

<sup>2</sup> A corruption of *keel the pot*.

**Peo Ware**, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c. *O.*

**Peed**, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

**Peek** [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

**To ride a Peek** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main and Fore-Yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

**Peel** [*pele*, a Shovel, *F.*] a sort of Shovel to set Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

**Peel** [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

**Peeler**, a Portmanteau. *O.*

**Peeper**, a Looking-Glass. *Cant.*

**Peeping**, sleeping, drowsy. *O.*

**Peety**, chearful, *Cant.*

**Peevish**, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

**A Peg** [probably of *Рус*, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

**Pegging** [among *Sow Gelders*] a Term used when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrhe*.

**Pell**, a House.<sup>1</sup> *O.*

**Pell** [*pellis*, *L.*] a Skin of a Beast.

**Pelt** [*pylche*, *Sax.* *peltz*, *Belg.* & *Teut.* or *pellis*, *L.*] the Skin of a Beast.

**Pelt-Monger**, one who deals in Skins.

**Pelt-Wool**, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

**Pen** [*pynnan*, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond-Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

**Pen-Stock**, a Flood Gate placed in the Water of a Mill-Pond.

**Penbank**, a Beggar's Can. *Cant.*

**Penistons**, a Sort of coarse woollen-Cloth.

**Penner**, a Case to put Pens in.

**Pepire**, a Love Potion. *O.*

**Pepper Wort**, an Herb. *Lepidium*, *L.*

**Percase**, by Chance. *O.*

**Perchers**, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in *England*; also the larger sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

**Perrewright**, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> Not a house, but a *peel* or small castle.

- Perry** [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.
- Persaunt** [*perçant*, F.] piercing. O.
- Pert** [*appert*, F. lively, sharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *pert*, C. Br. neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.
- Pet** [prob. of *petto*, Ital. *pectus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Distaste or Displeasure.
- A Pet**, a Cade Lamb. N. C.
- St. Peter's-Wort**, an Herb. *Ascyron*, L.
- A Petrel**, a Breast-Plate.
- Pettifogger** [either of *petit*, F. and *pegepe*, Sax. a Wooer, or *boeghen*, Du. to accommodate<sup>1</sup>] an ignorant or troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.
- Pettish**, apt to take Pet, or be angry, froward, peevish.
- Pettitoe** [*Minsheu* derives it from *la petite oye*, F. why not of *petit*, Fr. and *Toes*, q. d. little Toes?] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.
- Pettle**, pettish. N. C.
- Pevets**, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.
- Pewet**, a Bird, a Puet.
- Pheer**, a Companion. O.
- Phrice**, Horror, Dread, Trembling. O.
- A Pick** [among *Printers*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.
- Pickadil**, a Segment.
- Pickage** [*Law Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.
- Pick-Purse**, a kind of Herb.
- To Pickeer, To Pickeroon** [*picorare*, Ital. *picorer*, F. or of *Picaro*, Span. a Rogue, Thief] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish, as Light-Horse-Men do before the main Battle begins.
- Pickerel**, a young Pike-Fish.
- Picket** [*picquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it: also a Game at Cards.
- Pickle, Pightel, Pingle** [*piccolo*, Ital.] a small Parcel of Land inclosed with a Hedge.
- To Piddle**, to eat here and there a bit; also to stand trifling.
- Pie** [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.
- To Piep** [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

<sup>1</sup> I may remark that the word *fogger* is precisely the O. Dutch *focker*, explained by Hexham to mean 'a monopole, or an engrosser of wares and commodities.'



**Pie-Powder Court** [*pies poudreux*, Fr. *q. d.* Dusty-foot Court] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew Fair* in *West-Smithfield, London*) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them. *F.*

**To Piffle**, to filch. *N. C.*

**Pigeons-Foot**, an Herb.

**Piggin**, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

**Pilch** [*pylche*, *Sax.* *Þeltz*, *Teut.* a Furred Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur Gown. *Chau.*

**Pilerow**, a Paragraph. *O.*

**Pill-Garlick**, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted, and held in little or no Esteem.

**Pile-Wort**, an Herb. [*Chelidonia minor*, L.]

**To Pilfer** [*pilare*, L. or of *þelf*, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.

**To Pill** [*pilier* F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece one.

**Pilled**, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.

**Pillow** [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-Sprit-mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft, close by the Stern.

**Pimpernel**, an Herb. [*Anagallis*, L.]

**Pimponpet**, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

**To Pin** [of *pinan*, *Sax.* to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, &c.

**Pin and Web**, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

**Pin-Wheel** [of a *Clock*] the same with the Striking-Wheel.

**Pine**, a Pit. *O.*

*It's Pine to tell* [of *pinan*, *Sax.*] *i. e.* it's difficult to tell. *N. C.*

**Pinfold** [of *pinan*, *Sax.* to shut up, and fold] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

**To Pink** [of *pinckhoogen*, *Belg.* *Pincken*, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, &c. also to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

**A Pin Paniebly Fellow**, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. *N. C.*

**Pinson**, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

**Pintledy Pantledy** [of *Panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, *i. e.* beat for Fear. *Linc.*

- Pip** [*Þippe*, Belg. and *L. S. Pepie*, *F. Þips*, *Teut. Pipa*, Ital. of *Pituita*, *L.*] a Disease in Poultry; also any Spot or Mark upon Cards.
- A Pipe** [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.
- Piperedge-Tree**, the Barberry-Bush. *Barberisdumetorum*, *L.*
- Pippin**, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.
- Pismire** [probably of *Þnyðe*, *Du.* a Heap, and *Þiere*, *Du.* *Þyre*, *Dan.* an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.
- Pit-Fall**, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.
- A Pitch**, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.
- A Pitch**, Stature or Height.
- To Pitch** [probably of *peser*, *F.* to weigh, or *περνέω*, *Gr.* to fall]<sup>1</sup> to light upon; also to set a Burthen upon.
- Pitch** [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable-End, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building is set to.
- Pitching-Pence**, a Duty for setting down every sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.
- Pizzle** [of *Þescl*, *L. S.* a Nerve, or of *Þiss*, *q. d. Pisle*, or of *Þritsch*, *Teut.* a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End] the grisly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.
- Plancher**, a Plank or Board. *F.*
- Planchia**, a Plank of Wood. *O. L.*
- To Plash** [*plaschen*, Belg.] to dash with Water.
- To Plash** [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.
- Plat**, as the *Plat Veins of a Horse*, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder.
- Plat-Band** [in *Architecture*] a square Moulding set at the End of an Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.
- Plate**, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. *O. L.*
- Plant-Vein** [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the Inside of each Thigh.
- Playing-Hot**, boiling-hot. *S. C.*
- Pledget, Pleget** [among *Surgeons*] a flat Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, &c.
- Plonkets**, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *An. 1. R. III. c. 8.*
- Plough** [*Law Term*] a Hide of Land.
- Plough-Land**, a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.
- Plough-Monday**, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

<sup>1</sup> Allied to *pick* and *pike*; not to *peser* or *περνέω*.

- A Pluck** [not unlikely of *plucken*, *L. S.* because they are plucked from the Inside of these Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.
- A Plush** [*plugghe*, *Belg.*] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.
- Plum** [of *Plummet*] as, to *fall down plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly.
- Plumb-Line, Plumb-Rule** [of *plumb*, *F. plumbum*, *L. Lead*] a *Plummet*, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.
- Plume** [*pluma*, *L.*] a Set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*
- Plume** [in *Corn*] is that Part which shoots out towards the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Acrospire*.
- Plume Allum**, a Mineral, a kind of Chalk.
- Plume Striker**, a Flatterer, a Pickthank.
- Plunge**, Trouble, Incumbrance.
- Plungy**, Rainy. *Chau.*
- Plush** [*peluche*, *F.*] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.
- Plush** [among *Botanists*] the Middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. which some call *Thrum*, or *Thrummy Head*.
- To Poach** [*pocher*, *F.* to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.
- Pocard**, a Water-Fowl.
- Pock** [*Pocca*, *Sax.* *Þockel*, *Belg.*] a Scab or Dent of the Small-pox, &c.
- A Pocket of Wool**, the Quantity of half a Sack.
- Pocket-Hays** [among *Fowlers*] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.
- Pocks**, a Distemper of Sheep.
- Pod** [probably of *Þode* or *Þode*, *Du.* an Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.
- Podders** [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pease-cods.
- Poge**,<sup>1</sup> a Cold in a Horse's Head.
- Pointel**, a Pencil, or Writing-Pen. *O.*
- Poke** [*Pocca*, *Sax.*] a Bag.
- Pokes**, Gowns with long Sleeves.
- Polders**, old Trees usually lopp'd.
- Pole Evil**, a Disease in the Nape of the Horse's Neck.

<sup>1</sup> A corruption of *pose*, which see.

- Poll** [poll, *Du.*] the Head.
- To Poll**, to shave the Head.
- Pollard**, a Chevin or Chub-Fish.
- Pollard**, Bran with some Meal in it.
- Pollard** [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast its Head.
- Pollard, Pollenger** [among *Gardeners, &c.*] an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.
- Pollards**, an ancient spurious Coin in *England*.
- To Pollaver**<sup>1</sup> [perhaps of *πολλά*, *Gr.* many Things, and *averer*, *F.* to aver, or of *Palabras*, Words, *Span.* q. d. a Dealer in smooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, or sooth.
- To Polt**, to bear back, or thresh. *O.*
- Pomace** [*pomaceum*, *L.*] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.
- To Pome** [*pommer*, *F.*] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c.
- Pome Appease**, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste and grateful Scent, newly propagated.
- Pome Paradise**, the Fruit otherwise called the *John-Apple*.
- Pommel** [*pommelle*, *F.*] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.
- A Pommel** [*pommeau*, *F.*] the round Knob of a Saddle Bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.
- To Pommel**, to beat or bang soundly.
- Pooler, Poler**, an Instrument with which Tanners stir up the Owser of Bark and Water in the Pits.
- Poolevis**,<sup>2</sup> a Disease in Horses.
- Poops**, Gulps in Drinking. *N. C.*
- Poorman's Sauce**, a Shalot or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.
- Popinjay** [*papejay*, *F.* *papegayo*, *Span.* *papegoy*, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.
- Pore-blind**. See *Purblind*.
- Porket** [*porcellus*, *L.*] a young Hog.
- Port** [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.
- Port-Last** [in a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Last*.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *palaver*, which is not Spanish, but Portuguese; from *Port. palavra*, a word, hence, a talk.

<sup>2</sup> Clearly an error for *poolevil*, which (like *pole-evil* just above) should be written *poll-evil*, lit. a disease of the back of the head or *poll*.

**Port-Holes** [in a *Ship*] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

**Port-Men** [in *Ipswich*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

**Port-Ropes** [in a *Ship*] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

**Porter** [in the *Court of Justice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justices in *Eyre*.

**Portgreve, Portreve** [of *Port* and *Levefe*, *Sax.* *Grabe*, *Belg.* *Griff*, *Teut.*] the Title of the Governor of some Sea-Port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of *London*.

**Portoise** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *ride a Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

**Pose** [of *Lepepe*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

**Posnet** [of *Bassinnet*, *F.*] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

**Possed, tossed, pushed.** *O.*

**Postome**, an Imposthume. *O.*

**Posey** [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Nosegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

**To Pote** [of *poser*, *F.*] to push or put out. *N. C.*

**A Poud**, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*

**To Pouncy**, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

**Powt** [*Puz*, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fish; a Sea-Lamprey; also a Bird; also a young Turkey, &c.

**Poy** [*Appoyo*, *Span.* *Appuy*, *F.* of *Appuyer*, *F.* to support] a Pole used by Rope-Dancers to poise themselves with.<sup>2</sup>

**Prance**, a Horse. *Cant.*

**A Prank** [*Pronck*, *Belg.* *Prunck*, *Teut.* & *L. S.* Ostentation; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Πρατος*, *Gr.*] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

**Prating Cheat**, a Tongue, *Cant.*

**Prattily**, softly. *N. C.*

**Precariæ**, Day's Works which the Tenants of some Manors were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

**Precinct-Meeting**, is an annual meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before *St. Thomas's Day*, to nominate proper Persons to serve Ward-Offices for the Year ensuing.

**Prefe**, Proof. *O.*

**Previd**, hardly. *Q.*

<sup>1</sup> *Sic*; i. e. *gefose*; but an error for *geposu*.

<sup>2</sup> *Poy* is nothing but *poise*, with the *s* dropped; like *chay* for *chaise*.

- Prevy**, tame. *O.*
- Prich**, thin Drink. *N. C.*
- To Prick** [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.
- Prick Posts** [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcase of the House.
- Prick-Wood**, a sort of Shrub, *Euonymus vulgaris*, L.
- Pricker** [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.
- Pricket**, a sort of Basket.
- Pricket** [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.
- Pricketh** [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said *she pricketh*.
- Pride-Gavel** [in *Rodeley* in *Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.
- To Prig** [*q. d.* to prog] to steal. *Cant.*
- A Frigge**, a small Pitcher. *C.*
- Prigging**, Riding. *O.*
- Prigs**, Thieves. *Cant.*
- Prig-Star**, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*
- Prig-Napper**, a Horse-stealer. *Cant.*
- To Prill**, to gore. *O.*
- To Prim**, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.
- Princes Feather**, a Flower.
- Princecock** [*q. d.* *præcox*, L.] a Youngster too soon ripe-headed.
- To Prog** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all Endeavours to get or gain.
- Properness** [*q. d.* *Proceritas*,<sup>1</sup> L.] Tallness.
- Pubble**, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, &c. *N. C.*
- Puck-Fist**, **Puff-Ball**, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. *C. Crepitus Lupi*. *L.*
- Pucker**, a Nest of Caterpillars, or such like Vermin. *C.*
- A Pudder** [of *Plutteren*, *Belg.* to make a Noise] Noise, Bustle.
- Pudding** [*boudin*, *F.* of *botulus*, L. or of *boyaux*, *F.* *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in *England*, as Hog's Puddings, &c.

<sup>1</sup> *Proper* is *proprius*, not *procerus*.

**Padding** *of the Anchor* [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor Rings.

**Puddings** [*in a Ship*] Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yard, near the Ends, to save the Robbins from galling.

**Padding-Grass**, Penny-royal. *Pulegium*. L.

**Puddle**. See *Fuddle*.

**Puddock**, a small Inclosure. C.

**Pug**, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

**Pugged**, as, the red pugged<sup>1</sup> Attire of a Turkey, *i. e.* Wattles.

**Puggy** [of *pige*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.* *Pige*, *Dan.* a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy*.

**Puke**, a sort of Colour.

**A Puke**, a Vomit.

**To Puke** [*spuckē*, *Belg.* to thrust forth] to be ready to vomit or spue.

**Puling** [*piailer*, F. to sing small] sickly, weakly, crazy.

**A Pulk**, a Hole of standing Water. N. C.

**Pullen** [*Poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

**Pullet** [*Poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

**Pullet** [*in a Ship*] a close Room in the Hold.

**Pulse** [*puls*, L.] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

**Pump-Broke** [*in a Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

**Pump-Can**, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

**Pump Dale**, **Pump Vale** [*in a Ship*] the Trough in which the Water that is pumped out, runs, and so out at the Scupper-Holes.

**Pumps**, a sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

**To Pun** [*punan*, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

**Punchins** [*in Architecture*] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

**Pundbretch** [*pund-brech*, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

**Pundle**, an ill-shaped and ill-dress'd Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle*.

<sup>1</sup> *I. e.* puckered.

<sup>2</sup> There is no A.S. *piga*, except in Somner's Dictionary; it is a Norse word. *Puggy* is a diminutive of *Pug* = *Puck*, and is totally distinct from *Dan. pige*.

- Punk** [*Skinner* derives it of *Pung*, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivelled Whore, like a piece of shrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.
- Punter**, a Term at the Game of Basset.
- Purflew** [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.
- Purl** [Contract of *purfle* or *pourfile*, *F.*] a kind of Edging for Bone Lace.
- Purl**, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infused.
- To Purl** [*proliquare*, *L.*] to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does.
- Purlieu-Man**, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40*s.* a Year Freehold.
- Púrr**, a Bird; also small Cyder, or Drink.
- Purrel** [*Old Law*] a List ordered to be made at the End of *Kersey* Cloths.
- Purrock**,<sup>1</sup> a small Inclosure or Close of Land. *O.*
- Purse-Net** [among *Hunters*] a sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbits.
- Pushers**, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.
- A Pusle** [*poesle*, *Du.*] a dirty Wench.
- Putlock**, **Putlog**, a short Piece of Timber to be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.
- A Puttock Candle**, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*
- Puttock**, a long-winged Kite.
- A Puzzle**, a dirty Slut. See *Pusle*.

## Q

- Quab** [*quabbe*, *Belg.* **Quappe**, *Teut.*] a Fish, otherwise called a Water-Weesel.
- To Quack** [*quacken*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise like a Duck.
- Quacking Cheat**, a Duck. *Cant.*

<sup>1</sup> An error for *parrock*, old form of *paddock*; cf. *puddock*.



- Quacking of Titles** [among *Booksellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.
- To Quail** [*coagulare, L.*] to curdle as Milk.
- Quaint** [*Coint, F.*] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.
- Quarrel of Glass** [*quarreau, F.*] a Pane or square Piece.
- Quarrington** [*Devonshire*] a very fine early Sort of Apple.
- Quarry** [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.
- To Quarry** [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.
- Quart** [q. d. *quarta pars, L.* the fourth Part] an *English Measure*, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*
- Quart** [at the Game called *Picquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*
- Queach**, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground full of Shrubs and Brambles.
- Quean** [of *Cyren Sax. quinde, Dan.* a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman; or *quene, Belg.* a prating Woman, or *Cyene, Sax.* a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.
- Queasy**, sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.
- Queed**, the Devil. *O.*
- Queer**, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*
- Quest** [of *questus, L.* a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.
- Queint**, quenched, also strange. *O.*
- Queintises**, Devices, Oddnesses. *O.*
- Quentin**, a Sort of Linen Cloth.
- Querk, Quirk**, a Cavi, Shift, or Fetch.
- Quern**, a Churn. *Shakesp.*
- Quest** [*of an Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*
- Quest-Men**, Persons chosen yearly, in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.
- Quested Pies**, &c. Pies crushed by each other. *N. C.*
- To Quetch**, to budge or stir, to cry.
- Quick-Beam**, a kind of wild Ash.
- Quick-Scab**, a Distemper in Horses.
- Quiddany, Quiddeny** [of *Cydonium, or Cydoniatum, L. Quitte, a Quince, Teut.*] a Conserve of Quinces.
- Quide** or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

**A Quip**, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

**A Quirk**, a Shift or Cavi.

**Quitch-Grass**, an Herb.

**Quitter**, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

**Quitter-Bone** [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel, and the Quarter.

**Quoil**, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

**Quoil**, **Coil** [of *Beller*, *Teut.* a Collar] the Ring of a Cable, &c. when the Turns are laid upon one another.<sup>1</sup>

**Quoins** [in *Printing*] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

**Quoted**, cloyed, glutted. *O.*

**Guyke**, a quick or living Beast. *O.*

R A

**To Rabate** [*rabatre*, *F.*] a Hawk is said *to rabate*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry, and recovers the Fist.

**Rabinet**, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Base.

**Race** [*Race*, *Fr. razza*, *Ital. radix*, *L.*] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

**Race**, Rennet. *N. C.*

**Rack** [in *Horsemanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

**Rack**, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

**To Rack Wines** [of *peccan*, *Suz.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

**Rack-Vintage**, the second Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

**Radnights**, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

**Raers** [of a *Cart*] the Rails on the Top of it.

**Raffle-Net**, a Sort of Fishing.

<sup>1</sup> *Coil* (not *quoil*) is from the verb to *coil*, *O.F. coillir*, *L. colligere*.

**Raful Knaves**, Rabble. *O.*

**Rag** [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

**Rag-Bolts** [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

**A Ragged Hawk** [with *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

**Ragman**, a Statute appointed by King *Edward III.* for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

**Ragoo** [*ragoût*, *F.*] a high-season'd Dish of Meat.

**Ragounces**, a Sort of precious Stones.<sup>1</sup> *Chauc.*

**Rag-Wort**, an Herb. *Jacobæa.* *L.*

**Rail** [*ræɪl*, *Sax.*] a Garment; as a Night-rail.

**Rail**, a certain Bird so-called.

**Raip**, a Rod to measure Ground.

**To Rait**, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, &c. *N. C.*

**A Rake** [*Paka*, *Gr.* ῥᾶκ *H.*] a profligate Man.

**Rake-shame**, or **Rake-hell**, a base rascally Fellow.

**The Rake** [*of a Ship*] so much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

**The Rake** [*of the Rudder*] the hindermost Part of it.

**Rakestale** [*Rechenstiel*, *Teut.*] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

**Raker**, one who cleanses the Streets.

**Raking a Horse**, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

**To Ram** [perhaps of *pnemman*, *Sax.* to trouble, or *Rammeln*, *Teut.* to make a Noise in moving] to beat or drive in.

**A Ramage Hawk**, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs, preying for its self.

**Ramage** [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being so called in *May*, *June*, *July* and *August*.

**To Ramble** [q. d. *re-ambulare*, *L.*] to go up and down, to go astray.

**Rambooze**,<sup>2</sup> **Rambuze**, a Drink chiefly drank at *Cambridge*, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar and Rosewater.

**To Rame**, to reach. *N. C.*

**Ramekin** [*ramequin*, *F.*] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Welch* Rabbet.

**Rament** [*ramenta*, *L.*] Scrapings.

**Ramish**, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *ragounces*, *O.F.* *rayonces*; *Rom. Rose*, 117.

<sup>2</sup> A cant word; from *ram* = *rom*, good (in *Rommany*); and *booze*, a drink.

- Rammer**, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.
- To Ramp**, to rove, frisk, or jump about.
- To Ramp**, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spen.*
- Rampant**, ramping, wanton.
- Rampick**, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*
- Ramsons**, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium ursinum*, L.
- Rand** [*Rand*, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.
- A Rand** [*of Beef*] a long fleshy Piece, cut from between the Flank and Buttock.
- Random** [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.
- Ran-Force-Ring** [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.
- Range** [*rangee*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.
- Ranges** [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.
- Rangle** [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.
- Rangleer**, a Kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns, resembling the Branches of Trees.
- Rank**, Full; as a *River Rank*, *i. e.* Full. *Shakesp.*
- Rank as a Rook** [*Old Phrase*] hoarse as a Rook.
- To Rant** [*Randte*, *Belg.*] to rage, rave, or swagger.
- To Rap** [*rappean*, *Sax.* 'Pariζω, *Gr.*] to strike.
- To Rap out Oaths**, to swear very much and passionately.
- Rape** [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalks of Grapes dried.
- Rape Wine**, a Sort of small Wine, made of *Rape* or the Pulp of expressed Grapes.
- Rapes** [in *Sussex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.
- Rape** [*of the Forest*] a Trespass done in it.
- Rapparees**, certain *Irish* Robbers.
- Raspberry**. See *Raspberry*.
- Rascal-Deer** [of *parcal*, *Sax.*] a lean Deer. [*Rascal* is not A.S.]
- A Rash**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit, &c.
- Rash**, loosned with Dryness. *N. C.*

- Basis**, a kind of hard Pitch. *C.*
- Baskel**, Trash, Trumpery. *O.*
- Raspberry**, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outside like a Rasp.
- Ratch** [in *Clock Work*] a sort of Wheel which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.
- Ratch** [in a *Watch*] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.
- Rateen** [*ratine*, *F.*] a Sort of Stuff.
- Rathe**, to choose, *Spem.* Also, soon, early. *Chau.*
- Bat-lines** [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder-Steps, to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.
- Bats Tail**, a venomous Disease in Horses.
- A Rattle** [*rattel*, *Belg.*] a Child's Toy.
- To Rattle** [*Rutteln*, *Teut.* to shake] to scold at.
- To Rattle in the Sheath** [spoken of a *Horse*] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.
- To Rattle** [of a *Goat*] to make a Noise through the Desire of Copulation.
- Battler**, a Coach. *Cant.*
- Battling Cove**, a Coachman. *Cant.*
- Battling Mumpers**, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*
- To Ravel** [*rabelen*, *Du.*] to snarl up, as hard-twisted Thread.
- To Ravel out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth, not closely woven, does.
- Ravel Bread**, a middle Sort of Bread. *Kent.*
- To Rauk**, to snatch. *N. C.*
- To Ray**. See **To Bee**.
- Ray** [*Raie*, *F.* *Raia*, *L.*] the Fish Thornback.
- Ray Cloth**, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.
- Ray Grass**, a Sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.
- Reaks** [of *rex*, *L.* a King, or *rice*, *Sax.* Dominion] as, to play *Reaks*, *i. e.* to domineer or hector; to shew mad Pranks.
- Rear** [*præne*, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, &c. boiled rear. [*A.S.* *hrær.*]
- To Rear a Boar** [*Hunting Term*] is to dislodge him.
- Reathen**, soon. *O.*
- Rebeck**, an old Trot. *Chau.*
- Recheat** [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

- To **Reck**, to reckon. *Spen.* To care. *O.*
- Reck**, Care. *O.*
- Recans**, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C.*
- Red Gum**, a Distemper to which new-born Children are subject.
- Red Shanks**, the Herb Arsesmart. *N. C.*
- Bedeless**, helpless. *O.*
- Bedour**, turning or doubling.<sup>1</sup> *O.*
- To **Ree**, To **Ray**, to agitate Corn in a Sieve, so that the chaffy or lighter Part may gather to one Place. *C.*
- Ree**, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *ῥεω*, *Gr.* to flow] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*
- Reek** [*pneac*, *Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay,<sup>2</sup> &c. See *Ric.*
- Reek** [*nec*, *Sax.* ranch, *Teut.*] a Steam or Vapour.
- To **Reek**, or wear away, as, *His Sickness reeks him*, i. e. wastes or wears him away.
- Reek-Stavel**, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c., is raised. *C.*
- A **Reel** [*neol*, *Sax.*] a Device to skain Yarn, &c. *O.*
- To **Reem** [of *pnemān*,<sup>3</sup> *Sax.*] to cry, lament or bewail. *Lancash.*
- To **Reeve** [probably of *reapian*, *Sax.* *raffen*, *Teut.* to snatch] a Term used by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.
- To **Refreive**,<sup>4</sup> to refrain for Fear. *O.*
- Refrete**, full fraught. *O.*
- To **Refriden**, to cool. *O.*
- Regrater**, **Regrator** [*Regratier*, *F.*] a Huckster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.
- Reignous**,<sup>5</sup> ruinous. *O.*
- Rein**, Government. *O.*
- To **Rejumble**, as, *it rejumbles in my Stomach*, i. e. it rises or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*
- Reit**, Sedge or Sea-Weed. *O.*
- To **Reke** [*necan*, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*
- Rekelagis**, Rakings, Revellings. *C.*

<sup>1</sup> The M. E. *reddour* means violence; see Halliwell.

<sup>2</sup> I. e. a *rick*; A. S. *hrēac*. <sup>3</sup> An error for *hrýman*, to cry out.

<sup>4</sup> An error for *refreine*, i. e. to refrain.

<sup>5</sup> An error for *roignous*, which means scabby; see Roignous.

**Rakilness, Rashness.** *O.*

**Relaters**, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

**Relay** [of *Raillier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness to be cast off, when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

**Relay** [*Relais*, F.] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage or Place where they are kept.

**To Reme**,<sup>1</sup> to take away, to deny. *O.*

**Remercy**d [*Remercié*, F.] thanked. *O.*

**Remes, Realms.** *O.*

**To Remew**, to refuse. *O.*

**To Remord**, to cause remorse. *O.*

**Remuable**, [*remuable*, F.] removeable, ready, unconstant. *O.*

**Renably**,<sup>2</sup> ready. *O.*

**To Render**, to separate, or disperse. *C.*

**Rends**, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

**Renged**, compassed about. *O.*

**Renks, Ranks.** *O.*

**Bennet, Beneting**, a sort of Pippin.

**Bennish**, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

**Renovelances, Renewings.** *O.*

**Ben-Radler**, run readily. *O.*

**Rent-Seck** [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man, who makes over his Estate, reserves yearly to be paid him, without any Clause of Distress.

**Renty**, handsome, well-shap'd, *spoken of Horses and Cours.* *N. C.*

**To Repe and Renne**, to rap and rend, *i. e.* to procure by any Means. *O.*

**Reponces**, a sort of small wild Radishes. *F.*

**Rere-boiled**, half-boiled. *C.*

**Rere-County** [in the *Statutes of Westminster*] some publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County Court is done.

**Rere-Mouse**, a Bat.

**Rest Harrow**, an Herb. *Anonis, L.*

**To Retch** [*ræcken, L. S. and Teut. ræcker, Dan.*] to stretch.

**To Retch** [*þræcan, Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

<sup>1</sup> Probably *reme* is an error for *renie* to deny.

<sup>2</sup> *Renably* means reasonably.

- Retchless**, slothful, lazy, careless. *O.*
- Retchlesness**, Carelessness. *O.*
- Rete-Penny** [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a customary Due of a Penny from every Person, paid to the Parish Priest.
- To Reu**, to sift. *O.*
- To Reve** [of *rauben*, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*
- Reves**, Rents, Tithes. *O.*
- To Reul**, to be rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. *N. C.*
- A Reuling Lad**, a Rigsby. *N. C.*
- Rewet**, the Lock of a Gun.
- Rib** [in *Archery*] a hard Goose Quill, which lies between the Feathers.
- To Rib roast**, to beat or bang soundly.
- Ribald**, noisy, impudent, &c. as Ribald Crows. *Shakesp.*
- Ribble Rabble** [of *rabbele*, *Belg.* to prate] a Mob.
- Ribibble**, a Fiddle or Cittern. *O.*
- Ribibe**, an old Bawd. *Chau.*
- Ribs** [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.
- Ribs of the Parrels** [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.
- Ric** [*Ryc*, *Sax.* *Reich*, *Teut.*] a Kingdom.
- Ric** [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.
- Rice** [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. *O.*
- Ric, Rick** [*hneac*, *Sax.*] a Heap of Corn or Hay. See *Reek*.
- Rickets** [*'Paxίτις*, of *'Pάχις*, *Gr.* the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.
- To Rid** [*hreddan*, or *hreddan*, *Sax.*] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in Walking.
- A Riddle** [*hreddel*, *Sax.* *Reizel*, or *Ratzel*, *Teut.*] a Sieve, an oblong sort of Sieve, to separate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*
- A Ride** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.
- Riders** [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.
- Ridge-Band**, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs across his Back.
- Ridge-Cully**, a Goldsmith. *Cant.*



- Ridgling, Ridgel** [of *rejiciendo*, L. with dim. *ling*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.
- Riffing, Raffling** [of *raffler*, F.] is when a Company of Persons stakes down a Piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice, takes it.
- Rifraf** [*Minshew* derives it of *rifken rafken*, *Belg.* a Mingle-Mangle] Refuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.
- Rift** [of a *Horse's Hoof*] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.
- To Rift** [*raeffter*, *Dan.*] to belch. *Lin.*
- Rig**, a Horse, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.
- A Rig** [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.
- To Rig about**, to be wanton, to ramp.
- Riggish**, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Shak.*
- Riglets** [among *Printers*] thin Slits of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry, or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.
- Rigsby**. See **Hary Gaud** and **Reuling Lad**.
- Rimpeled**, rumpled, wither'd.
- Rimy** [of *prime*, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.
- Rindle** [*Rinne*, *Teut.*] a small Gutter.
- To Rine** [*prunan*, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*
- A Riner**,<sup>1</sup> a very good Cast at Bowls. *Ch.*
- Ring Bone** [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cornet.
- Ring-Head**, an Instrument to stretch Woollen-Cloth with.
- Ring-Leader**, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.
- Ring-streaked** [spoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.
- Ring-Tail**, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.
- Ring-Walk** [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.
- Ring-Worm**, a Tetter, a Disease.
- A Ripper**, a Pedlar, Dorser, or Badger. *Sussex.*
- To Rippel Flax**, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels. *N. C.*
- Rip-Towel**,<sup>2</sup> a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.
- To Rise the Tacks** [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.
- Rising in the Body**, a Distemper in Cattle.
- Rising Timbers** [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

<sup>1</sup> Lit. a 'toucher.' See *Shed*.<sup>2</sup> I. e. a 'reap-toll.'

**Rising** (so called from its Effect of making the Dough rise) Yeast or Barm. *C.*

**Risings** [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

**Rissoles** [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. fried.

**Riveling**, turning in and out.

**A Bold-Road**, a broad high Champaign Road.

**A Wild Road** [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

**Roader** [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

**Rob**, inspissated Juice.

**Robbins** [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Oylet-Holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

**Robbersmen, Robertsmen** [*Old Saxon*] a sort of stout, lusty, Night Thieves.

**Robgoblins.** See **Hobgoblins.**

**Rock** [*Rock, Belg. and Dan. Rocken, Teut. Rocca, Ital.*] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

**Rod-Knights, Rad-Knights**, Servitors who held Land by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

**Rod-Net** [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

**Roes** [*rann, Dan. rogte, Belg. Ragen, Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

**Rofe**, did rend and rive. *O.*

**Roger**, a Cloak-Bag. *O.*

**Roignous**,<sup>1</sup> ruinous. *O.*

**To Roil**, to range. *O.*

**Roin**, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

**To Roist**, to swagger or boast. *O.*

**A Roisterer** [*Rustre, F. a Clown*] a rude boisterous Fellow.

**Roisting**, bullying, noisy, &c. *Shake.*

**A Roke** [of *Rook, L. S. Smoke*] a Sweat, as *to be all in a Roke.*

**Roll** [*of Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

**Roll** [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip staff is let.

**Riddle-Roll** [in *Law*] a small Piece of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll or Record.

<sup>1</sup> It does not mean ruinous, but scabby; see *Roin.*

**Roller**, a Swathing-Band for young Children; also a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other Uses.

**Roman Beam**, a Sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Stelleer*.

**Romboyled**, with a Warrant. *O.*

**Romer**, wider. *O.*

**Ronts**, young Bullocks. *Spen.* See *Runt*.

**Ronyon**, a Rake, &c. *Shakesp.*

**Rood Loft**, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

**Roof-Trees** [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Halfdeck to the Forecastle.

**Rooky**, musty.<sup>1</sup> *N. C.*

**Roop**, Hoarseness. *N. C.*

**Roor**, an Uproar. *O.*

**To Rope**, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

**To Ropen**, to reap.<sup>2</sup> *O.*

**Ropes**, Guts. *N. C.*

**Ropes**, Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings. *S. C.*

**Ropy**, clammy or slimy.

**Rose Pear**, a Fruit that ripens in *August* and *September*.

**Rosiere**, a Rose-Tree. *Spen.*

**Rot** [rot, *Belg.*] a Disease in Sheep.

**Rother Beasts**, horned Beasts. *N. C.*

**Rother Soil**, **Rosoch**, the Dung or Soil of such Cattle. *N. C.*

**Rother-Nails**, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

**Rou**, ugly, froward. *O.*

**Renghings**, latter Pasture, or grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

**Renght**, had Pity on. *C.*

**Round-House** [in a *Ship*] is the uppermost Room or Cabbin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

**Round in**, **Round aft** [*Sea Term*] to let rise the Main or Fore Tack, &c. when the Wind larges upon them.

**To Round one in the Ear** [of punian, *Sax.* to mutter, *roene*, *Belg.* *Raunen*, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *misty*; see *Roke*.

<sup>2</sup> Quite wrong; *ropen* is the pp. and means reaped; the mistake arose from misunderstanding Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 74.

- To Rounne**, to cease. *O.*
- Roun** [in *Horses*] a fresh Colour.
- Roup**, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*
- To Rourige**, to gnaw. *O.*
- To Rouse** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.
- To Rouse a Hawser or Cable** [*Sea Phrase*] used for haling in Part of the Hawser or Cable, which lies slack in the Water.
- Rouse** [perhaps of *Ruse*, Fr.] a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Ch.*
- A Rousing Lye**, a whisking great one.
- A Rout of Wolves** [among *Hunters*] a Herd of these wild Beasts.
- Routhful**, sorrowful. *O.*
- A Rowel** [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.
- Rowen**, rough Pasture full of Stubble and Weeds. *C.*
- Rowen Hay**, latter Hay.
- Rowning**, Silence, whispering in the Ear. *O.*
- Rowpaud**,<sup>1</sup> calling. *O.*
- To Rowt** [of *pnutan*, *Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. *N. C.*
- Rowty** [spoken of *Corn* or *Grass*] over-rank and strong.
- Royal Poverty**, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva* or *Genevre*; because when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings. [*Cant.*]
- Rubican**, a true mix'd roan Horse.
- To Ruck**, to squat down. *N. C.*
- Rucking**, lurking. *O.*
- Rudder**, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff.
- Ruddle**, a sort of red Chalk.
- Ruddock**, a Robin-red-Breast; and a Land Toad.
- Rudge Bone**, the Rump-Bone. *O.*
- Rudge Washed Kersey** [of *Rugghe*, *Belg.* the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made of fleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.
- Rue** [*Rue*, *F.* *Rheum*, *C. Br.* *Ruta*, *L.* of 'Pvri], *Gr.* *Raute*, *Teut.*] an Herb well known.
- To Rue**, to sift, *Devonsh.* To pity. *Ch.*
- Rueful**, sad, woeful. *G.*

<sup>1</sup> *Rowpaud* is an error for *rowpaud*, the pres. pt., in the northern dialect, of *rowp*.

**Ruel Bone**, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee.

**To Ruff** [at *Cards*] to trump.

**To Ruff** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *ruff*, when she hits the Prey, but does not truss it.

**Ruffian**, the Devil. *Cant.*

**Ruffians-Hall**, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

**Ruffier**, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

**Ruff-Peck**, Bacon. *Cant.*

**Ruffer-Hood**, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

**Rum**, Gallant. *Cant.*

**Rum-boozing-welts**, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

**Rumboyl**, the Watch. *Cant.*

**Rum Cully**, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

**Rum-Dropper**, a Vintner. *Cant.*

**Rum-Gullets**, Canary. *Cant.*

**Rum-Hooper**, a Drawer. *Cant.*

**Rummer** [*q. d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking Vessel; or such an one filled to the Brim.

**Rum-Padders**, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

**Rum Ville**, *London*. *Cant.*

**Runagate** [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, *Span.*] a rambling or roving Fellow.

**Bunches**, **Bunch Ball**, Carlock dry and withered. *N. C.*

**Bundle** [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

**Bundlet** [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask for Liquors from 3 to 20 gallons.

**Rune** [*Runa*, *Dan.*] a Water-Course, *W. C.*

**Runce**, a Flasket. *N. C.*

**Runlet**. See *Rundlet*.

**Bunnel**, Pollard Wood, so called from running up apace.

**Runner** [of a *Gaming-House*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.

**Runner**, the upper Stone of a Mill.

**Runner** [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoising of Goods.

**Bunt** [of *Rund*, *Belg.* an Ox, *Rind*, *Teut.*] a *Scotch* or *Welsh* Cow, &c. also a short Fellow.

- Bunts**, Canary Birds above three Years old.
- Rush-Grown** [among *Archers*] the same as Bobtail.
- Russet** [*rousset*, *F. rossetta*, Ital. of *rusius*, L.] a dark brown Colour.
- Russetin** [*roussetin*, F.] a Sort of Apple.
- To Rut** [*Rut*, Fr. *Menagius* derives it of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. rushing, sc. into Venery, or of *rott*, *Belg.*] to cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.
- Ruthe**, [*Rewe*, *Teut.*] Pity, Compassion. O.
- Rymmers about** [*ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle Roaming Fellows.

## S

- Sack of Cotton**, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.
- Sack of Wool**, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.
- Sackless** [*raclear*, *Sax.*] guiltless, innocent. N. C.
- Sacrifield Rents** [in the Manor of *Chuton* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.
- Safflow**, Bastard Saffron.
- Saffron of Gold** [among *Chymists*] a *Chymical Preparation* of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.
- To Sag**, to hang down on one Side.
- To Sag**, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Shakesp.*
- Sache** [*ryse*, *Sax.* *Sage*, *Teut.*] a Saw. N. C.
- Main Sail**, that which belongs to the Main Yard.
- Sails** [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.
- Šakebere**, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.
- Saker** [*sacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk, also a sort of great Gun.
- Saker Extraordinary**, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Foot long, its Load 6lb. its Shot 3 Inches one quarter Diameter, and about 7lb. Weight.
- Sakeret**, the Male of a Saker Hawk.
- Saligot**, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.
- Sallow** [*Saule*, F. *Salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-Tree.
- A Sally** [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

- Sally-Port**, a Door through which a Sally is made.
- Salmon-Pipe**, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.
- Salmon *seuse*** [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.
- Salsifle**, the Plant otherwise called Goats-Beard. *Tragopagon*. L.
- Salt-Silver**, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excused from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.
- Salvo**, an Exception, a Come-off.
- Sam**, the same ; also together. *Spenc.*
- Samlet**, a young Salmon.
- To Samme Milk**, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*
- Samphire**, **Sampire** [*Minshew* derives it of *Saint Pierre*, F. q. d. St. *Peter's* Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea ; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallad.
- Sance Bell** [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, rung usually when the Priest said, *sanctus. sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell used in Churches.
- Sand-Bags**, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.
- Sand Blind**, purblind or short-sighted.
- Sand Eel**, an Eel which lies in the Sand.
- Sandever** [*quin de verre*, F. *i. e.* Glass Grease] the Dross of Glass.
- Sandgavel**, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manor of *Rodely* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Use.
- Sandling**, a Sea Fish.
- Sanicle** [*Saniclet*, F. *Sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-Heal*, of great Use in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the Bloody Flux.
- Sarcel** [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.
- Sarcling-Time** [of *Sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen wood Corn.
- Sare** [*schr*, *Teut.*] Sore. *O.*
- A Sark** [*sync*, *Sax.*] a Shirt.
- A Sarse** [*Say*, F.] a sort of Sieve.
- To Sarse** [*Sasser*, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.
- Sart**, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.
- To Sarve a Rope** [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay on Linnen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.
- Sashoons**, Leather put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

- It Sate** *me sore*, it touched me greatly. *O.*
- Satira**, a broad Dish or Platter. *O.*
- Sauce Alone**, an Herb. *Alliaria*, *L.*
- Sauf** and **Saugh**, fallow. *N. C.*
- Saurpool**, a stinking puddle. *N. C.*
- Saws**, Proverbs or grave Sayings.
- Saw Wort**, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*, *L.*
- Sawstany**, red-faced. *O.*
- Say** [*sayette*, *F.*] a thin sort of Stuff.
- Say of it** [*essayer*, *F.*] taste of it. *Suffolk.*
- Scadle** [spoken of young *Horses* that fly out] that will not abide touching. *N. C.*
- Scafe** [spoken of *Boys*] wild.
- A Scald Head** [*q. d.* a scaly Head, or of **Schalt**, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Crust of Scruf] a scurfy or scabby Head.
- Scalinga**, a Quarry of Stones, Scale or Slates. *O. L.*
- Scall** [*q. d.* Scald] Scurf on the Head.
- To Scamble** [of *σκαμβρός*, *Gr.* oblique] to rove and wander up and down.
- A Scambling Town**, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a Distance one from the other.
- Scammony** [*scammonia*, *L.* *Σκαμμονία*, *Gr.*] a purging resinous Gum brought to us from the Coast of *Barbary*.
- Scar** [of *Cappe*, *Sax.*] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. C.*
- Scar**, Care or Value. *Shakesp.*
- Scarceheed**, Scarcity. *O.*
- Pot-Scars**, [of *Plot*, *L. S.* & *Scherben*, *Teut.*] Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. *F. C.*
- Scawrack**,<sup>1</sup> a sort of Sea Weed.
- Sceppe**, a Bushel. *O. See Skepe.*
- Scharpenny**, **Scharnpenny**, a small Duty antiently paid by Tenants, that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.
- Scheren-Silver**, **Shearing-Silver**, Money paid of old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.
- Sciled**<sup>2</sup> [*q. d.* *sealed*] closed. *O.*
- Scool**, a Shole of Fish. *O.*

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps an error for *sea-wrack*.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps an error for *sealed*.



- A Scoop** [*schœpe*, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.  
**Scooper**, a Water Fowl.
- A Scopperloit**, a Time of Idleness, a Play-Time. *N. C.*
- A Score** [*Minshew* derives it of *schort*, Belg. a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account or reckoning; also an Account or Consideration.
- Scot** [*sceat*, *Sax.* *schoss*, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.
- Scot-Ale**, the keeping of an Alehouse within a Forest by an Officer of the same.
- Scotch Collops**, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* Manner.
- Scottering** [in *Herefordshire*] a Custom among the Boys at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas Straw.
- Scovel**, an Oven Mop.
- To Scour, Scowr** [*scheueren*, Teut. *skurer*, Dan.] to cleanse or make clean, to purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.
- Scouring** [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.
- Scouring** *Long Sought*, a Disease in Cattle.
- Scourings** [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.
- To Scrabble** [*krabbelen*, Belg. *krappelen*, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.
- Lean scrag**, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bones.
- To Seranch**, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in eating.
- Serat**, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes. *O.*
- Scray**, a Sea-Swallow, or Bird.
- To Sreak** [of *skriger*, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.
- To Sreek.** See *To Shriek*.
- Scrimpness**, Scantiness.
- Scrivenish**, Subtility. *O.*
- Scrooby-Grass**, Scurvy-Grass. *Cochlearia.* *L.*
- Scruff**, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather up by the side of the *Thames* for Fuel.
- To Scruse**, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.
- A Scry of Fowl**, a great Flock.
- A Scud**, a sudden shower of Rain.
- To Scud away, To Scuddle** [*schuddt*, Belg. to tremble, of *schutlen*, to shake, Teut.] to run away all of a sudden.  
*Hunting Term*] a Company, as a *Skulk of Foxes*.

- Sculls of Friers** [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friers or Brothers.
- Scull of Fishes** [of *Scole, Sax.*] a Shole of Fishes.
- Scumber** [among *Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.
- To Scummer** [*skimmer, Dan.*] to squirt a watry Substance out of the Body. *O.*
- Scupper-Nails**, short Nails with broad Heads to fasten the *Scupper Leathers*.
- Scurvy-Grass**, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper. *Cochlearia, L.*
- Scut** [*Скѹт, Sax. Rutte, Belg.* the Female Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Coney: It means also a loose Woman, which last I think rather to be derived from the Teut. *Scutte*, a Filly.
- Scuttle** [*Scurel, Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill through which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.
- Scyregemot** [*Sciregemot, Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.
- Sea Longs**, the Froth of the Sea.
- Seam** [*seime, Sax. saim, C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of a Hog try'd.
- Seam of Corn** [of *seam, Sax.* probably of *Σάγμα, Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Ess.*
- A Seam** [of *Wood*] a Horse Load. *Suff.*
- The Seams** [in *Horses*] a Disease.
- Seam, Sean** [of *Sagena, L. Σαγένη, Gr.*] a sort of large Fishing Net.
- Sean Fish**, a Fish taken with such a Net.
- Sear-Leaves**, Leaves of a Tree wither'd or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.
- Sear-Wood**, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Forest.
- Searse, Serse** [of *sas, F.*] a fine Hair Sieve.
- Seaves**, Rushes. *N. C.*
- Seavy Ground**, such as is overgrown with Rushes.
- Sechin** [*suchen, Teut.*] to seek out. *Ch.*
- Seed-Leep, Seed-Lip**, a Vessel or Hopper in which Husbandmen carry their Seed-Corn at the Time of Sowing.
- Seed Shedding** [in *Cattle*] a Disease.
- Seeing Glass**, a Looking-Glass. *N. C.*
- To Seel** [of *ryllan, Sax.* to give way] a Ship is said to *Seel*, when she tumbles suddenly and violent, sometimes to one side, and sometimes

- to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.
- Seen**, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *C.*
- Seer**, several, divers.
- Sekel**, in like Manner. *O.*
- Selander**, a scabby Disease in Horses.
- Selcouth** [of *selb*, seldom, and *couth*, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.
- Self-Heal**, a Wound Herb. *Prunella*, *L.*
- Selion**, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.
- Sell** [*Sella*, *L.*] a Saddle. *Spenc.*
- Sell** [*Architecture*] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.
- Sell, Self.** *N. C.*
- Selt**, Chance. *N. C.*
- Sely**, Hilly. *O.*
- Semicope**, a short Cloak. *O.*
- Semisoune**, a soft, gentle Noise. *Ch.*
- Semmit**, limber. *N. C.*
- Senfy**, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. *N. C.*
- Sengreen**, the Herb Horsleek. *Sempervivum majus*, *L.*
- Sen Sine**, since then. *N. C.*
- Sere** [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.
- Sered Pockets**, lock'd up.<sup>1</sup> *O.*
- Sermountain**, an Herb.
- Serpet**, a sort of Rush; also a kind of Basket. *O.*
- Service-Tree**, a sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.
- Serving-Man's Joy**, the Herb Rue. *Ruta*. *L.*
- Serys**, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*
- Setter**, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.
- To Setter**, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, by which an Issue is made which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. C.*
- Setterwort**, an Herb. *N. C.*
- Setting** [*Cock Fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able

<sup>1</sup> No; *sere l pokets* are waxed bags used in alchemy (Chaucer)

to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not strike, the Battle is lost.

**Setting Dog**, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

**Setting Down** [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

**Settle** [*setl*, *Sax.* *setsel*, *Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

**Settle Bed**, a Bed turn'd up so as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

**To Settle a Deck**, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

**Settles, Grafts.** *O.*

**Sevil Hole** [of a *Horse Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outside of the Line of the Banquet.

**Sew**, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

**To Sew** [*sepan*, *Sax.* *seper*, *Dan.*] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

**To Sew** [of *exsiccare*, *L.*] a Ship is said to be *sewed*, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

**Sewed**, placed, following. *O.*

**Sewel** [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

**Shack**, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. *O.*

**Shack** [in *Norfolk*] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-Time.

**Shack** [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the six Winter-Months.

**To go a Shack**, to go free at large.

**Shacking Time**, the Season when Mast is ripe. *C.*

**Shad** [*skadē*, *Dan.*] a sort of Fish.

**Shag** [*sceaga*, *Sax.*] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a Sort of Sea Fowl.

**Shake Time**, the Season of the Year when Mast, &c. fall from the Trees, &c.

**Shallons, Shaloon** [*q. d.* Stuff of *Chalons*, in *France*] a sort of Woollen Stuff.

**Sham**, pretended; a Trick or Flam, a Cheat, as a *sham Business*, a *sham Plot*, &c.

**Shan** [*scante*, *Sax.*] Shamefacedness. *Lincolnshire.*

**Shandy**, wild. *N. C.*

- Shanker** [*Chancre*, F. *Cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin or on the Yard.
- Shank Painter** [*Sea Term*] a short Chain fastened under the Fore-Mast Shrouds on which rests the whole Weight of the After-Part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side.
- Shanks**, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Furr called *Budge*.
- Shard** [*scharde*, Belg. *schart*, Teut. a Notch], a broken Piece of a Tile, or some Earthen Vessel; and a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*
- Share-Wort**, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.
- Shares**, Rills or Streams of Water. *O.*
- To Shark up and down** [of *chercher*, F. to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about.
- Sharnebude**, a Beetle. *O.*
- Sharpening Corn, Sharping Corn**, a customary Present of Corn, which Farmers in several Parts of *England*, make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, &c.
- Shave Grass**, the Herb called Horse-Tail.
- Shaw-Bander**, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Persians*.
- A Shawel** [of *schauffel*, Teut.] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*
- To Shead** [of *sceadan*, *Sax.*] to distinguish. *Lancash.*
- Sheading**, a Tithing or Division in the *Isle of Man*.
- To Sheal**, to separate the Parts of it. *N. C.*
- To Shear**, to reap. *N. C.*
- Shear Grass**, a kind of Herb.
- Shears** [among *Sailors*] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across each other next to the Top; their Use is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoise Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.
- Shear-Hooks** [in a *Ship*] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.
- Shear Shanks** [in a *Ship*] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.
- Sheat, Saut**, a young Hog. *C.* Also a kind of Fish.
- Shed** [of *sceadan*, *Sax.* to distinguish, of *scheiden*, Teut. to separate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*
- Shed Riners with a Whaver**, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chesh.*
- Shedding of Seed**, a Disease in *Horses*.

- Sheep's Head**, a *Virginian* Fish of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.
- Sheer** [*scÿne, Sax.*] altogether, quite, also spoken of Cloth, thin.
- To Sheer**, to reap. *N. C.*
- Sheld**, stocked, Parti-coloured. *Suff.*
- Sheriff Tooth**, an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.
- Sherman** [*q. d. Sheerman*] one who sheers Worsted, Fustians, &c.
- Shermans Craft**, i. e. **Sheermans Craft**, an Art used at *Norwich*, where Worsteds, Stamins, Fustians, and other woollen Cloths are sheered.
- To Shets**, [*schereten, L. S.*] to shoot. *Ch.*
- A Shide** [of *scanðan*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* of *scheiden*, Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.
- To Shieve** [*Sea Term*] to fall astern.
- A Shift** [*Scatchete*, Teut. a Business, according to *Minshew*] a Shirt or a Smock; a Trick or Device to escape or get off.
- To Shift**, to bestow. *O.*
- A Shifter**, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and subtile Tricks.
- Shifters** [*Sea Term*] Men on Board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid in order to fit it for the Kettle.
- Shifting** [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavel kind Nature.
- To Shimper**, to shine. *Suff.*
- Shippen** [of *scÿpene, Sax.*] a Cow-House, an Ox-Stall. *N. C.*
- Shirt-Band**, a Band. *Yorksh.*
- A Shittle Cock** [of *scotan, Sax.* to shoot, or *schuttein*, Teut. to shake, and *Coc.*] a feather'd Cock to play with.
- A Shiver** [*schiefer*, Teut.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.
- A Shiver** [in a *Ship*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.
- Shoad**, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*.
- A Shock** [*schock*, Teut.] of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, &c. is 60 in Number.
- A Shock** [among *Husbandmen*] several Sheaves of Corn set together.
- To Shock** [*shockte*, Belg. *shockelen*, Teut.] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

<sup>1</sup> An error for A.S. *scledan*.

**To Shogg** [*shockeln*, Teut. but *Minshew* derives it of *Jagen*, Teut. to drive] to jogg, joggle, to make to vacillate to and fro.

**A Shogg** [*shockel*, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

**Shonde** [*schunde*,<sup>1</sup> Teut.] Shame. *C.*

**Shoods**, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

**A Shoot**, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

**A Shoot** [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

**Shop-Lifter**, one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of buying, takes the Opportunity to steal.

**Shores** [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

*Common Shore* [corrupted for *Sewer*] which see.

**Shorling** [of *scherren*, Teut. to shear] a Sheep-skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

**Shot Flagon** [in *Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests, if they drink above a Shilling.

**Shot in Years**, advanced in Years. *Spen.*

**Shotten** (spoken of *Fish*) [of *schutten*, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

**Shotten Milk**, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

**Shoveler**, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

**Shoulder Pight** [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downright.

**Shoulder Pincht**, a Disease in Horses.

**Shoulder Splating**, **Shoulder Torn**, a Hurt which befalls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

**Shoulder Wrench** [in *Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

**Shouldred Head** [among *Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with Shoulders.

**Shouldering Piece** [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwise called a *Bracket*.

**A Showel**, a Blind for a Cow's Eyes made of Wood. *S. C.*

**Shrape**, **Scrape**, a Place baited with Chaff or Corn to entice *Birds*. *C.*

**To Shriek**, **To Shrike** [among *Hunters*] to cry or make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting-Time.

**Shrove Mouse**, See *Shrew Mouse*.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *G. schande*.

**Shrowds** [in a *Ship*] those great Ropes, that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Sides by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

**To Shrowd** [ʃrɔwðon, Sax.] to cover, to shelter.

**To Shrowd** [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

**To Shrub** *one*, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

**A Shrub** [ʃrɔb, Sax.] a Dwarf-tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

**Shrub**, Nightshade, a Plant. *Solanum*, L.

**Shrug**, a shrinking up the Shoulders.

**A Shuck**, an Husk or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, Bean Shells. *S.* and *E. C.*

**To Shun**, to shove. *Suff.*

**To Shunt**, to shove.

**To get Shut of a Thing** [of ʃceʔan, Sax. of ʃcheaden, Teut. to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's self of a Thing.

**Sib** [ʃɪb, Sax.] Kindred; hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

**Sibd**, a-kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing akin. *N. C.*

**Sibbered**,<sup>1</sup> **Sibberedge** [of ʃybbe, Sax. Kindred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

**Sick, Sike**, a little dry Water-Course which is dry in Summer Time. *N. C.*

**Sickerly** [of *securus*, L. *sicherlich*, Teut.] surely. *N. C.*

**Sidy**, surly, moody. *Suff.*

**Sig** [ʃeichte, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-Lie. *S. C.*

**A Sigil** [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

**Sigismund** [either of ʃige, Victory, and ʃunð, Sax. Peace, *i. e.* one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verstegan* and *Junius*, of ʃiçt, Teut. Victory, and ʃtunð, a Mouth, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

**A Sike**, a Quillet or Furrow. *C.*

**Sile** [of ʃyl, Sax.] Filth, so called because it subsides at the Bottom.

**To Sile** [of ʃyl, Sax. or ʃull, L. *S.* a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the bottom. *N. C.*

**Silk Thrower** or *Throwster*, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Use.

<sup>1</sup> The suffix-*red* is the A.S. suffix-*réden*.



**Sill** [ryl, *Sax. seuil*, *F. solum*, *L.*] the Threshold of a Door.

**Sillibank**, a Sillabub. *Lincolnsh.*

**Silly** [of *sillus*, *L.* of *σελλος*, *Gr.* a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of *ſellig*, *Teut.* pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

**Silver-Sickness**, **Silver-Squinse** [*Law Term*] is when a Lawyer brib'd by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick or unable to speak.

**Silver-Spoon-Head** [among *Archers*] the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a Silver Spoon.

**Simila** [*Semmel*, *Teut.*] a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

**Simnel** [of *Simila*, of *Σεμδαλιν*, *Gr.* not unlikely of *Semmel*, *Teut.* fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

**Simpson**, the Herb Groundsel. *Senecio. L. Suff.*

**Sinew shrinking** [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

**A Single** [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

**To Sip** [*sippen*, *Belg.*] to sop a little.

**Sirones**, little Pushes in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

**Siskin**, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

**Size** [at the University of *Cambridge*] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

**To Size** [at *Cambridge*] to score, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at *Oxford* is called to *battle*.

**Sizer** [at *Cambridge*] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at *Oxford*.

**Sizely**, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

**Sizzing**, Barm or Yest. *S. C.*

**Skaddle** [of *ſcaðe*, *Sax.* perhaps of *ſhaden*, to do Damage or Mischief, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, mischievous.

**Skaddons**, Embryos of Bees.

**A Skain**, **Skein** [*ſagene*, *Sax.*] an *Irish* short Sword.

**A Skain** [*Escaigne*, *F.*] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

**Skarfed** [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastend into another.

**To Skatch a Wheel**, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

**Skathy** [of *ſcað*, *Sax.*] ravenous, mischievous. *N. C.*

- A Skeel**, a Collock. *N. C.*
- Skeeling**, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*
- Skeg**; a sort of wild Plum of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.
- Skegger** [probably of *sceaƷga, Sax.*] a kind of small Salmon.
- Skegger Trout**, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.
- Skellard**, wrapped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*
- Skellet** [of *Esculette*, says *Dr. Th. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.
- A Skellum** [skelm, Belg. *schelm*, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.
- Skepe**, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.* See *Skip*.
- Sketloe** [of *scæð*, *Sax.*] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.
- Skew** [scheln, Teut. *schief*, L. S.] as *to look a skew*, to squint or leer, to look at contemptuously, or disdainfully.
- To Skid a Wheel**, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Descent of a Hill. *S. C.*
- To Skime**, to look a squint, to glee. *N. C.*
- To Skink** [rcencan, *Sax. schenken*, L. S. and Teut.] to serve Drink at Table.
- Skinker** [of *skenker*, *Dan. schencke*, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.
- A Skip, A Skep**, a Basket, but not one to be carried in the Hands. *S. C.*
- A Skip Jack**, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Lacquey.
- A Skip-Kennel**, a Foot Boy.
- A Skipper** [schipper, Belg. and L. S.] a Master of a Ship. *Dan.*
- Skip-Pound** [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 *lb.*
- To Skir**, to glide, to move swiftly. *Shakesp.*
- Skirret** [*Scherivole*, Ital. *Chirriba*, Span. or of *suyccker-foot*, Belg. Sugarsweet] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.
- Skit**, a Whim or Fancy.
- Skrow**, surly, dogged. *Suff.*
- To Skue**, to go sidelong along; to waddle.
- Skute** [shupte, *Du.*] a little Boat.
- Slab**, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber-Tree.
- A Slab**, a Puddle. See *Slabey*. *C.*
- Slabby** [of *slabbe*, Belg.] plashy, full of Dirt.

- Slade** [slæde,<sup>1</sup> Sax.] a long, flat Piece or slip of Ground. *O.*
- Slag** [schackt, Teut.] the Recrement or Dross of Iron.
- Slam**, a Substance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.
- A Slam Fellow** [estance, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim*.
- Slank** [probably of schlange, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a Sort of Sea-Weed.
- Slape**, slippery. *N. C.*
- Slape Ale**, pale Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liquor.
- A Slapel**, a Piece, Part, Portion. *Suff.*
- Slat**, a share. *C.*
- To Slat on**, to cast out, or dash against. *N. C.*
- Slatch** [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope, &c.*
- To Sleak out the Tongue**, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh.*
- Sleave**, a kind of Fish.
- Sleaved**, as sleaved Silk, is such as is Wrought fit for Use.
- Sleazy**, slight or ill wrought, as some Sorts of Linnen Cloths are.
- Sleek**, small Pit Coal. *N. C.*
- To Sleek** [*i. e.* to slake] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst.
- Sled, Sledge** [slèdde, Belg. schlitten, T. slède, Dan.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution; It signifies also a genteel Carriage without Wheels, used by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themselves in Winter upon the Snow.
- A Sledge** [slædz,<sup>2</sup> Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer, to be used with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.
- To Sleech**, to dig up Water. *N. C.*
- Sleepers** [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks and Rungs; as also to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.
- Sleepy-Evil** [in *Swine*] a Disease.
- Sleepy-Grave** [slapignava, Sax.] a Tomb or Sepulchre.
- To Sleer**, to leer or peep at.

<sup>1</sup> An error for A.S. *slæd*.<sup>2</sup> An error for A.S. *slæge*.

**To Sleet** a *Dog*, is to set him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

**Slick** [slicht, Belg. schlicht, Teut. slīh, *Sax.*] smooth.

**To Slicken** [slichte, Belg. schlichten, Teut.] to smooth or make slick.

**Slim**, slender.

**Slim** [of schlum, Sax. schlim, Teut.] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnsh.*

**A Slink** [of slank, Belg.] a Cast Calf.

**Slither**, slippery. *Chauc.*

**To Slive** [of slæber, Dan.] to creep, or go about dronishly.

**A Sliverly Fellow**, a subtil, crafty fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

**Slocker, Slockster**, one that enticeth away another Man's Servants.

**Slogarde**, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*

**Slops** [of slabbe, Belg.] a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

**Slops** [*Sciloppi*, Ital.] Physical Potions.

**To Slot** [of slupte, Belg. of schliessen, Teut.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*

**The Slot of a Deer** [of slout, Belg.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stags Foot in the Ground.

**The Slore of a Ladder or Gate**, the flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*

**A Slottern, A Slattern** [slodde, or slorcken, Du.] See *Slattern*.

**Slouch** [probably of sloff, Dan.] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumpkin.

**Slouching**, clownish, awkward in Behaviour.

**Slough** [of sloz, hollow, or Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

**Slough** [probably of Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine, so called because of its Moistness.

**A Slough**, a Husk. *N. C.*

**Slough of a Wild Boar**, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

**Slough-Silver**, a Rent formerly paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days Works in Harvest, performed for the Lord of the Manor.

**Slouth** [probably of sloz, *Sax.* concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Cast Skin of a Snake.

**Slouth** [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. a Company of Bears.

**Slouth Hound**. See *Sluth-Hound*.

**Slug** [of Schlagen, to smite,] a heavy sort of great Gun; a sort of Shot for a Gun.

- A Slug** [of *sluggen*, Du. to act slothfully] a Ship that sails heavily; also a sort of Snail without a Shell.
- To Slump**, to slip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty Place. N. C.
- To Slur** [*slorren*, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to soil or dawb; to bespatter.
- A Smaek** [*smæc*, Sax. *smæck*, Belg. *schmack*, L. S. *smæen*, Dan.] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.
- A Smack** [*schmatz*, Teut.] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.
- A Smackering** [*schmaeken*, L. S.] a longing for, or being desirous of, as *to have a smackering after a Thing*.
- A Smacking-Cove**, a Coachman. *Cant.*
- Smallage**, a wholesome Herb often put into Broth. *Apium*, L.
- Smart**, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.
- To Smartle away**, to waste away. N. C.
- Smelling Cheat**, a Garden or Nosegay. *Cant.*
- A Smelt** [*smelt*, Sax. *Dun.*] a Fish.
- Smeth**, an Ointment to take away Hair.
- To Smicker** [*smecian*, Sax.] to look amorously or wantonly.
- Smicket**,<sup>1</sup> a Woman's Shift.
- Smiter**, an Arm. *Cant.*
- Smiting** [of *smittan*, Sax. to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*
- Smiting Line** [in a *Ship*] is a small Line fastened to the Missen Yard Arm, which serves to loosen the Missen Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled; whence
- Smite the Missen** [*Sea Phrase*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.
- Smoke Farthings**, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the Customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitant of a Diocese at *Whitsuntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.
- Smoke Silver**, **Smoke Penny**, Money formerly paid to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe-Wood.
- Smopple**, brittle; as smopple Wood, smopple Pie-Crust, &c. N. C.
- Smut** [*smette*, Belg. *schmutz*, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; also a Disease in Corn.
- Snack**, Share; as, *to go Snacks with one*.
- Snacket**, a Hasp for a Casement.

<sup>1</sup> The diminutive of *smock*.

- A Snag** [*schnecke*, Teut.] a Snail. *Suff.*
- A Snag**, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. *Suff.*
- Snaggle Toothed** [of *schnable*, Teut. a Beak, or *nagel*, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.
- Snake-Weed**, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort and Bistort. *Bistorta*, L.
- A Snap**, a sort of Noise; also a Morsel or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.
- A Merry Snap** [of *Snapp*, Teut. chearful, or *knapa*, *Sax.* a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.
- To Snap** [of *schnappen*, Teut. to make a sudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any Thing is thrown to them, or Fishes at the Bait;] to check. *N. C.*
- Snaped**, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*
- To Snare**, to prune Timber Trees.
- The Snat**, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*
- Snatch Block** [in a *Ship*] a great Block or Pully, having a Shiver, cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.
- To Snathe** [of *schnneiden*, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. *N. C.*
- Snead, Sneath**, the Handle of a Scythe. *C.*
- Sneaks, Sneaksby**, a sneaking sorry Fellow, who scarce dare shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.
- To Sneap**, to check or chide. *N. C.*
- Sneap'd**, beaked, billed, *i. e.* having Bills or Beaks, as *sneap'd* Birds. *Spenc.*
- Snecket of a Door**, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*
- Sneezing-Powder** [*niese-pulver*, T.] Snuff.
- Sneezing-Wort**, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze. *Plarmica*. L.
- Snell** [*snell*, *Du.* *schnell*, Teut. *Isnel*, F. swift and nimble] a Name.
- Snever**, slender. *N. C.*
- A Snever Spawt**, a slender Stripling. *N. C.*
- To Snicker, To Snigger**, to laugh privately, to laugh in one's Sleeve.
- To Snite** [*schentzen*, Teut. *snyder*, *Dan.*] to blow the Nose.
- Snithe-Wind** [of *snidan*, *Sax.* to cut, of *schnneiden* and *wind*, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsh.*
- To Snittle** [of *snidan*, *Sax.* *schnitzelen*, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

**Snod**, neat, handsome. *N. C.*

**Snogly**, handsomely; as *snogly geer'd*, handsomely dress'd. *N. C.*

**Snog-Malt**, smooth, with few Combs.

**To Snook**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

**Snow-Apple**, a kind of Apple.

**To Snub** [of *snuffe*, Belg.] to sop; also to take one up sharply; to keep under or in Subjection.

**Snubs**, Knots in Wood. *Spem.*

**A Snudge** [of *snican*, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

**To Snudge along** [of *sniggr*, *Dan.* or *snican*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

**To Snuggle**, to lie close together.

**Snurl**, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

**Snush**, Snuff.

**Snut-Nosed**, flat-nosed.

**A So, A Soa** [of *Seau*, *F.* a Pail or Bucket] a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. *N. C.*

**Soam**, an Horse Load. *W. C.* See *Seam*.

**Soarage** [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

**Soar-Hawk** [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

**A Sock**, a Plough-share. *N. C.*

**Socket** [*souchette*, *F.* a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candlestick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, &c.

**Socome** [*Old Law Term*] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

*Bond Socome*, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

*Love Socome*, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

**To Soil Milk**, to cleanse or strain it. *N. C.*

**A Soil-Dish**, a straining, &c. Dish.

**To take Soil** [*Hunt. Term*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

**To Soil**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

**Soka, Soke** [*rocnea*, *Sax.*] the Privilege of Tenants excused from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit-Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

- Soke-Recve**, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.
- Sokemanry**, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Soccage.
- Soker**, a Toper, a hard Drinker.
- Sole of the Feet** [in a *Horse*] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.
- Solen** [Σωλη, Gr.] an oblong, hollow Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg, or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.
- Sool, Sowl**, any Thing eaten with Bread. *N. C.*
- Soon**, the Evening. *N. C.*
- Soop, Soup** [*Soupe*, F. *Suppe*, Teut.] Pottage, especially made after the *French Way*.
- To Soop up.** See *Sup up*.
- Sope Wort**, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*, L.
- Sore** [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*
- Sore a Cold**, very cold. *C.*
- Sore Age** [among *Hunters*] the first Year of every Hawk.
- Sore Hawk**, a Hawk is so called from the first taking her from the Eyry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.
- Sorel** [among *Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.
- Soring** [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a Hare when she is in the open Field.
- Sorrage**, the Blades of Green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.
- Sorrance**, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.
- Sorrel** [*supre*, *Sax.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads. *Acetosa*, L.
- Sorrel** [*sor, sore*, and *soret*, F. *sauritto*, Ital.] a reddish Colour in Horses.
- A Soss**, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*
- Sospiro** [in *Musick Books*] a little character called a Rest. *Ital.*
- Sothale**, an Entertainment anciently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.
- Soul-Foot**, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.
- Soulesceat**, a Legacy anciently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.
- Soul-Mass Cakes**, Cakes given to the Poor on *All Souls Day*.
- Sound, Sounder** [among *Hunters*] a Herd or Company of Swine.



- Sousee** [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*
- Souse**, the Offal of Swine. *O.*
- Souter** [of *Sutor*, *L.*] a Cobler. *Ch.*
- Southern-Wood**, a Plant. *Abrotanum*, *L.*
- Sow Back'd Horses** [among *Farriers*] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.
- Sow-Bread**, an Herb. *Cyclamen*, *L.*
- Sow-Thistle**, an Herb. *Sonchus*, *L.*
- To Sowl one by the Ears**, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*
- Sowlegrove**, the Month of *February*, so called by those of *South Wales*.
- A Spade** [of *Spado*, *L.*] one that is gelded, either a Man or Beast.
- A Spade, A Spayad** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *espava*,<sup>1</sup> *F.*] a Deer of three Years old.
- Cutting Spade**, a Tool with which they cut Hay-reeks or Corn-Mows; also one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.
- Spadiers**, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.
- Spalles** [of *espaules*, *O. F.*] Shoulders. *Spenc.*
- Spalis** [of *spalten*, *Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.
- To Span a Child**, to wean it. *N. C.* See **Spene**.
- Span new**, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*
- Spancel**, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*
- Spanish Pick-Tooths**, an Herb.
- To Spank** [of *ryan*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] to slap with the open Hand.
- Spanking**, large, jolly, Spruce, as a *spanking Lass*.
- Spanner**, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusee.
- Spar** [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.
- Spars**, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.
- To Spare a Game Cock**, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.
- Sparing** [among *Cock fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.
- Sparkish**, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.
- To Sparre, To Spar** [of *स्पारुण*, *Sax.*] to search out by the Track, to ask, enquire, to cry at the Market-place.
- Sparrow-Grass**. See *Asparagus*.
- Sparth**, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*
- Spat**, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

<sup>1</sup> But *Skinner* has *espave*; it is not an allied word.

<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *span*.

**Spatter-dashes**, a sort of light Boots without Shoes.

**A Spaut**, a Youth. *N. C.*

**A Spaw**, a Spring of Water passing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

**To Spawl** [*spæwæn*, Du. *spiten*, Teut.] to spit.

**To Spay** [of *spado*, L.] to castrate a Female.

**Speal** [probably of *spille*, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

**Specht** [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

**Speed**, a Distemper, incident to young Cattle.

**Speedwell**, the Herb *Fluellin*. *Veronica*, L.

**Speeking up of the Ordnance** [in *Gunnery*] is when a Quoin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breach of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

**A Speer**, a Chimney-Post. *N. C.*

**To Spell** [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

**To do a Spell** [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by Turns in a short Time, and then leave it.

**To give a Spell** [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

**Fresh Spell** [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

**Spelt** [*spelize*,<sup>1</sup> T.] a sort of Corn.

**Spene**, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

**Spice**, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

**Spicknel**, an Herb, otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmoney* and *Bearwort-Meum*.

**Spiggot** [of *spicker*, Du.] a Stopple for a Tap.

**Spikes, Speeks** [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn] which is sharp or pointed at the End, large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks or Timbers.

**Spiked** [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no use can be made of it by an Enemy.

**A Spill**, a small Gift in Money.

**To Spill**, to die, to perish. *Chauc.*

<sup>1</sup> An error for G. *spelz*.

**Spindle** [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capstan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

**Spindle**, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

**To Spindle** [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

**Spindle-Tree**, a Shrub. *Fuonymus Theophrasti*. L.

**Spink**, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

**To Spire** [*epier*, F. *spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

**Spirtnet**, a sort of Fishing Net.

**Spitchcock-Cook**, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

**Spit-Deep**, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

**Spitter** [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

**Splashy**, wet, watry.

**To Splat a Pike, To Splay a Bream** [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

**Splay-Footed**, one who treads his Toes much outward.

**Splaying of the Shoulder**, a Disease in Horses caused by a Slip so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film, under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

**Spleen-Wort**, an Herb. *Scolopendria*, L.

**Spleget**, a Tent for a Wound.

**Spren**, broken wood, or Wind-fall.

**Barren Springs**, are such as usually flow from Coal Mines, or some sulphurous Mineral, which being of a blackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kill them.

**Spring Arbour** [of a *Watch*] the Part in the middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or Turned.

**Spring Box** [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

**To Spring** [in *Fowling*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

**Springal** [of *springing*, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

**Springolds**, or *Springalds*; warlike Engines.

**Sprouts** [ррnаurа, Sax. *sprynce*, Belg. *spraten-koul*, L. S.] a sort of young Coleworts.

**Spruce-Beer** [*sprutz-beer*, T.] a sort of Physical Drink good for inward Bruises, &c.

**Sprunt**, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

**A Spud**, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow, a short Arse.

- Sponge** [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horses Shoe next the Heel.
- To Sponge upon**, to eat or drink at the Cost of another without Invitation.
- Spunging-House**, a Victualing-house where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.
- Spunk**, Touchwood, half rotten wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the sides of Trees.
- Spurge** [*espurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts eats them away. *Tithymalus*, L.
- Spurge-Flax**, a kind of Shrub.
- Spurget**, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon. *N. C.*
- To Spurk up**, to spring up strait, to brisk up. *S. C.*
- Spurkets** [of a *Ship*] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.
- Spurre-Way**, a Horse-way thro' a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. *O.*
- Spurry**, a sort of Herb. *Spergula*. L.
- A Squab**, a soft stuffed Cushion, or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.
- A Squab Rabbit, Chicken, &c.** one so young as scarce fit to be eaten.
- To Squat**, to bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Sussex.*
- Squeaker**, a Bar-Boy. *Cant.*
- Squib** [in a *Gaming House*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has, given him to play.
- A Squill** [*squille*, F. *squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.
- To Squirm**, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. *S. C.*
- To Squitter** [probably of *schertere*, Belg. q. d. *scatter*, or *shitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.
- Squitter** [with *Tinners*] the Dross of Tin.
- To Stack** [spoken of a *Horse*] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg stacks*.
- A Staddle**, a Mark or Impression made by any Thing lying upon it. *N. C.*
- Staddles**, young tender Trees. See *Stadils*.
- Staddles**, the Marks of the Small Pox. *N. C.*
- A Staff of Cocks** [among *Cock-fighters*] a Pair of Cocks.
- Staff-Tree**, a sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.
- Stag-Evil** [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Palsey in the Jaw.

**Staggard** [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

**Staggers** [in *Horses*] a Disease, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

**Stake**, a small Anvil used by Smiths.

**To Stale** [*stale*, Belg. *stallen*, Teut.] to piss; spoken of Cattle.

**Stale** [*stalle*, Belg. but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable, they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

**Stale** [*stele*, *Sax.* *stael*, L. S.] a Handle; also the Round step of a Ladder.

**Stales** [*scala*, *Sax.*] Theft, Tricks. *Spenc.*

**Stalkers**, a sort of Fishing-Nets. *O.*

**Stalking-*Helge***, an artificial Hedge, used by Fowlers, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

**Stalking-*Horse***, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling for Partridges; a Person employed as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing used for a Pretence.

**To Stall**, to put into a Stall; also to glut or cloy.

**Stall-*Boat***, a sort of Fishèr Boat.

**A Stall *Wimper***, a Bastard. *Cant.*

**Stalling *Ken***, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cant.*

**To Stamflesh**, to Cant. *Cant.*

**Stammel**, a great flouncing Mare; an overgrown bouncing Wench.

**Stamwood**, the Roots of Trees grubb'd up. *C.*

**Stampers**, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

**Stamps**, Legs. *Cant.*

**Standard-*Grass***, a sort of Herb.

**Standing *Part of the Sheet*** [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarters.

**Standing-*Lifts*** [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-sail Yard.

**Standing-*Ropes*** [in a *Ship*] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set *taut*, or let slack, as Occasion serves, as *Sheet Stays*, *Back Stays*, &c.

**Standing *Part of a Tackle*** is the End of the Rope where the Block is seiz'd or fastened.

**Standish** [of *Stans* and Dish] a standing Inkhorn-glass, &c. for a Table.

**Stang** [ʁtʌŋ, *Sax.* *Stange*, Teut. *Disfang*, C. Br.] a Cowl-Staff.  
*N. C.*

**A Stank**, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. *S. C.*

**Star of Bethlehem**, a Plant.

**Star-Board** [ʁtʁɔnbɔrd, *Sax.*] the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

**Star-Wort**, an Herb. *Stellaria*, L.

**Starch-Wort**, an Herb. *Antirrhinum*, L.

**A Stare** [ʁtɛp, *Sax.* *Staar*, Teut.] a Starling, a Bird kept for Whistling.

**Stark** [of *Starr*, stiff, *Teut.*] stiff, weary. *N. C.*

**A Start** [Belg. *Steert*, L. S.] a long Handle of any thing; a Tail.  
*N. C.*

**Startish**, somewhat apt to start.

**Startup**, a sort of high Shoe.

**Statute Staple**, a Bond or Record, acknowledged before the Mayor, and one of the Constables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

**To Stave** [prob. of *stōwe*, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel Cask, &c.

**Cart Staves**, those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

**Stavers** [in a *Horse*] the Staggers.

**Staves-Acre**, an Herb. *Staphys agria*, L.

**Stawd**, stowed. *N. C.*

**Stays** [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Mast from falling aft.

**The Steale** [of *stēal*, L. S. *stiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any thing.  
*N. C.*

**Stee**, a Ladder. *N. C.*

**To Steem**, to bespeak a thing. *N. C.*

**A Steenkirk**, a Neckcloth.<sup>1</sup>

**Steep Tubs** [at *Sea*] Vessels for watering Beef, or Fish.

**Steepings**, a sort of Gold Coin.

**Steeve** [*Sea Term*] the Bow sprit of a Ship is said to *Steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or strait enough forwards.

**Steeving**, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

**A Steg**, a Gander. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> See *The Spectator*, no. 129.

**To Stem**, to bespeak a thing. *N. C.*

**Step and Leap**, one of the 7 Airs or Artificial Motions of a Horse.

**Step** [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

**Stern** [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Grey hound, or Wolf.

**A Stern Chase** [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

**Stern-Fast** [of a *Ship*] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

**Stew**, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present use.

**A Stickler** [of *rican*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

**A Stiff Quean**, a lusty Wench. *N. C.*

**Stifle Joint** [of a *Horse*] the first Joint and bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

**Stifed Horse**, whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

**Stiles** [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

**Stingo**, a sort of Drink in *Yorkshire*.

**A Stint**, a Bound, a Limit.

**Stipony**, a sort of sweet Liquor.

**Stirk, Sturk** [*styrnc*, *Sax.*] a young Steer, Ox, or Heifer. *Lancash.*

**Stirrup** [in a *Ship*] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

**Stitch-Wort**, an Herb good against Stiches and Pains in the Side. *Caryophyllus holosteus glaber.* L.

**Stithe** [of *stith*, *Sax.* *steiff*, Teut.] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Cheese.* *N. C.*

**Stithy** [of *stith*, *Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

**Stittle-Back** [*stichling*, Teut.] a little sort of Fish.

**Stiven**, Sternness. *N. C.*

**Stives**, Stews, where lewd Women prostitute themselves.

**Stoaked**, stocked or stopped.

**Stoaker**, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouse.

**A Stoa** [*stut*, *Sax.*] a Stallion Horse; also a Sort of Rat.

**Stock** [*stocce*, *Sax.* *stecck*, I. S. and Teut.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

- Stock** [of *Cards*] the Cards not dealt.
- Stock-Dove**, a Fowl.
- Stock-Drawers**, Stockings. *Cant.*
- Stocken Apples**, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.
- Stock-Fish** [*stockbisch*, Belg. *stockfisch*, Teut.] a Sort of Fish dried in Frosty Air without being Salted.
- Stock-Gilliflower**, a Plant, of which there are various Sorts both single and double.
- A Stoly-House**, a cluttered dirty *House*. *Suff.*
- To Stomach** [*stomachari*, L.] to be angry, to resent a Thing.
- Stone-Break**, *Crop*, *Wort*, [*στεινερ*, *Sax.*] several Sorts of Herbs.
- Stone Cray**, a Distemper in Hawks.
- Stone-Falcon**, a sort of Hawk, which build her Nest in Rocks.
- Stone of Wool**. 14*lb.* Stone of Beef, at *London*, 8*lb.* in *Herefordshire* 12*lb.* Stone of Glass, 5*lb.* of Wax 8*lb.*
- Stood**, cropt. *N. C.* as Sheep are said to be *Stood*, whose Ears are cropt; and Men who wear their Hair very short.
- Stook**, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.
- Stooming** [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.
- To Stoop** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.
- A Stoop** [*stoppa*, *Sax.*] two Quarts.
- Stopple** [*stoppsel*, Teut.] a Stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.
- Storks-Bill** [*storch-schnabel*, T.] an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.
- A Stote** [*stod*, *Sax.*] a young Horse or Bullock. *N. C.*
- Stovel**, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.
- A Stound**, a little while. *Suff.*
- Stouts**, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*
- Stow your Whids**, speak warily. *Cant.*
- Stowers**, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*
- Stowk** [perhaps of *stock*, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle to any Thing. *C.*
- Stowr**, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.
- Stracks** [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.
- A Strain**, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.



- To Strain** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when she catches at any thing.
- A Strain** [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.
- Straits**, a narrow Kersey Cloth.
- A Streak** [*Streck*, L. S. *Strich*, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing else leaves behind it.
- Strake** [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.
- A Strand** [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.
- Strandy** [spoken of *Children*] restive, passionate. O.
- Strangles**, a Disease in Horses, attended with the running at the Nose.
- Strangle Weed**, a kind of Herb.
- Strap** [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to fasten it any where on Occasion.
- Strap** [among *Surgeons*] is a sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones.
- Strapping**, huge, lusty, bouncing.
- Straw-Worm** [*Stroh-Wurm*, Teut.] a sort of Insect.
- A Stray**, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.
- Street-Gavel**, the Sum of 2*l*s. antiently paid by every Tenant of the Manor of *Cholington*, in *Sussex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.
- Stretchers** [in a *Boat*] those wooden Staves which the Rowers set their Feet against.
- Stride** [στριδε, *Sax.*] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.
- A Cock's Stride** [*Skinner* derives it of στρινδ, *Sax.* of στριναν, *Sax.* to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.
- The Strig**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*
- A Strike** [*Streiche*, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, &c. also a Measure containing four Pecks.
- A Strike** [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.
- String that Lamprey** [in *Carving*] cut it up.
- String-Halt** [in *Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.
- Strokal**, an Iron Instrument used in making Glass.
- Strom**, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. N. C.
- Strude, Stroce**, a Stock of Breeding Mares.
- Strunt**, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. N. C.
- Strunted Sheep**, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

**Strushings**, Oats. *N. C.*

**Strut, Strout** [at *Bristol* in *England*] an Hoop-Petticoat.

**A Stub** [στυββε, *Sax.* *Stobbe*, Belg. *Stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

**Stubbed**, short and well set.

**Stubbedness**, the being short and thick.

**Stubbing** [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, &c. out of Land.

**A Stuckling**, an Apple-pasty or Pye. *Suff.*

**Stufnet**, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

**A Stull**, a Luncheon; a great Piece of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Essex.*

**Stulm**, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine.

**Stum**, the Flower of Wine, set a Working.

**To Stum**, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

**To Stump** [*Stumper*, Dan. *Stumpffen*, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; also to brag or boast.

**A Stumper**, a Boaster or Bragger.

**Stunt** [στυντα, *Sax.*] a Fool; sullen, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

**Stupes** [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

**Sturk** [στυρκ, *Sax.*] a young Ox or Heifer.

**To Sturken**, to grow, to thrive. *N. C.*

**Sturry**, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. *S. C.*

**To Sturt**, to straggle. *O.*

**Stut** [στυτ, *Sax.*] a Gnat. *O.*

**Suckers of Trees** [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

**Suckstone**, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

**Suds** [of *Γεροθεν*, soddan, of *ρεοθον*, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Cloaths are washed.

**Sug**, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

**To Sug** [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

**Suit Silver** [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

**Sull**, a Plough. *W. C.*

**Sull Paddle**, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

- Sumage, Summage**, a Toll paid for Horse Carriage; also an Horse Load.
- Summer** [q. d. *trabs summaria*,<sup>1</sup> L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building, an Architrave between two Pillars.
- Summer Sault** [*Soubresault*, F.] a Feat of Activity shown by a Tumbler.
- To Summer Stir**, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*
- Summer Tree** [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Joists to lie in.
- Sundew**, an Herb. *Ros Silos.* L.
- Super Statuto de York**, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Victualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.
- Sushin**, a sort of old Corn.
- To Sury**, to assure, to ensure.
- Swab**, a Cod of Beans.
- Swabber**, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.
- A Swache**, a Tally. *N. C.*
- A Swad** [probably of *speðele*, *Sax.* a Swathe] a Peascod Shell, or Peascod with a few or small Pease in it.
- To Swaddle** [*ꝛꝛeðan*, *Sax.*] to wrap up with Swathing-bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.
- To Swag** [*ꝛꝛeðan*, *Sax.* to sound, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.
- A Swag**, a Shop. *Cant.*
- Swainmote, Swanimote**, a Court touching Forest Matters, held thrice a Year, the Verdurers being Judges.
- To Swale** [*ꝛꝛælan*, *Sax.*] to burn, to waste, or blaze away like a Candle, &c.
- Swale**, windy, bleak, cold. *N. C.*
- Swallet**, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.
- Swallow-Tail** [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.
- Swallow Wort**, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison. *Asclepias*, L.
- Swang**, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst plough'd Land. *N. C.*

<sup>1</sup> In no way allied to Lat. *summus*; but from O.F. *somier*, that which supports a burden, from *some*, Gk. *σάγμα*, a burden. See *Summer-tree*.

- A Swang**, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflow'd with Water. *N. C.*
- A Swank** [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.
- Swash** [probably of *Waschen*, Teut. to wash] a Stream or Puddle of Water.
- Swath, Swarth** [*ſweðele*,<sup>1</sup> of *ſweðan*, *Sax.* to roll up or make into Bundles, *swadde* or *swadt*, Belg.] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*
- A Swathe** [*ſweðele*, *Sax.* *swadde*, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.
- Swathe**, Calm. *N. C.*
- A Swathe Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. *N. C.*
- To Swattle away**, to waste. *N. C.*
- To Sweal a Hog**, to singe him. *C.*
- Sweamish, squeamish**; modest. *N. C.*
- Sweath**, the same as *Swarth*. *Cant.*
- To Sweb**, to swoon. *N. C.*
- Sweep** [of the *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung-Heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compasses, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.
- Sweep** [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.
- Sweep Net**, a sort of Fishing Net.
- Sweepage**, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.
- Sweeping** [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground, at the Bottom of the Sea with a three fluk'd Grapnel to find some Cable that is split from an Anchor.
- Swelled Pizzle**, a Disease in Horses.
- To Swelter** [*ſwolcað*, *Sax.* to die, *ſwælan*, *Sax.* to enflame, *ſwelte*, Belg. to faint, *ſwoleð*, *Sax.* Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.
- Sweltry** [of *ſwoleð*, *Sax.* Heat] extremely hot.
- Swepe, Swipe**, an Engine having Cross Beams to draw up with.
- Sword**, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.<sup>2</sup>
- Sweven** [*ſwepen*, *Sax.* of *ſchweben*, to hover, Teut.] a Dream. *C.*
- Swiftng of a Ship** [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun Wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in stress of Weather; to bring her a ground upon a Careen.

<sup>1</sup> The A.S. word is *swaðu*.<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* sward, as in *green-sward*.

**Swiftling** [of the *Capstan Bars*] is straining a Rope all around the outer end of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen, and make them to bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

**Swiftling the Masts**, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them when a Ship is either brought a ground or on a Careen.

**To Swilker Ore**, to dash over. *N. C.*

**Swill Bowl**, a lusty Toper.

**Swill**, Hog wash. *C.*

**Swill**, a Washing Tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

**Swill Plough**, a Dilling or Child born when the Parents are old. *O.*

**Swine Crue**, **Swine Erne**, **Swine Hull**, a Swine Sty or Hog Sty. *C.*

**Swine Greun** [of *Græun*, Dan. the Nose] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

**Swine Pipe**, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

**Swipper**, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

**To Swizzen**, to singe. *N. C.*

**Swole-Hot**, sultry hot. *O.*

**A Swoling** [of *Land*] as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.<sup>1</sup>

**To Swoop** [among *Fowlers*] to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

**To Swop**. See to *Swap*.

**Sword-Grass** [*schwerdt-grass*, Teut.] a kind of Sedge.

**Sword Sleiper** [*q. d. schwerdt-schleiffer*, Teut. *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword-Cutler. *N. C.*

**To Sworl** [*schnurren*, Teut.] to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

**Syder**, a sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

## T A

**Tab**, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

**Tabby** [*tabbi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabais*, F.] a sort of waved or watered Silk.

**Tabern** [of *taberna*, L.] a Cellar. *N. C.*

**A Tach** [of *Attache*, a fixing, F.] a Hook, Buckle or Grasp.

<sup>1</sup> A.S. *sulung*, lit. 'a ploughing'; from *sulh*, a plough.

**Taches, Pranks.** O.

**To Tack** [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, or join together.

**A Tack**, a small Nail.

**To Tack about** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

**Tacks** [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

**Tag** [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent.*

**Tail**, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

*Kentish long Tails*, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the Hind parts of all that Generation: But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Cerne*, in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off. Others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of *Saint Thomas of Canterbury's* Horse, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry II.* riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the Common People. *Credat Judæas apella.*

**Tainct**, a small red Spider troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

**Tall Wood**, a long kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets. See *Talshide*.

**Talley-Man**, one who sells Clothes, &c. to be paid by the Week.

**Talshide, Talwood**, a long kind of Wood, riven out of the Tree, which shorten'd is made into Billets.

**A Tang** [taught, Belg. sharp, τώγγη, Gr.] a rank Taste.

**Tangle**, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between high-water and Low-water Mark.

**Tantivy**, [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with so great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

**A Tantivy**, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

**Tantrels**, idle People. *N. C.*

**To Tap** [*Hunt. Term*] a Hare is said to *tap* or *beat*, when she makes a Noise.

**To Tap a Tree** [among *Husbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

**Tapassant** [among *Hunters*] lurking or squatting.

**Taper-Bored** [of a *Piece of Ordnance*] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

**Tapite**, to hang with Tapestry. *Ch.*

- Tapster** [tæppepe or tæppjɛr,<sup>1</sup> Sax. tapper, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouse.
- To Tar** [probably of zerrēn, Teut. to pull or hale] to set on, to provoke, &c. *Sha.*
- Tardy** [*Tardif*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found Tripping in a Fault.
- Tare** [of *Flax*] the finest dressed Part.
- Tares** [of teeren; L. S. zehren, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.
- A Tarn**, a Lake or Pool. *N. C.*
- Tarriwaga**, *Membra Virilia.*
- Tassel** [*tiercelet*, F. *terzolo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.
- Tassels**, a kind of hard Burr used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth. See *Teasil.*
- Tassels** [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.
- Tassum**, a Mow of Corn. *O. L.*
- To Taste**, to smell. *N. C.*
- A Tatch** [*Attache*, F.] a sort of Fastening, a Loop or Button, &c.
- Tatch** [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manors of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.
- Tat-too** [q. d. *taptoo*] the Beat of Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.
- To Tave** [toben, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.
- Taunt** [*Sea Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*
- To Taw** [tavian, Sax. tontw, Belg.] to tan or dress Leather.
- To Tawm**, to swoon. *N. C.*
- A Team** [tyme, Sax.] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.
- Team and Theam** [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manor for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.
- Teamful**, brimful. *N. C.*
- Teasil** [tærɪ, Sax.] a Fuller's Thistle.
- To Ted**. See to *Tede Grass.*
- Tede** [*Teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spen.*
- To Tede Grass**, to turn or spread abroad new-mown Grass. *S. and E. C.*

<sup>1</sup> Errors for A.S. *tæppere*, *tæppestre*.

**Teding-Penny.** See *Tething-Penny*.

**To Teem out** [tommt, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnsh.*

**Teen** [of tynan, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *N. C.* Sorrow. *Spenc.*

**Teenage**, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

**Tegg** [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

**To Tell no Store** [*Old Phrase*] to account as nothing.

**Temese** [*tamis*, F.] a small fine sieve. *N. C.*

**A Temse** [tms, Belg. *tamis*, F.] a fine Searce, a small Sieve. *N. C.*

**Temse Bread**, sifted Bread. *S. C.*

**Tench** [tince, *Sax. tanche*, F.] a delicious Fresh-Water Fish.

**Tendrel** [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

**Tenon** [*Architect.*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Motoise. *F.*

**Tent** [either of *tendere*, to stretch, L. or *tentare*, to try, L.] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

**Tent** [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

**Tent, Intent.** *Chauc.*

**Tenter** [τετρη,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* of *tendendo*, L.] a Stretcher, or Frame, for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

**Terns**, large Ponds. *N. C.* See *Turn*.

**A Tester** [*Testiera*, Ital. the Head] the Tester, or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

**Testiff**, wild, hair brained. *O.*

**Testy** [*testardo*, Ital. of *testa*, the Head, Ital.] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

**A Tetter** [τετρη, *Sax. Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

**Tetter** [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

**To Tew** [τρηαν,<sup>2</sup> *Sax. zichen*, Teut.] to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

**To Tew Hemp** [τρηαν,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] to beat or dress it.

**Tewly**, tender, sick. *S. C.*

**Tharky**, dark. *Suff.*

**Tharm, Tharn** [θεαρμ, *Sax. darmc*, Teut.] Guts wash'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnsh.*

<sup>1</sup> Not A.S. at all, but of Lat. origin.

<sup>2</sup> These forms, *tarian* and *terian*, are errors for *tawian*.



- Theat** [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. *N. C.*
- Thewed**, cowardly. *N. C.*
- A Thible**, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble, or Setting-Stick. *N. C.*
- Thight**, well joined or knit together [E. *tight*]. See *Theat*.
- Thill**, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.
- Thiller**, **Thill Horse**, that Horse that is put under the Thill.
- Third-Earing** [*Husbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.
- To Thirle** [θιρλιαν, *Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce thro'. *Lincolnsh.*
- Thistle-Take**, a Duty of a Half-penny, antiently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Halton* in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.
- A Thivel**. See *Thible*.
- Thomes**, Fish with broken Bellies. *O.*
- To Thole** [of θολιαν, *Sax.*] to brook or endure. *N. C.*
- Thone**, damp, moist, wet. *N. C.*
- Thorn-Apple**, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads. *Stramonium*, *L.*
- Thorn-Back**, a Fish.
- Thoruck**, an Heap. *O.*
- Thowls** [*tholus*, *L.* θόλος, *Gr.*] Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls, when they row.
- To Thrave** [of θραψιαν, *Sax.*] to urge. *Lincolnsh.*
- A Thrave**, 24 Sheaves or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. *N. C.*
- To Threap**, **To Threapen**, **To Threap-Down** [θρεαπιαν, or θραπιαν, *Sax.*] to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. *N. C.*
- Thremote**,<sup>1</sup> the Blast of a Horn. *Ch.*
- Thrip**, to beat. *N. C.*
- Thripples**, the same in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.
- Thrithing Reve**, the Governor of a Thrithing.
- To Throdden**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken. *C.*
- Very Throng**, busily employed. *N. C.*
- To Thropple**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorksh.*
- The Thropple** [ετρωσσειλην, *Teut.*] the Wind-pipe. *Yorksh.*

<sup>1</sup> So in old editions of Chaucer's Book of the Duchess, l. 376. An error for *thre mote*, i. e. three blasts of a horn.

- To Throw** [θrapan, *Sax.*] to hurl or fling; or turn as Throwsters do. N. C.
- To Throw**, to work at the Tin Mines. N. C.
- Thrucht**, thrust. N. C.
- A Thrum** [tʁum,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] an End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.
- To Thwite**, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting.<sup>2</sup> N. C.
- Tib**, a poor sorry Woman.
- Tib of the Buttery**, a Goose. *Cant.*
- Tiching**, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*
- Tick** [*tique*, F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.
- Tick Tack** [*trictrac*, F. *trieche*, or *tracche*, Ital.] a Game at Tables.
- Tickle**, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*
- Tickrum**, a License. *C.*
- Tider**, soon, quickly, sooner. N. C.
- Ties** [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes, by which the Yards hang.
- Tiffany** [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, O. F. to adorn] a sort of light Silk used by Painters for the same Purpose as Tammy.
- To Tife**, to turn; to stir, to disorder any Thing by tumbling it. N. C.
- Tight** [in *Dress*] not slatternly.
- A Tike**, a small Bullock or Heifer. *C.*
- Tiller** [of a *Ship*] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ships Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.
- Tiller, Tellar**, a small Tree left to grow till it is fellable.
- Tills**, Lentils, a sort of Pulse.
- To Tilt Beer** [of *telle*, Belg. to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out, to set it stooping.
- Tilt** [*zelt*, Teut.] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.
- Tilt-Boat**, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between *London* and *Gravesend*.
- A Timber of Skins or Furr** [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.
- Timber Measure**, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.
- To Timber** [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.
- Timber**, slender.

<sup>1</sup> Not A.S.; from Icel. *þrömr*.

<sup>2</sup> An attempt at popular etymology; the A.S. *thwitan*, to cut, is distinct from *hwit*, white.

**Tinker-Men**, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

**Tine**, the Grain of a Fork.

**To Tine an Egg**, to dress it. *C.*

**Tineman**, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert or Venison in the Night.

**Tinewald** [in the *Isle of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

**Tin-Penny**, a certain customary Duty antiently paid to the Titling-Men.

**Tin-Worm**, a small red Worm, round and having many Legs much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

**Tiring** [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck it.

**Tirwhit**, a Bird otherwise called a Lapwing.

**Tit-Lark**, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary* Bird.

**Tit**, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

**Tits** [probably of *τίς*, Gr. small] small Cattle.

**Titter**, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

**Tityre**, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably so called, because it makes Persons merry, laugh, and titter.

**Tod of Wool**, the Quantity of 28*lb*.

**A Toft** [*q. d.* a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

**Toft**, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

**Toft-Man**, the Owner of a Toft.

**Toiles** [*Minsheu* derives it of *togen*, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

**Toiles** [*toiles*, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

**Toise** [*toise*, F.] a Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

**Toll-Booth** [of *toll* and *Bøve*,<sup>1</sup> Sax. or *Bwth*, *C. Br.* *zoll-bude*, Teut.] a Custom-House, or Place where Toll is paid.

**Toll-Corn**, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

**Toll-Hop**, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

**Toll-Through**, Money paid for Passage in or through some Highways, &c.

**Toll-Traverse**, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

<sup>1</sup> *Booth* is not A.S.; but from Icel. *búð*.

- Toll-Tray**, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.
- Toll-Turn**, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, tho' they were not sold.
- Tolsaster, Tolsester**, a Tribute heretofore paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.
- Tolt** [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere loquellam*] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court.
- Tomelis**,<sup>1</sup> to boot, into the Bargain. *Ch.*
- Tomin** [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.
- Ton**, Contraction of The One. *Chau.*
- Tongue-Pad**, a talkative Person.
- To Toot** [tuyte, Belg.] to blow a Horn, &c.
- Toothing**, a Corner Stone left for more Building.
- Tooth-Wort**, an Herb. *Dentaria*, L.
- To Top the Sail Yards** [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang even.
- Toph** [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.
- Topsy-Turvey** [q. d. *Tops* in *Turves*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upside down.
- A Toss Pot**, a hard Drinker.
- Totted** [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.
- Totty**, dizzy. *O.*
- Totum**, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round.
- Touch Wood**, a sort of rotten Wood, easily taking Fire.
- Touchy**, apt to take Offence.
- Tovet**, a Measure of half a Bushel.
- Tourtee** [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry Work baked in a Pan.
- Tout**, the Backside. *Chauc.*
- To Towz** [prob. of *tuselen*, L. S. to shake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.
- To Towz Wool**, i. e. to toze it, to card or dress it.
- Tozy**, soft, like Wool.
- Trace** [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a Wild Beast.

The *Traceys* have always the *Wind* in their *Faces*.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir *William Tracey* was most active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is

<sup>1</sup> An error for *tomedis*, which again is for *to medes*; Chaucer, *Troil.* ii. 1201.

imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance that whether they go by Land or Water the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. *Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a Fan.

**Trail-Board** [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main Stem to the Figure or to the Brackets.

**A Train**, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

**A Train** [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

**Trainel-Net**.<sup>1</sup> See *Tramel-Net*.

**Training a Load** [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

**Trampling the Tin Ore** [among *Miners*] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

**Tramel, Trammel** [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net, a sort of Fishing-Net; also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night. Also an Instrument to make a Horse amble. Also a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

**Tramel Net**, a long Net to catch great and small Fowl in the Night, in Champaign Countries.

**Transters**, a sort of Fishermen.

**Trantery**, a Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale Sellers, &c. for breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale in some Manours.

**To Trape** [*traben*, *Teut.* *drabben*, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

**Trapes**, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

**Trash**, sorry Fruit or any bad Commodity.

**A Tread** [*trit*, *Teut.* *trōd*, *C. Br.* a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small rough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

**Treaf**, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

**Trechour**, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

**Treddles** [of *Thread* *Űeber-Tritte*] the Lathes under a Weaver's Loom, which he presses down with his Feet, to raise part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to pass through.

**Tredles** [q. d. *turdles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c. See *Tretles*.

**Treeks**<sup>2</sup> [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

**Treenels**,<sup>3</sup> **Trenels** [in a *Ship*] long wooden Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

**Tren**, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

<sup>1</sup> Evidently *trainel* is miswritten for *tramel*.

<sup>2</sup> A corruption of *streeks* or *strakes*, the right form.

<sup>3</sup> Lit. tree-nails, i.e. wooden nails or pegs.

**Tret** [of *tritius* or *atritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. *F.*

**Trete**, to treat. *Chauc.*

**Tretles**, the Dung of a Rabbet. See *Tredles*.

**Triding** [τρηιμυγα,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

**Tridingmote**, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

**To Trig** [tricker, Dan. trucken,<sup>2</sup> T. to press] to set a Mark to stand at in Playing at Nine-pins; to stop or catch a Wheel.

**Trigen**, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

**Trigger** [*Minshew* derives it of *Triga*, L. or of *Dregge*, Belg. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-Lock.<sup>3</sup>

**To Trill down** [trildder, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

**Tringle**, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed post to another. *L.*

**Tringle** [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-band of the Architrave from whence hang down the *Gutte* or pendent Drops, in the *Dorick Order*. *F.*

**Trink**, kind of Fish Net. *O.*

**Trinkets**, Gewgaws, Toys.

**Trip** [*Hunting Term*] a herd or Company of Goats.

**A Trip** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-sails a Trip* when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

**Tripe-Madam**, a Sallet Herb.

**Tripery** [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe House or Market.

**To Trise** [probably q. d. to truss up, or of *drizzare*, Ital.] to hale up any Thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

**To Troat** [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

**To Troll** [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

**To Troll about**, to ramble up and down carelessly.

**Troll Madam**, a Game which is commonly called Pidgeon-Holes.

**A Trollop**, a slatternly Woman.

**Trone-Weight**, Troy-Weight.

**Trotters**, Curds, &c. *N. C.*

**A Trout** [*Menagius* takes it q. d. *true Druid*; but *Skinner* rather of τρυπα, *Sax.* trust] a confident Fellow.

<sup>1</sup> Not A.S. at all; Norweg. *tridjung*, Icel. *þriðjungur*.

<sup>2</sup> Read Dan. *trykke*, G. *drücken*; both unconnected with *trig*.

<sup>3</sup> Really from Du. *trekker*, a trigger; from *trekken*, to draw.

- Trouts**, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*
- To Trowl away** [*troller*, *F. Drollen*, *Belg.*] to move or wander about.
- Trub-Tail**, a little squat Woman.
- Trubs**, a sort of Herb.
- Truck** [in a *Ship*] a square Piece of Wood at the Top of a Mast to put the Flag Staff in.
- Trucks** [*trucca*, *Ital.* or of *trucken*, *Teut.* or as *Minshew* of *τροχῶ*, or *τροχος*, *Gr.*] a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game.
- Trucks** [among *Gunners*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.
- To Truckle** [of *trochlea*, *L.* of *τροχιλιον*, *Gr.*] to submit, yield, or buckle to. [For *τροχιλιον* read *τροχιλία*.]
- A Truckle** [*trochlea*, *L.* of *τροχιλιον*, *Gr.*] a little running Wheel.
- True-Love** [*Solanum quadrifolium*, *L.*] See *Herb Paris*.
- Truets**, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*
- Trugg**, a Milk Tray. *Sussex*. A Hod to carry Mortar in; also an ancient Measure of about two Bushels. *C.*
- Trugg-Corn**, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.
- Trufastist**, truest, sincerest. *Ch.*
- To Trull**, to trundle. *Suff.*
- A Trundle** [*τρυνδελ*, *Sax.*] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.
- Trundle Shot**, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp pointed at both Ends with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.
- Trundle-Tail**, a Wench which runs up and down with a dragged Tail.
- Trundlers**, Pease. *Cant.*
- Trunk Roots**, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.
- Trunnions** [of *trognons*, *F.*] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.
- Trupenny** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *τρυπανον*, *Gr.* q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an *old Trupenny*.
- A Truss** [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56lb.
- Truss of Flowers** [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.
- Trusses** [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made fast to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

- Trussing** [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.
- A Trussel**, a Prop. See *Tressel*.
- A Tub of Tea**, about 60 Pounds.
- A Tub of Cumphire**, 56 to 60 Pounds.
- Tuck** [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.
- A Tucker** [of tuch, Teut. Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; also a Slip of Linnen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.
- Tucksels**, the Teeth called Grinders. See *Tushes*.
- Tuel**, the Fundament of a Beast.
- Tuke**, the Horse-topping or Foretop.
- To Tum Wool**, to mix Wool of divers Colours.
- Tumbler**, a Cart. *Cant.*
- A Tumbrel** [*tumbereau*, F.] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking-Stool.
- Tumping** [among *Gardeners*] a sort of fencing for Trees.
- A Tun** [of *Timber*] 40 solid Feet.
- To Tun up**, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.
- Tun-Hoof**, an Herb. *Hedera terrestris*, L.
- A Tunnel** [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.
- Tunneller** [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.
- Tunnellers** [on *Shipboard*] Men who fill Casks with Water.
- A Tup**, a Ram or Male Sheep.
- Turkey-Pout**, a young Turkey.
- Turks-Cap**, a Flower.
- A Turn** [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; also a Turner's Lath.
- Turn-Coat**, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to any other Party.
- Turn the Tup to ride** [*Country Phrase*] put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.
- Turning Evil** [with *Graziers*] a Disease in Cattle called the *Sturdy*.
- Turning** [*Confectionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.
- Tushes** [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.
- Tushes, Tusks** (of a *Boar*) [*тусаг*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth that stand out.
- To Tush** [in *Carving*] as, *Tush that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.



- Tat.** *an Imperial Ensign* of a Golden Globe with a Cross on it; a *Monard*.
- Tat Mouthed** [*Teut. Sax. a Tat or Nigge, q. d. having Lips standing out like Nigges*] that has the Chin or under Jaw standing out further than the upper.
- Tattum or Tatt.** *an Herb.* *Hypericum marianum, Androsaceum vulgare, &c.* L.
- Tatty.** Tatty [*Teut. F.*] the Sparkles or Soot of Beams sticking to the Furnace.
- Tatty.** Tattumazy. a *Neogay*; also a jocular or humorous Name for the *Polonium Musciv.*
- Twain** *Nights Good.* one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he be *Ed* as y *Miscell. Hist.* of our Host, was answerable for it; whereas if he staid longer his Host was answerable.
- A Twang** [*Miscell.* derives it of *twax.* L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; an ill Sound as of a Bow-string, &c.
- Tway-Blade,** an Herb. *Bifolium,* L.
- Tweg.** A *Tweg* [of *stücken, Teut.* to pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.
- To Tweg, To Tweak,** to put into a Fret or Perplexity.
- To Tweedle** [*a Song*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.
- Twil-Bill** [of *twi, Sax.* two, and *Bill*] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.
- A Twig** [*twiga,* *Sax.* *strig,* Teut.] a small Sprout of a Tree, &c.
- A Twild,** a Quill, a Reel or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. N. C.
- Twinters** [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattle two Winters old.
- A Twist** [in *Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.
- Twist,** the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the Inside of the Thigh.
- Twich-Grass,** a Weed called also *Quitch-Grass.*
- To Twitter** [*zittern, T.*] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh scornfully.
- To Twitter Thread or Yarn,** is to spin it uneven. N. C.
- Twivil** [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortoise holes with.
- Typh Wheat,** a kind of Corn much like our Rye.
- A Tye-Top,** a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, &c. N. C.

<sup>1</sup> Really from A.S. *tótian*, to project.

<sup>2</sup> An error for A.S. *twig*.

## U

**Uback**, U-block, Yew-block.<sup>1</sup> *N. C.*

**Ule** [some derive it of *Gehul*, *Sax. Christmas*, others of *Fulte*, of the *French Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Nuel*, and we *Ule*] *Christmas*.

**Ule Games**, Christmas Games or Sports.

**Ullage of a Cask** [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

**Umstrid**, astride, Astridlands. *N. C.*

**To Unbend a Cable** [*Sea Phrase*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

**Unheer**, impatient. *N. C.*

**Unked, Unkward**, solitary, lonesome.

**Unkedly**, solitarily.

**To Unreeve a Rope** [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pully.

**Unseeling** [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye lids, and hinders her Sight.

**Unthewed**, unmannerly. *W.*

**Up-Sitting**, when the Child-Bed Woman gets up. *York.*

**Ure**, an Udder. *N. C.*

**Urled**, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

**Urling**, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

**Urry**, a Sort of blue or back Clay, digged out of Coal Mines.

## V A

**Vails**, Profits that arise to Officers or servants, besides Salary or Wages.

**Valences, Vallens** [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, &c.

**Vale of a Red Horse**, in *Warwickshire*, a Valley in *Warwickshire* below *Edge Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut, out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horse, which on Account of the red sandy Soil gives the Vale the Name.

<sup>1</sup> I. e. not a block of yew, but a *Yule-Block*; see *Yu*.

**Vale of a Pump** [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

**Valerian**, the Herb *Great Setwall*.

**Vallor, Vallow**, a hollow Mould in which a Cheese is pressed, called also a *Vate*. C.

**To Vamp** [of *avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

**Vamp** [of *Avant*, F.] the Upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

**Vamps, Vampays**, a sort of short Stocking or Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

**A Van** [*vannus*, L. *wanne*, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Crible for Corn. F.

**To Van** [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

**To Vang** [of *penzan*, *Sax.*] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, &c. *Somersetsh.*

**Vanned** [*vaneé*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

**Varvels** [*Varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

**Vea, Vea, Vea**, [a *Seamen's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

**Veal Money**, an annual Rent paid by Tenants of the Manour of *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*, to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; Otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

**Velling**, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. W. C.

**To Vent** [*Hunting Term*] to wind as a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose one's Thoughts; to let Passions breathe out.

**To Vent** [among *Glass Plate workers*] is to crack in working.

**Venter**, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew the Cud.

**Vert** [*vert*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest; and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue*.

**Overt Vert**, great Woods.

**Vesses**, a sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

**Vessignon** [in *Horses*] a Disease, a kind of Wind-Gall or Swelling. F.

**Vine-Fretter, Vine-Grub**, an Insect that gnaws Vines.

**Vinerous**, hard to please. N. C.

**Vinew** [probably of *evanouy*,<sup>1</sup> F. of *evanouir*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having lost the Spirits] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

<sup>1</sup> Not French; but from A.S. *finig*, mouldy.

- Virgin Parchment**, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.
- Virgins Flower**, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.
- Virgins Thread**, a ropy Dew which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk.
- A Vixen, A Fixen** [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox; but *Skinner* of Birin, and that of *Bitching*, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.
- A Voider**, a Table Basket for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.
- A Vollow**, a Fallow. N. C.
- Voor**, a Furrow of Land. S. C.

## W A

- To Wabble** [either of *picchan* or *paajan*, *Sax.* or *wadeln*, Teut. *wendtele*, Belg.] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.
- Wacket**, Sky-Colour. O. See *Watchet*.
- Wad** [*peov*,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.
- Wad, Wadding** [among *Gunners*] a Stopple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.
- Wad Hook** [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wise, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.
- Waddemole, Woddemel, Woddenel**, Coarse Stuff used for the covering the Collars of Cart horses.
- To Waddle** [*wadeln*, Teut. *wendtele*, Belg. *picchan*, *Sax.*] to go sideling as a Duck does.
- Waddles**, the Stones of a Cock.
- Waddling**, going sideling.
- Waddlingly**, in a sideling manner.
- A Waft** [of *paajan*, *Sax.* *wacghen*, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Court or Sea-Gown hanged out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on board, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.
- A Wafter**, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a manner.

<sup>1</sup> *Wad* is quite distinct from A.S. *wæod*, a weed.

**Wafters, Waftors** [in the Time of King *Edward IV.*] three Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

**A Wag-Tail**, a Bird.

**Wainable**, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

**Wainage**, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

**Waincope**, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

**Wair** [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. *F.*

**Wake Robin**, an Herb. *Arum, L.*

**Wald** [*palva, Sax. wald, Teut.*] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records.* See *Weald, Weold.*

**Wales, Wails** [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

**Chain Wales** [of a *Ship*] are those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called *Shrowds*; and are usually trod upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

**Wale Knot** [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot so made with the Lays of a Rope, that it cannot slip.

**Wale Reared** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built straight up after she comes to her Bearing.

**Gun Wale** [of a *Ship*] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Waste.

**A Walk-Mill** [of *walchen, Belg. walcken, Teut. to full Cloth*] a Fulling-Mill. *N. C.*

**A Walker** [*walcher, Belg. walcker, Teut.*] a Fuller.

**Walling**, boiling. *N. C.*

**Wallowish** [of *walght, Belg. a nauseating, of walghen, to loath*] unsavoury, tasteless.

**To Wally**, to cocker or indulge. *N. C.*

**Walm** [*wall, Teut.*] a little boil over the Fire.

**To Walt** [*wæltan, Sax.*] to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. *N. C.*

**Walt** [of *wanckelen, Teut. to waver or be unsteady*] [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

**To Walter**, to welter. *O.*

**Waltsome**, wallowish, loathsome.

**A Wang** [*panz, Sax.*] a Field.

**Wangs** [*panzar, Sax.*] the Check or Jaw-Teeth. *Chauc.*

- Wang-Teeth** [wong-tošaj,<sup>1</sup> Sax.] the same as Wangs. See above.
- Wanger** [of wanzere, Sax.] a Mail or Budget.
- Wankle**, Linber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. N. C.
- A Want** [wanð of wendan, Sax. to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. N. C.
- A Want-Louse** [wandlungs, Belg. wandlausz, Teut.] a Wood Louse, an Insect.
- A Wantey**, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack horse.
- To Wanze away** [of waman or wapan, Sax.] to waste away. C.
- To Waspe**, to wash. *Sussex*.
- War and War**, worse and worse. N. C.
- To Warch, To Wark** [of wark, Sax. Pain] to ache; to work. N. C.
- A Ward** [of a Forest] a Division.
- Ward Staff**, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch staff.
- Ware** [wape, Sax. warte, Belg. whar, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandize; also a Dam in a River.
- Ware your Money**, i. e. bestow it well. N. C.
- Ware** [of weap, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.
- Wariangles**, a sort of noisy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them. See *Wary-angle*.
- Warnel Worms**, Worms on the Backs of Cattle, within their Skin.
- Warp** [*Sea Term*] a Hawser or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.
- To Warp**, to lay Eggs. N. C.
- To Warp a Ship** [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawser or Rope laid out for that Purpose and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.
- A Warp** [of weppian, Sax. to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.
- Warping**, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.
- Warren**, a Device for preserving and storing Fishing in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.
- Wary Breed**. See *Warnel Worms*.
- Warstead, q. d.** Waterstead. N. C.

<sup>1</sup> Here the final *y* is for *s*; he means *wang-tōšas*, which should rather be *wang-teš*.

- Wart** [in *Horses*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.
- Warth** [part,<sup>1</sup> *Sax.* the Shore] a Water ford. *N. C.*
- Warth**, a Customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.
- Wary-Angle**, a sort of Magpy, a Bird. See *Wariangles*.
- Wasme**, woe is me. *N. C.*
- Wase**, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under any Vessel or Burthen that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*
- Wash Brew**, small Oatmeal steeped in Water, and cleansed, then boiled to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flummery*.
- A Wash of Oysters**, is Ten Strikes.
- Washes** [of a *Cart*, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.
- The Washes* in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tides washing against it; a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quicksands in *Africa*.
- Washing of a Ship** [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.
- Wassail**, **Wassel** [of *per-pæl*, *Sax.* i. e. Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places, on Twelfth Day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.
- Wassellers**, a Company of People; who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.
- The Waste** [of a *Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-mast.
- Waste-Boards** [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be set on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.
- Waste-Trees** [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waste.
- Wastle-Bread**, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.
- Watchet Colour** [*Skinner* derives it of *wæceþ*, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.
- Water** [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohair, &c.
- Water Cresses**, an Herb. *Nasturtium aquaticum*, L.
- Water Farcin** [in *Horses*] a Disease.
- Water-Gage**, a Sea wall or Bank, to keep off the Current or overflowing of the Water.

<sup>1</sup> An error for A.S. *waroð*, a shore.

**Water Gang** [*wæterganz, Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in the Sea walls, to discharge, and drain Water out of the Marshes.

**Water Gavel**, a Rent antiently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River or Water.

**Water-Lock**, a fenced watering Place.

**Water-Murrain**, a Disease in Black Cattle.

**Water-Pepper**, an Herb. *Persicaria vulgaris acris.* L.

**Water Poise**, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

**Water Shoot**, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

**Water Shot** [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

**Water Swallow** [*wasserschwalbe, Teut.*] a Bird.

**Water Way** [*in a Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides to keep the Water from running down there.

**Water Willow**, an Herb. *Salix folio longissimo.* L.

**Watering** or *Diving*, is laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

**To Wattle**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

**Wattles** [*of petlar, or pætelar, Sax.*] spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

**Wattles of a Cock** [either of *wagghelen, Belg.* or *waditln, Teut.* to wag. *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

**Waveson** [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea after Shipwreck.

**To Wawl**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwawl*.

**Waw-Mist** [*q. Qualmish, bummis, Loathing, Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

**Waxshot, Waxscot**, a Duty antiently paid towards defraying the Charge of Wax Candles in Churches.

**To Way a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

**Way Bread** [*wæg bræde, Sax.* *Wegbreed, L. S.* *Wegerich, Teut.*] the Herb Plantain. *N. C.*

**Way Bit**, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire.*

**To Way lay one**, to lie in wait for him in the way; to lay Snares for him.



**Wayt-Fee** [*L. T.*] a Fee antiently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

**Way-Wiser** [of *wegwriser*, Teut. a Hand in the Road to shew Travellers the Way] a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

**Waywiser** [for a *Pocket*] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

**Wayz**, a Bundle of Straw. See *Wase*.

**Wayz Goose**, a Stubble-Goose, an Entertainment given to Journey-men at the beginning of Winter. See above.

**Weakling** [*wrichling*, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

**Weaky**, moist. N. C.

**Weald, Weld** [*weald*,<sup>1</sup> Sax.] the woody Part of a Country.

**Weanel**, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.

**Weanling**, a young Creature fit to be Weaned. C.

**Wear, Warr** [*wær*, Sax. *wehr*, Teut.] a Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To **Wear the Pot**, to cool it. N. C.

**Weather-Hog**, a Male Lamb the first Year.

To **Weat the Head**, to look it for Lice. N. C.

To **Weather a Hawk** [among *Falconers*] to set her abroad to take the Air.

**A Weaver's Beam** [*web-beam*, Sax. *werber-baum*, Teut. *werberboom*, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom on which the Warp is rolled.

**Wea Worth You**, Woe betide you. N. C.

**A Web** [among *Oculists*] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

**A Week of a Candle** [*Candelweoc*, Sax. *Wick*, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, &c.

**Weel** [*wiel*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg.] a Whirl pool. *Lancash.*

**Weeping Eyes**, a Disease in Horses.

**Weer, Wear** [*wær*, Saxon] Seawreck.<sup>2</sup> *Northumb.*

**Wele**, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Ch.*

**Welefulness**, Happiness, &c. *Ch.*

To **Welk** [*welcken*, Teut.] to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

**Welling** [of *wallen*, to bubble or boil, Teut.] heating Liquor scalding hot. N. C. See *Walling*.

<sup>1</sup> Read *weald*.

<sup>2</sup> I. e. seawrack, a kind of sea-weed.

- A Welt** [*Skinner* derives it of *Wæltan*, *Sax.* to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.
- To Welter** [*Wæltan*, *Sax.* *Wælttere*, *Belg.* *weltzen*, *Teut.* *belter*, *Dan.* *veaultirer*, *F.* of *volutare*, *L.*] to wallow or lie groveling.
- Welly**, almost nigh. *N. C.*
- Wemless**, unspotted, innocent. *Ch.*
- Wence** [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*,<sup>1</sup> a Place where Four Ways meet and cross each other.
- Weold** [*Weoþs*, *Sax.* *Wald*] a Forest. See *Weald*, *Wald*.
- Westly**, dizzy, giddy. *N. C.*
- A Wet-Glover**, a Dresser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are slender, thin, and gentle.
- A Wey** [*weht*, *Sax.* a weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing 5 Chaldron.
- A Whapple Way**, a way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Sussex*.
- To Wharl** [of *weorþian*, *Sax.* to turn] to stutter in pronouncing R.
- Wharls of Flowers** [among *Florists*] such as are set at certain Distances about the main Stock or Spike.
- Wharre**, Crabs, Crab Apples. *Cheshire*.
- A Wharrow** [*weorþa*,<sup>2</sup> *Sax.*] a Spindle.
- A Wheady Mile**, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropsh.*
- Wheam, Whem**, so close that no Wind can enter; also convenient. *Chesh.*
- Wheamow**, nimble. *N. C.*
- Wheatear**, a sort of Bird.
- Wheden**, a silly Fellow. *W. C.*
- Whee, Whey**, an Heifer or young Cow. *Yorkshire*.
- To Wheedle**, to draw in craftily, to coax or sooth.
- A Wheon Cat** [i. e. a Queen Cat, the word *Queen* was used by the *Saxons* to signify the Female] a She Cat.
- A Wheint Lad** [*q. d.* *queint*] a fine Lad, *spoken ironically*; cunning, subtle.
- To Whelm, To Whelve** [*wehlþan*,<sup>3</sup> and *Ahpilþan*, *Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

<sup>1</sup> *Wence* is a misspelling of *wents*, pl. of *went*, a way.

<sup>2</sup> An error for *weorþa*, a wharrow. <sup>3</sup> Read *hwealþan*.

**Whelps** [in a *Ship*] Brackets or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw Beam; which give the Sweep of it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

**Wherkened**, choaked. *N. C.*

**Wherlicotes**, open Chariots which were made use of by Persons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

**A Wherret** [*un Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.

**Whicket for Whacket**, Quitte for Quatte, *i. e. Quid pro Quo.* *Kent.*

**Whids**, Words. *Cant.*

**A Whiffler** [wæfler, Sax. a Babler] a Piper that plays on a Fife to a Company of Foot Soldiers.

**A Whiffler** [of the *Companies of London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at publick solemnities.

**Whig** [wæg, and wæge, Sax.] Whey, Butter-milk, or very small Beer.

**Whin**, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

**To Whindle**, to whimper or whine.

**A Whinner-Neb**, a lean, spare-faced Man. *N. C.*

**A Whinnoek**, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. *N. C.*

**To Whinny** [of *hinnire*, L. or *wiht*, *C. Br.* the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

**Whins**, the Furz or Furz bush. *Genista.* *L.*

**Whip**, or *Whip Staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and Steer the Ship.

**Whirkened** [Ertwurgel, Teut.] choaked, strangled. *N. C.*

**A Whirle**, **A Whern** [wirl, Teut.] a round Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning Wheel. *C.*

**The Whirl Bone**, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

**A Whisk** [wisch, Teut. *bisset*, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of *hwita*, Sax. white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; also the Sound of a Switch; also a Sort of Neck dress formerly worn by Women.

**Whisk**, **Whist**, a Game at Cards well known.

**Whisket**, a Scuttle or Basket. *N. C.*

**Whisking**, great, swinging; as a *Whisking Lye.*

**Whit**, Newgate. *Cant.*

**Whitaker**, the North East Part of a Flat or Shore, the middle Ground.

- White-Cob** [Dritan-Cop, Sax. *q. d.* white-Head, as *Albiceps*, L. or *λευκοκεφαλος*, Gr.] a Sea-Bird, a Mew.
- White-Hart Silver**, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King *Henry III.* for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.
- White Line** [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.
- White Meats**, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards; also Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, &c.
- White Pot**, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.
- To White**, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Chesh.*
- To White**, to blame. N. C.
- White Rent**, a Duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.
- White Sauce** [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breast of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.
- White Spurs**, Squires made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.
- White Straits**, a Sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire*.
- White Wining**, a small white Apple, a pleasant and juicy Fruit.
- White Wort**, an Herb.;
- Whitlow Grass**, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia*. L.
- Whitster**, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.
- Whittail**, a Bird.
- Whitten-Tree**, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylvestris*. L.
- To Whittle** [of *hwettan*, Sax.] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.
- A Whittle** [hwita, Sax.] a sort of white Basket.
- A Whittle** [of hwitel, Sax. white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*
- To Whoave**, to cover, to whelm over. *Chesh.*
- Whole Chase Boots**, Winter-Riding Boots, Hunting Boots.
- Whoakt**, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Chesh.*
- A Whoop**, a Pewet, a Bird.
- Whoop, Whoopoo**, the Cry which a Shepherd makes to call his Sheep together.

**Whorlebat** [of *Barr*, Sax. and *Whirl*] a Kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leadon Plummets, used by the ancient *Romans* at playing at *Fisty-cuffs*, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

**Whortle-Berries** [*Jeontbenian*, Sax. *Heurtes*, F. q. *Heart-Berries*] the Berries of a Whortle Shrub, also Bilberries.

**Whowiskin**, a drinking black Pot. *Chesh.*

**Whur, Whuz** [among *Falconers*] the Fluttering of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

**To Whur**, to snarl as a Dog does.

**Wicker**, a Twig of an Osier Shrub.

**Wicker**, a Casement.

**Wicket** [*Guichet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

**Widdle-Wuddle** [*wickel wackel gehen*, Teut.] to go sideling towards first one side and then the other.

**To Widdle**,<sup>1</sup> to fret. *N. C.*

**Widow-Bench** [in *Sussex*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estates besides her Jointure.

**Widow-Wails**, a Shrub.

**Wigger**, strong, as a clean pitched *wigger* Fellow. *N. C.*

**The Wikes of the Mouth**, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

**A Wilding** [*Wildeling*, L. S.] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

**Wild Water-Cresses**, an Herb. *Barbarea*. L.

**Wild Williams**, a Flower. *Lychnis plumaria*. L.

**Wilds**, uninhabited Places.

**Wilk** [*wealc*, Sax.] a Cockle or Sea-Snail. *Lincolnsh.*

**Willers**, wilful or wily Men. *Ch.*

**Williams**, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

**Will-Jill**, a sorry inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

**A Wimble** [*Wimpe*, Belg. of *Wimelen*, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

**To Wimm**, to winnow. *Suff.*

**To Wince, To Winch** [of *Wancken*, Teut. to vacillate, or *wentan*,<sup>2</sup> Sax. to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

**To Winch** [*Guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

<sup>1</sup> In Hampshire they say to *quiddle*.

<sup>2</sup> Meaning A.S. *windan*.

**Wimly**, quietly. N. C.

**A Wind-Berry**,<sup>1</sup> a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

**Wind-Egg**, [~~Wind~~ Egg, Teut.] an Addle Egg that has taken Wind.

**Windles**, Blades to wind Yarn on. C.

**Wind-Row**, Hay or Grass taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. S. C.

**Wind-Thrush**, a Bird so named, because it comes into *England* in high Winds in the Beginning of Winter.

**Winged Plants** [among *Herbalists*] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

**Winter Cresses**, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

**Winter Finer**, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

**Winter Green**, a Plant or Herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

**Winter Heyming** [in the Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest.

**Winter-Lemon**, a Sort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

**Winter-Marvel**, **Winter-Thorn**, a sort of Pear.

**To Winter Rig** [*Husbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

**To Wire Draw**, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out a Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

**Wires** [with *Botanists*] those long Threads which running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

**A Wiseacre** [~~Wiss~~-saghter, Belg. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a silly, half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

**A Wisket**. See *Whisket*. N. C.

**Wisned** [of *peornian*, Sax.] withered or wasted. N. C.

**Witch-Elm**, a Tree. *Ulmus folio glabro*, L.

**Witcher**, Silver. *Cant.*

**Witcher-Bubber**, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

**Witcher-Tilter**, a Silver hilted Sword. *Cant.*

**Witcher-Cully**, a Silversmith. *Cant.*

**Withers** [in a *Horse*] are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

**Withiwind**, the Herb Bind-Weed. *Convolvulus*, L.

**To Wizzle**, to get any thing away sliely. N. C.

<sup>1</sup> A corruption of *wine-berry*, which is also corrupted to *wimberry*.

- Woadmel**, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk and Suffolk.* See *Waddemole*.
- A Wogh** [of *ƿaz*, *Sax.*] a Wall, *Lancashire*; also Wool. *N. C.*
- A Wolf** [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of eating Ulcer.
- Wolf's Bane**, a Plant.
- Wolf's Milk**, a Sort of Herb.
- Wonne or Wunning**, [*Wohnung*, *Teut.*] a dwelling, *Sp.* Also a Remedy. *Ch.*
- Wood-Bind** [*ƿud-binde*, *Sax.*] a Shrub. *Cuprifolium*. *L.*
- Wood-Case** [*Gunnery*] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.
- Wood-Culver**, **Wood-Pigeon**, a Bird well known.
- Wood-Fretter**, an Insect, a Worm.
- Wood-Lands**, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.
- Wood Lark**, a singing Bird.
- Wood-Louse**, an Insect or Chinch. *Millepes*, *L.*
- Wood-Monger**, a Timber Merchant.
- Wood-Pecker**, a Wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.
- Wood Plea Court** [in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Oattle there.
- Woodshaw**, a Wood's Side or Shade. *O.*
- Wood Sage**, an Herb. *Salvia agrestis*, *L.*
- Wood Score**, an Insect.
- Wood Snipe** [*ƿudu-rnite*, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fowl.
- Wood Wants**, Holes in Pieces of Timber. *N. C.*
- Wool Blade**, an Herb.
- Wool-Drivers**, such as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market Towns, to sell it again.
- Wool-Staple**, a City, Town or Place where Wool is used to be sold.
- Wool-Winders**, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool to be packed, and sold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.
- To Worch**, to work. *Chauc.*
- Work Braccho**, work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Cheshire.*
- Worm-Grass**, an Herb that kills Worms.
- Worm-Seed**, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Worm Wood*. *Semen santonicum*, *L.*

**To Worm a Dog**, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

**To be Worried**, to be choaked. N. C.

**Wounding** [*Sea Term*] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship after it hath been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

**Wrack** [pnæc, Sax. *wrackt*, Belg.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapeth alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog, or Cat, escape alive, so that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the ship so perished.

**Wrag Lands**, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. O. L.

**A Wreasel**, a Weasel. N. C.

**A Wreath** [pneōte,<sup>1</sup> Sax.] a Garland; a Roll such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail, &c.

**Wreath** [*Hunt. T.*] a Boar's Tail.

**A Wreath** [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linnen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish* Turbant.

**A Wrest**, a Sort of a Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

**A Wright** [pnyhta, Sax. of pŕycan, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

**Writhed**, twisted together. *Mil.*

**To Wun** [of pūnian, Sax. wohnen, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as, *where wun you? where dwell you?* N. C.

**Wust**, frighted, driven. *Chauc.*

**Wydraught**, a Water-Course, a Sink or common shore.

Y A

**To Yall** [of *aller*, F.] to go. N. C.

**Yance**, once. N. C.

**Yane**, one. N. C.

**Yap**, a little Dog.

**To Yape**, to jest. O.

**Yard-Fulling** [in *Horses*] a Disease.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *writō*.



**Yard-Land** [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

**Yard-Mattering** [in *Horses*] a Disease.

**Yard** [*Geard*, *Sax.*] ready, eager or sharp upon any Thing. N. C.

**Yare** [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

**Yare**, covetous, stingy. N. C.

**Be Yare at the Helm** [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

**To Yark** [*gearcian*, *Sax.* *Gartue*, *Belg.*] to prepare. N. C.

**Yarringles, Yarringle Blades**, an Instrument from which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

**Yarriah** [*Gartu*, *C. Br.* rough] of a dry Taste.

**Yarrow** [*gearepe*, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

**A Yaspén.** See *Yeepsen*. N. C.

**Yaspin**, a handful. O.

**Yasping**, grasping. C.

**Yate, Yatt** [*gave*, *Sax.*] a Gate. C.

**To Yawl**, to hawl or cry out.

**Yeare**, the Forenoon. N. C. See *Yeender*.

**Yeardly**, very, as *yearly much*, very much, &c.

**The Yeender**, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire*.

**A Yeepsen**, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex*.

**Yelk of an Egg.** See *Yolk*.

**Yellow Golds**, Marigolds. O. *Flores Calendulæ*, L.

**The Yellows** [in a *Horse*] a Disease.

**To Yelp** [*Glappir*, *F.* *Galpe*, *Belg.* to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

**Yelt**, a young Sow. C.

**Yene**, nigh, or as if. O.

**A Fore-Yean**, over against. O.

**Yerd** [*gird*, *Sax.*] a Rod, a Plague.

**Yewd** [of *Eode*, *Sax.*] went. N. C.

**Yoke-Elm**, a Sort of Tree.

**Yon Thing**, the Thing yonder. C.

**Yoon**, an Oven. N. C.

**To Youlk** [among *Falcons*] to sleep as *the Hawk youlks*, i. e. sleeps.

- Younker**, a lusty Lad. *Du.*  
**Youth Wort**; a kind of Herb.  
**To Yowster**, to fester. *N. C.*  
**Yu** [of *Yule*] Christmas. *N. C.* See *Uback*.  
**Yubatch** [q. d. *Yule Batch*] a Christmas Batch. *N. C.*  
**To Yuck** [of *Jencken*, L. S. *Jucken*, Teut.] to prick, to rub, to scratch. *N. C.*  
**Yugames**, Christmas Games. *N. C.*  
**Yule** [of *August*] the first Day of *August*, called *Lammas Day*. *N. C.*  
**To Yux** [of *γεουα*, *γεουαγ*,<sup>1</sup> Sax. a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

## Z A

- Zani** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σάννις*, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner* of *Sanna*, L. a Scoff: But it rather is of *Zane*, Ital. a Contraction of *Giovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we use *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-pudding, *Ital.*  
**Zest**, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. *F.*  
**Zest**, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, or, to go to one's Zest. *F.*  
**To Zest an Orange or Lemon** [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.  
**Zock**, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.  
**Zone** [among *Physicians*] a Disease a Kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.  
**Zuche** [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

<sup>1</sup> Read *georung*. The A. S. verb is *giscian*.

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## MISCELLANIES.

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### I.—ON THE SURVIVAL OF EARLY ENGLISH WORDS IN OUR PRESENT DIALECTS. BY THE REV. RICHARD MORRIS, M.A., LL.D.

*Forming part of his Annual Address as President of the Philological Society,*

*In these MISCELLANIES OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY it is proposed to include shorter Essays and Papers, original and reprinted, for which no arrangement has hitherto been made in the Society's scheme. When sufficient has been issued to form a volume, a title-page, table of contents, and index will be given.*

English is indebted to almost all the other dialects for certain grammatical and lexicographical forms, whose special provincial origin is now forgotten or lost sight of. No one dialect of old English is competent to account for all our present grammar and vocabulary. The history of our pronouns, for instance, must be gathered from a study of the old Northern literature; while our verb necessitates a knowledge of Northern and Midland peculiarities.

All the ancient dialectic characteristics are not by any means quite effaced in their modern representatives, and the publications of the English Dialect Society will enable those who take an interest in local dialects to study them as independent idioms, having a separate existence and a peculiar

growth and history of their own. While writing this report my eye lighted upon the publications already referred to, and on turning over the leaves of a few of them I was struck by the extent of the vocabularies of some of our existing dialects.

The process of word-formation has, to a great extent, been checked and limited in the literary dialect, since it is so much easier to borrow words ready made than to form new ones. The number of derivatives, therefore, from any given root are extremely few in our "book language" as compared with those in the earlier periods or in our patois.

In the provincial dialects word-making seems to have been in active operation, and is so still wherever the old idioms are in full play; and we find no repugnance to such formations as *lowths*<sup>1</sup> (lowlands), *footh*<sup>1</sup> (= *fulth*, abundance), *foothy*<sup>1</sup> (well-off), *coolth*<sup>2</sup> (coolness), *lewth*<sup>2</sup> (shelter), *blowth*<sup>2</sup> (blossom), *teamful*<sup>1</sup> (brimming), *deftish* (dextrous), *betterment*<sup>1</sup> (amendment), *growsome*<sup>1</sup> (applied to weather favourable for growing crops), *lixom* (= *likesome*, amiable), *skathy* (mischievous).

In Early English we had *fighty* (warlike), *frighty* (timid). So in our dialects we meet with *lasty*<sup>1</sup> (durable), *wanty* (deficient), *oxey*<sup>2</sup> ("not *steerish*," ox-like), *deedy*<sup>2</sup> (active, clever), *deedily*<sup>2</sup> (earnestly), *deedless*<sup>2</sup> (helpless, spiritless), or *dateless*<sup>1</sup> (foolish), *floaty*<sup>2</sup> (rank), *sloumy*<sup>1</sup> (slow), *shirky*<sup>2</sup> (deceitful).

We have kept *don*, but have not gone so far as to adopt *donnings*<sup>3</sup> (fine clothes), *dontles*<sup>1</sup> (clothes), or *douters*<sup>1</sup> (extinguishers, from the derivative verb *dout* (= do out).

In Middle English we meet with *daffe* and *bedaffen*; and as dialectic forms we find to *daffe*<sup>1</sup> (to chat, loiter, fault, confound, daunt\*), *bedaff* (to confuse), and we still retain *daft*; but where are the North-country *daffock* (a simpleton, fool), *daffle* (to become weak-minded, waver, change), *daftlike* (foolish), *daffish* (shy, modest), *daffy* or *duffy* (soft, insipid, foolish), *daff-head* (a blockhead), *daffly* (forgetful), *dafties* (silly folks), *daftish* (rather stupid), *daftness* (imbecility)?

Even *eye* is a fruitful parent in Yorkshire, and includes among its offspring *eeiful* (observant), *eeing* (discerning,

<sup>1</sup> Northern. <sup>2</sup> Southern. <sup>3</sup> Herefordshire. \* See *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

perceiving), *eeny* (cellular), *ee-preeaf* (ocular demonstration), *ee-sconner* (the baleful glance).

*Laugh* gives us *laughter*, but *lay* has in our dictionaries no corresponding *laughter*<sup>1</sup> (a laying or setting of eggs, a brood of chickens). Nor does *fly* (*flegg*<sup>1</sup>) give us *flegged* (fledged), *fligs*<sup>1</sup> (fledgelings), and *fliggurs*<sup>1</sup> (birds that can fly),\* *fliggard*<sup>1</sup> (a kind of kite), *fligger* (to flitter). *Ere* stands almost alone; and we miss *eresh*<sup>1</sup> (rather early), and *erest*<sup>1</sup> (the foremost). We have *game*, but not *to game*<sup>1</sup> (to mock), *gamer*<sup>1</sup> (to gossip), and *gamock*<sup>3</sup> (foolish silly sport, to romp). *Gather* has not given rise to *gathersome*<sup>1</sup> (social), while *ill* produces no *ill-deed*, *illify*, *cow-ills*, etc., as in Yorkshire.

The Whitby *off* not only means *offspring*, but is the parent of *off-come* (apology), *offish* (unwell, shy, unsocial); *offil*, which is actually used as a verb in the phrase 'has he *offill'd* weel?' (has he left much property, or cut up well?), and *offily* (ill-proportioned).

The Sussex *in* = to inclose land, to house corn; and *innings* = land that has been inclosed from the sea.

We have *carve*, but it has not given us *kerf*<sup>2</sup> (a notch). *Claw* makes no derivative like *clawk* (to scratch). Although *swilk* is left us, *swilker* (to dash) only survives in our local dialects. The Northern *spelk*, a derivative of *spill* (a splinter of wood), and the East-Midland *pulk* (from *pool*) are as good as *yolk*, *lar-k*, etc. While *tight* of course comes from *tie*, we should be now at a loss to understand the Sussex *ox-tights* (chains for fastening oxen up), or *wanty*<sup>1</sup> (= *wamb-tie*, belly-band).

How well do our provincial glossaries illustrate a solitary form in literary English. Thus *slattern* finds its relatives in the Northern *slat* (to slop, a spot), *slat* (splashed), *slatter* (to waste, spill), *slattery* (wet). *Gobble* is allied to Elizabethan and provincial English *gobbet* (a morsel, bit), and to the dialectic forms, mostly Northern, *gob* (mouth, an open or wide mouth, idle talk, prate, portion, lump), *gobbet* (the mouth, a mouthful), *gobble* (to do anything fast, to grumble), *gobbler* (a turkey-cock), *gobloch* (a lump, mass), *gob-thrust* (a stupid fellow), *gob-*

<sup>1</sup> Northern. <sup>2</sup> Southern. <sup>3</sup> Salop. \* Palsgrave has *figness* = plumage.

*fight* (an interchange of angry words, a feat at eating), *gob-ful* (mouthful), *gob-slotch* (a dirty, voracious eater), *gobstick* (a wooden spoon), *gobbish* (talkative), *gobby* (inclined to babble, wordy), *gobbin* (a greedy person), *gob-meat* (food), *gobstring* (a bridle), *gobvent* (utterance), *gobwind* (an eructation), *snotter-gob* (the red part of a turkey's head). *Clammy* finds its kindred in the East-Anglian *clam* (a clamminess, a dirty slut); the Northern *clam* (to dry up), the Sussex *clam* (a rat-trap), Yorkshire *clam* (slimy), *clame* or *cleam* (to stick, glue together, daub), *clamm'd* (clogged), *clams* (forceps). *Seldom* has now no *seld* (rare), as in M.E., but receives light from the North-country *selt* (a chance). We have *clay*, but not the Yorkshire *clag* (to adhere), nor *claggy*, *clergy* (sticky, tenacious), *clagg'd*, (clogged up), etc.

Not only do our local dialects surpass us in word-making, but they have gone far beyond us in preserving the original meaning of a word, and in extending its signification. Compare, for example, the Northern *warp* (to cast, also to bend, to lay eggs), with our restricted use of the verb. We have no noun like the Southern *warp* (four of a thing, applied to herrings), or the East-Anglian *warps* (flat wide beds of ploughed land).

We cannot now employ *went* (as in Kent and Sussex) for a cross-way, nor are we able to say with a North-countryman that the milk is *wented* or turned sour. The Sussex dialect even preserves a noun *wint* from the verb *wind*, meaning a *turn*. In Kentish *charr'd* is used like *wented* (sour). The Sussex use of *trade*, indicating its connexion with *tread*,<sup>1</sup> means 'the ruts in a road,' also 'anything to carry,' 'household goods,' 'lumber.' In this dialect we can talk of a *team* (instead of a litter) of pigs, and use *queer* as a verb in the sense of to puzzle; while to *flight* means to shoot wild ducks, *i.e.* to let fly at them, and *flogged* means tired out, beaten. *Hug* now signifies to embrace, but we miss the meaning it has in the North of 'to carry,' whence *news-huggers*=news-carriers. An East-Anglian's *wrongs* are crooked arms, or large boughs of trees when the faggot-wood is cut

<sup>1</sup> cf. 'the trade-winds.'

off. Our *crab* and *crabbed* are well illustrated by the North-country *crabbe* (to provoke, stumble), *crob* (to reproach, reprove). In an old Scotch Glossary it translates *offendo*. To catch a *crab*, used in rowing, may be connected with this. It is quite certain the term once belonged to hawking. R. Holme says (p. 238), "*Crabb* is when hawks standing too near fight with one another."

The Northern *thrang* or *throng*<sup>1</sup> is used as an adjective in the sense of 'busy,' 'busily employed.' In some of the Northumbrian dialects *forgive* = thaw, from its original sense of *to give up*. The Yorkshire *snuffers* are the nostrils, and *wine-berries* are gooseberries, not grapes. The East-Anglian *baffle* (to ill-use, beat about) throws a flood of light on the original meaning of the "book" word. We know that a *baffled* knight was not very leniently treated. *Baffled*, as applied by a Norfolk peasant to standing corn or grass beaten about by the wind, or stray cattle, adds greatly to our knowledge of the modern term.

*Callow* is usually restricted to unfledged birds, but the provincial use of the word has no such limitation. The Kentish phrase 'to lie *callow*' has the meaning of to lie in an exposed manner with few clothes and the curtains undrawn. A Sussex man can apply *callow* to the woods when they are just beginning to bud out; while an East-Anglian employs it with respect to land, the surface of which has been removed in digging for gravel.

*Ham* (our *home*) in Sussex is applied to a level pasture field. In the vale of Gloucester it signifies a stunted common pasture for cows; while *grist* (= *grind-t*) is a week's allowance of flour for a family. In Kent, *linger* is to long after a thing.

*Fathom* once meant to grasp, embrace; in Norfolk it means to spread out or fill out (like corn). In this dialect *stow* is to confine cattle in a yard or pound. *Grope* (O.E. *grapian*, to touch, feel, lay hold of) has now a very restricted meaning with us. In M.E. it meant to probe a wound, among other significations. In the North *groping*

<sup>1</sup> In "The Gest Hystoriale" of the Destruction of Troy, l. 3094, *thrange* is used in the sense of busily, heartily.



denotes 'a mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs,' also 'a mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks.' There is also a *grabble*, to grope (in holes for trout).

The North-country *slean* or *slain* (smut of corn) is identical with the p.p. of *slay*, the original meaning of which must have been 'struck,' hence infected; \* cf. the North-country *smit*, to infect; *smittle*, infectious. *Gad*<sup>1</sup> (our *goad*) is used for a fishing rod, and for a tall person; *fare* in the South means to ache; cf. *irk*, of Norse origin, with our *work*; in the North it signifies to eat, live; and *farewell* = to taste, relish.

The old English *wurse*, the devil, appears as *ooser* or *oose* in the Dorset speech, and means a mask with opening jaws, put on with a cow's skin, to frighten folk.

In our provincial glossaries we find the primitive forms of many of our derivatives, as *rag*,<sup>1</sup> a drizzling rain; *nim*<sup>1</sup> for *nimble* (also to walk); *gain*,<sup>1</sup> advantageous, as in *ungain-ly*; *snag*, *sneg*,<sup>2</sup> a snail; *flack*,<sup>1</sup> to flicker; *holl*,<sup>1</sup> hollow; *hag*,<sup>1</sup> to cut (cf. *haggle*), as *bat*,<sup>1</sup> a blow (cf. *batter*), and *bats*,<sup>1</sup> a beating; *cake*,<sup>1</sup> to cackle (like geese); *swell*,<sup>2</sup> hot, faint (as in *sweller*); *gut*,<sup>2</sup> a gutter; *drib*,<sup>2</sup> a dribble; *daze*,<sup>1</sup> to dazzle; *stut*,<sup>1</sup> to stammer, *stutter*; *feg*,<sup>1</sup> fair; *kinn*,<sup>1</sup> a chink; *foor*,<sup>2</sup> a furrow; *slaum*, *sloum*,<sup>1</sup> a gentle slumber. We say 'it is hazy,' but not 'it hazes' = it rains small. We have *charwoman*, but not now the North country *char*, business, or *char*, to turn, counterfeit. At Whitby, *char*=to bark at (? turn on). Here too we find *clum*=numb, and *clumsome* or *clussome*=clumsy. Ray has *clumps*, an idle person, unhandy, blunt. In Dorset, *clum*=to handle roughly.

We find older forms too, in the North, as *rigg*, a ridge, *flig*, to fly, *lig*, to lie, *brig*, a bridge, *haggle*, to hail, *haggy*, misty.

These instances throw light on the word to *badger* (originally to *haggle* with, to barter), from the verb *buy*. The local dialects have preserved *badger* in the sense of shop-keeper, dealer, corn-dealer, with which we may compare the

\* þe deofol . . . sloh Iob mid þare wurste wunde.—Homilies, Bodl. MS. 343, fol. 13.

<sup>1</sup> Northern.

<sup>2</sup> Southern.

Yorkshire *badgering* (beating down the cost). The softening of *g* to *dg* is also seen in *ledger* and similar formations.

In Early English there was the word *beger* = buyer. 'De *beger* bet litil þar-fore' = the buyer biddeth little for it (O.E. Hom. vol. ii. p. 213).

Curious distinctions are made in our local idioms.

In East-Anglian speech rats *nabble*, and mice *nibble*; in Sussex *nabble* is to gossip, and *nabbler* is a gossip.

A Sussex man speaks of a married woman as *Miss*, and a single one as *Mrs.*; his wife he calls his *mistus*.

*Stunt* (the same as *stint*) in East Yorkshire means stubborn or inflexible, as a *stunt* child, a *stunt* stick; but *stent* is a portion of work appointed to be done in a set time. As a noun *stint* (or *stent*) signifies limit, quantity, allowance of anything, a limited number of cattle-gates in common pasture (cf. *stunt*, to make a fool of one; *stunty*, obstinate; *stuntish*, sullen). In the West Riding of Yorkshire *blink*, according to Dr. Willan, means to smile, look kindly on; at Whitby it means to *wink*, to shed a tear, to clear up (applied to hazy weather). *Waw* in East Yorkshire is to *cry*, mew like a cat, while *wawl* is to cry audibly. In some of the Northern glossaries *waw* signifies to bark, while *wawl* is to squeak, cry out.

Numerous words in our dialects belong to a former period, and render them more archaic than the standard English, as the North-country *arf*, afraid; *carl-cat*, a tom-cat; *wheen-cat*, a she-cat; *dow*, to mend, be good; *fang*, to seize; *foor-days*, late in the day; *for-worden*, overrun with (lice, dirt), pronounced at Whitby *forworden*, is the E.E. *forworthen*, the p.p. of *forworthen*, to perish; *sweb*, a swoon (M.E. *swefn*, a dream); *unleed*, bad (applied to venomous creatures as well as to persons); *wikes*, corners of the mouth; *bote*, bounty; *dream-holes*, the spaces between the luffer-boards in belfry windows, to let out the sound of the bells. (In the Owl and Nightingale, l. 21, we have "the *drem* . . . of harpe and pipe.") East Anglian *cooth*, a cold; *coathy*, surly; *cothish*, faint, cf. the Lincolnshire *coathe*, a swoon. (In Dorset *cothe* is applied to a disease in sheep. In

Somerset *cothe* is to become rotten.) The Sussex *amper*<sup>1</sup> (O.E. *ampre*, *ompre*, a swelling vein) = a flaw, fault in linen or woollen clothes, also a swelling sore, forms the derivatives *ampery* = beginning to decay (applied to cheese), *ampre-ang* = a decayed tooth. It occurs but once in E. English (see O.E. Hom. vol. i. p. 237). The Sussex *teller*, a branch,<sup>2</sup> is only found in the literature of the oldest English period; *hoe*,<sup>3</sup> fuss, anxiety, is the M.E. *howe*, O.E. *hoga*, care, anxiety; the Northern *hig*, disgust, enmity = O.E. *hyge*, care, animus.

This archaic character makes all provincial glossaries very helpful to students of our earlier literature, and many terms that I have come across I was only able to gloss by their aid, as *cagge* (Allit. Poems), to carry = provincial *cadge*; *biclaried* (in O.E. Hom. Second Series, where the MS. has *biclaried*) was suggested by the North-country word *clart*, to daub. Mr. Robinson gives *clart*, a smear of dirt; *clarted*, bedaubed; *clartiness*, untidiness; *clarts*, daubs; *clarty*, untidy, dirty, petty. The North-country *elt*,<sup>4</sup> to knead, explains *eillen* in Genesis and Exodus, which at first sadly puzzled me; *lopperd*, curdled, made Hampole's *lopird* (*lopred*) plain enough, in spite of the readings of many Southern transcripts.

In my O.E. Hom. Second Series, p. 37, the phrase 'the fule *floddri*' occurs twice. I have glossed *floddri* conjecturally as *mire*. It is no doubt a literal error for *floddre*, the dative case of *flodder*, and is represented by the North-country *flodder*, foam, and is connected with the Craven *flodder up*, to overflow; Icelandic *flæðr*, flood-tide, *flæða*, to flood over. (There is an O.E. *flæðer* = flakes of snow, which appears in Early English as *flother*, and in the Yorkshire patois as *flothery*, 'slovenly, but showy.')

In these Homilies, p. 165, l. 35, occurs the strange form *stoples*, steps, probably for *steples*, identical with the East-*Anglian* *stepples*, a short flight of steps.

<sup>1</sup> In the East of England *anbury* or *anberry* is applied to a knob or excrescence on potatoes or turnips. It is also said to mean "a kind of bloody wort on a horse."

<sup>2</sup> In Kent *teller* = a sapling; in the North it means to germinate.

<sup>3</sup> Southern.

<sup>4</sup> My attention was drawn to this by Dr. Stratmann.

In the *Cursor Mundi* we meet with the phrase 'throd and thriven.' The North-country dialects alone explain it by their use of *þrodden*, to thrive, grow; *throddey*, plump; cf. Icelandic *þróask*, to wax, grow. Stratmann gives no instance of the word.

In a case tried in the police courts the other day, a woman spoke of having 'nicked a watch.' I find this, to us, horribly vulgar word, in common use among boys. It occurs in various dialects with the sense of to cheat, steal; and it curiously enough turns up in the *Cursor*. This work will furnish an early written authority for many of our dialectic words.

A North-country cattle-dealer will say to a farmer, "I'll gie ya fifteen shillin a-piece for thore hundred cows, an ya'll let ma shoot ten on em."

By *shooting*<sup>1</sup> ten, he means expelling or *driving* out ten of the worst. So in the *Cursor* we read of the blind man who was healed by Jesus, that

Wij þis þai *shotte* him as a dogge  
Rijt out of þaire synagog.

(Fairfax MS., l. 13658, p. 784.)

The Trinity (Midland) MS. has *huntid* for *shotte*.

The *Cursor span*, to wean, appears in North-country glossaries as *speän*, which also means to germinate, as corn, when it begins to be detached from the parent grain; cf. *spainin*, the weaning of lambs. The oldest English *spanan* = to seduce, allure, which is a secondary meaning from *spana* (provincial *spean*), a teat, dug. So *sanke*, 'to assemble,' for which, as far as I know, the *Cursor* is the only English written authority, appears in the Cumberland glossaries as *sank*, with the sense of a 'quantity, collection,' cf. Icelandic *sanka*, *samka*; Dan. *sanke*, to collect.

*Skep*, a basket, in the *Cursor* is widely known. In the North it is a deep round coarse basket. In Sussex it means a flat bushel, a vessel for yeast, a bee-hackle, a bee-hive (as in Norfolk), and even a hat. M.E. *stipre*, only conjecturally defined as a support or prop in my *Legends of the Holy*

<sup>1</sup> cf. the phrases, "Rubbish may be *shot* here"; "A *shotten* herring" (Shakespeare).

Rood (cf. "The stipe that is under the vine set"), is identical with the Northern *stiper*, a piece of wood fixed upright in the doorway of a barn, against which the double doors are shut.

The Northern *laighton*, a garden (Ray gives *liten*, a garden), Sussex *litten* (O.E. *lic-tun*), a churchyard, throws light on *leyhtun*, a garden, and *leyhtunward*, the gardener, in O.E. Miscellany, 45/291, 53/576.

*Litnen* or *lite*, to trust to, which occurs in O.E. Homilies, vol. i. p. 7, and also in the Ormulum and Cursor, is represented by the North-country *lite*, to wait, expect or depend on. There is also a Northumbrian noun *lite*=expectation, anticipation. Stratmann queries the derivation from Icelandic *lita*, 'to look to one;' recip. 'to look to one another.' The presence and use of the dialectic terms remove all doubt about the origin of the word. The E. Eng. *lipnen* or *lipnien*, to trust to, depend on, of whose origin we know nothing, is a substitute for *litnen* in the Moral Ode, and still survives in the North-country *lippen*, to rely on, trust to.

Chaucer's English is illustrated by the Northern *new-fangle*, fond of new clothes. *Hind*, in the North, is a farm bailiff, one who has the charge of cattle (see Prol. l. 603). *Garner*, in the Midland counties, is still a bin, as in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales (l. 593); while *gay* in East-Anglian means gaudy, speckled, as light-coloured cattle (see Prol. l. 74). The phrase, 'atte unset stevene,' in the Knight's Tale, l. 666, is well illustrated by the Cumberland phrase, 'to set the *steven*,' i.e. to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition. Cf. Northern *stem*, *steem*, to bespeak a thing; Dorset *stem*, a period of time, *stemmy*, to work at set times, take one's time.

To *stoke* occurs in the Knight's Tale (l. 1688) with the sense of to stab, stick. In many dialects we find *stoke* in the sense of to poke, or stir the fire (hence *stoker*), and *stoche* (a softened form of *stoke*), a stab. It seems a rare word in our early literature. I have, however, come across it in the Cursor, l. 7667, p. 442 (Fairfax version):

þe king þen hent a sper ful sharp  
to *stoke* him þorow-out þe wagh.

The Cotton MS. has *stair*, evidently an error for *staic*, representing Icelandic *steikja*, to spit; while *stoke* is evidently connected with Icelandic *staka*, to punt, push.

Many of Shakespeare's words may be explained by a reference to provincial glossaries. The Northern *mop*, to look affectedly, look about like a child, *mop-eyed*, a simpleton, explains *mope* and *mop* in the *Tempest*, Act V. Sc. 1, l. 239. *Deg* or *dag*, to moisten, drizzle, a North-country word, clears up *decked* in the same play, Act I. Sc. 2, l. 155; and the North-country phrase, '*rack* of the weather,' *i.e.* the tract in which the clouds move, admirably explains the well-known line: "Leave not a *rack* behind."

Sometimes a word or form turns up in our provincial speech that we should in vain look for in all our Old English dictionaries and glossaries, but which nevertheless is a genuine Teutonic form. Amongst the Northern expressions given by Peacock, we find 'that *lids*,' where *lids*=manner, corresponding very closely to the Gothic suffix in '*swalauts*,' so much, '*hwe-lauts*,' what sort.

English etymology might receive some help from our provincial idioms. Mr. Wedgwood has made much use of them in his endeavour to trace our words back to their sources. He misses, however, the true derivation of *greaves*, sediment of melted tallow, which in the "Imperial Dictionary" is described as 'not in use or local.' In the North *greaves* are sometimes called *scratchings* or *scraps*. There can be no doubt that it is connected with the root *grave* in engraved, a grave; *cf.* the Northern *greeave*, to dig, pare, slice. He overlooks also the true etymon of *stingy*, from the verb to 'sting.' An East Anglian says the 'air is *stingy*,' that is, nipping, biting, bitter. *Stinge*, a sting, is a good North-country word; *stingy* is ill-tempered, while *hingy*=inclined to idle, or hang about.

The Whitby dialect preserves the correct form of the modern *landlubber* (not noticed in Wedgwood) as *landlouper*=landleaper. Cotgrave has "Villotier, a vagabond, *landloper*, earth planet, continual gadder from town to town."

The change (not very old) from *landloper* to *landlubber* is due to such compounds as *abbey-lubber*, etc.

[Provincial words sometimes make their way into the literary dialect. The new Elementary Education Bill has made us familiar with the adjective *wastrel*. Lord Sandon, who was the first to use it, calls it an old English word. It does not occur, however, in our early literature, nor is it a pure English term. *Wastrel* is not properly an adjective, but a substantive, which in many dialects means imperfect bricks, china, etc. In the West of England it signifies a profligate. The word *wastrel* is a good instance of a suffix (-*rel*) that has almost died out in the standard language.]

A good deal more might be said from an antiquarian point of view about the importance of our local dialects, but I must refrain, in order to bring to your notice other matters.

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— DIALECTS —

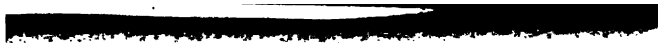
- I . Eastern .
- II . South Eastern .
- III . South Western .
- IV . Devonshire .
- V . Cornish .
- VI . Western .
- VII . Shropshire .
- VIII . North Western .
- IX . Midland .
- X . East Midland .
- XI . North Eastern .
- XII . North Midland .
- XIII . Northern .

*Varieties are represented by small circles, those ●, and are grouped into sub-dialects by straight lines, the number of the Dialect being assigned to each sub-dialect, which sometimes consists of a single Variety. Projections of Varieties into adjacent Counties are shown by straight lines ending thus, —*

A SMALL MAP  
OF THE  
**COUNTIES OF ENGLAND**  
showing the  
APPROXIMATE DELIMITATION  
of the  
**DIALECTS**  
and the  
ENUMERATION OF  
**THEIR SUB-DIALECTS**  
and  
**PRINCIPAL VARIETIES**  
by  
Prince L.L. Bonaparte  
7, April, 1876.







II.—ON THE DIALECTS OF MONMOUTHSHIRE,  
<sup>2</sup>HEREFORDSHIRE, <sup>3</sup>WORCESTERSHIRE,  
<sup>4</sup>GLOUCESTERSHIRE, <sup>5</sup>BERKSHIRE, <sup>6</sup>OXFORD-  
 SHIRE, <sup>7</sup>SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE, <sup>8</sup>SOUTH  
 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, <sup>9</sup>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,  
<sup>10</sup>HERTFORDSHIRE, <sup>11</sup>MIDDLESEX, AND  
<sup>12</sup>SURREY, WITH A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF  
 THE ENGLISH DIALECTS. By PRINCE LOUIS  
 LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

[Read before the Philological Society, 7th April, 1876.]

DURING the summer of the past year I made several excursions in some of the English counties, with the object of ascertaining the general nature of the dialect therein spoken amongst the uncultivated peasants. The result I have obtained has been rather contrary to what I expected to find, and has obliged me to modify my previous classification. The parts of England which I have made the subject of my late linguistical researches, are the following:—Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, South Warwickshire, South Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Surrey.

In all the County of Monmouth I have found English the language of the majority of the natives; but while in some of the western parishes the Welsh is still spoken by an important minority, in other parishes, particularly the eastern, it is sometimes very difficult, though not impossible, to find even a very few Welsh-speaking individuals. The Welsh spoken in Monmouthshire is very similar to that of Glamorgan and Brecknockshire. For what concerns the Monmouthshire vulgar English, it is rather an independent sub-dialect of the Western English than anything else.<sup>1</sup> This sub-dialect extends into the south-west border of Herefordshire. A specimen of the Abergavenny Monmouthshire English has

<sup>1</sup> See that part of VI. on the accompanying map, which lies in Monmouthshire. The map should be consulted throughout while reading the following notes.

been kindly supplied to me by Lady Llanover, and Mr. A. J. Ellis has made a phonetical transcription, as well as an accurate analysis of it. The vocabulary of the Monmouthshire English sub-dialect is more or less Welshified, and some of the principal characters of the Western English Dialect, to which it belongs, are also observable in it, such for instance as the occasional *I be, he be, we be, you be, they be*, for *I am, he is, we are, you are, they are*; the periphrastic instead of the simple tenses; the sound of *r* peculiar also to the South-Western Dialect, and the substitution of the Italian diphthong *ai* in several words which in English receive the final sound of *ay*, as in *hay, day, say*, pronounced in Monmouthshire *hāi, dāi sāi*. The specimen of Lady Llanover has not been my only basis in giving the aforesaid characters. I have been obliged to consult, in addition to it, the daily use of some uncultivated peasants, particularly about the town of Monmouth.

The Western English Dialect<sup>1</sup> is, as far as I can judge, the transitional one between the South-western English and the Shropshire Dialects. It may be subdivided into the following sub-dialects: 1. Herefordshire in general; 2. Monmouthshire with South-western border of Herefordshire; 3. North-western border of Herefordshire; 4. Worcestershire; 5. South Warwickshire with a small portion of extreme North-east Gloucestershire, and another small portion of extreme South-east Worcestershire. I have not observed, as often occurring, the initial changes of *f*, *s*, and *thr* into *v*, *z*, and *dr*, either in the sub-dialect of Monmouthshire, or in those of Worcestershire and South Warwickshire. I am uncertain about the Welshified sub-dialect of the North-west border of Herefordshire, but in that of the county in general, the aforesaid initial changes are presented by my specimens of Ledbury, Much Cowarne, and Weobley, though not by those of central Herefordshire and Leominster. This last variety extends with some differences into North-west Worcestershire about Tenbury. No Welsh is now spoken

<sup>1</sup> See the three sub-dialects marked VI. on the map. The South-western is marked III. and the Shropshire VII.

by the natives of Herefordshire and Shropshire, with the exception of the parishes of Llanyblodwell, Oswestry, and Llansillin, belonging to the North-west of this county, and in these the Welsh of Denbighshire is still spoken by a few. In the extreme North of Herefordshire, a variety of the Shropshire Dialect is in use, and about Ross and Goodrich, in the south of the county, another variety belonging to the South-western Dialect, and similar to that of Dean Forest, in Gloucestershire, is to be found. Besides the dialects already named, a variety of the South Staffordshire sub-dialect penetrates the extreme northern corner of Worcestershire, and another variety of the Midland Dialect may be observed in the extreme north-eastern corner of the same county.<sup>1</sup> The peculiar sounds of the Italian *ai* and of the Western *r* I have not observed in the South Warwickshire sub-dialect.

In Gloucestershire, the South-western<sup>2</sup> is the dialect generally in use, and to it belong the following varieties: Gloucester Valley, Gloucester Town, Valley of Berkeley, Dean Forest, and Cotswold. The initial changes of *f*, *s*, and *thr* into *v*, *z*, and *dr* are less frequent in the Gloucester Town and Cotswold varieties than in the other three. The change of the English *d* into *è* is peculiar to the town of Gloucester, as *neme*, *seme*, *plece*, for *name*, *same*, *place*.<sup>3</sup> A similar change takes place, according to Sternberg, in Northamptonshire, on the borders of Leicester and Rutland. While the north-western and south-western portions of Berkshire present two varieties of the South-western English, the eastern part, on the contrary, belongs to the South-eastern Dialect.<sup>4</sup> In the South-western Dialect, the periphrastic instead of the simple tenses, the prefix *a* before the past participles, the sound of the Italian *ai* replacing the English *ay*, and the use of *I be*,

<sup>1</sup> These projections of the dialect of one county into another are all marked on the map by lines projecting from the variety of speech in question, terminated by little transverse lines, as subsequently explained.

<sup>2</sup> No. III. on the map.

<sup>3</sup> [I find the same peculiarity in a specimen from Tetbury, in which *keear*, *lean*, *neemo*, *keece*, *soef*, *preles*, *meeek*, occur for "care, lane, name, case, safe, prates, make." Tetbury is exactly South of Gloucester city on the border of Wiltshire.—A. J. ELLIS.]

<sup>4</sup> No. II. on the map.

*we be, you be, they be*, are more or less observed; but of all these characters, only the last persists in the South-eastern Dialect.

Varieties of the South-eastern English are also, generally speaking, those of Oxfordshire, South Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Surrey. The Oxfordshire variety penetrates a little into the East Gloucestershire border, and the variety of Banbury in North Oxfordshire extends into South Northamptonshire, and even a little into South Warwickshire.

Hertfordshire belongs to the East Midland Dialect,<sup>1</sup> with the exception of its west and south-west corners, about Berkhamstead and Rickmansworth, which are South-eastern.

South-eastern also is to be considered the extreme west border of Bedfordshire adjoining Buckinghamshire, although the remainder of the county is decidedly East Midland.

The variety of Middlesex belongs to the East Midland Dialect, and penetrates into a few localities of North Surrey, South-east Buckinghamshire, and East Berkshire, about Windsor, Slough, Chertsey, etc., as well as the extreme south-west and north-west corners of Essex and Kent, about Stratford and Deptford.

In the East Midland Dialect, *I be, we be*, etc., are not found, but *I are*, for *I am*, analogous to the Danish *jeg er*, is not uncommon. I have recognised it in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Mid Northamptonshire, and even in Middlesex, near Willesden, and in Surrey, near Chertsey; but it is also to be found in localities belonging to other dialects, such as Ledbury in East Herefordshire, Maidenhead in East Berkshire, Aylesbury in Mid Buckinghamshire, and even in Kent. According to Sternberg, *he are*, for *he is*, and analogous to the Danish *han er*, is also found to occur in North and East Northamptonshire. The forms *he am, we am, you am, they am*, for *he is, we are*, etc., belong to Bedfordshire and South Northamptonshire, and the three last also to Somersetshire and other counties.

The Eastern Dialect<sup>2</sup> comprises the varieties of Norfolk,

<sup>1</sup> No. X. on the map.

<sup>2</sup> No. I. on the map.

Suffolk, and East Essex. The use of *I be*, etc., for *I am*, without being common in these counties, has not entirely disappeared, and the periphrastic tenses instead of the simple are also in use; but one of the characters of the Norfolk and Suffolk varieties is the treatment of the third person of the present of the indicative, which very often rejects the final *s*, as in *he love*, for *he loves*, etc. In this respect, these two counties are the reverse of the majority of those in which the South-eastern, Western, and other Dialects are in use. In fact, *I loves*, *he loves*, of the latter, correspond to *I love*, *he love*, of the former dialect. The North-east and South-east Essex varieties do not present the elimination of the *s*, and the use of the periphrastic tenses instead of the simple, as those of Norfolk and Suffolk; but their vocabulary, on the whole, seems to be rather nearer to that of these two counties than to any other. The East Essex varieties belong perhaps, as an independent sub-dialect, as much to the Eastern as to the South-eastern English. The West Essex variety, on the contrary, appears to be East Midland.

The present classification, as far as concerns the primary dialects, is principally founded on their grammatical characters, particularly on the substantive verb; but the vocabulary, and the consonantal and vocal changes are also taken into due consideration in determining the sub-dialects and varieties. That the vocal changes are not so good a criterion for the determination of the principal dialects as certain grammatical characters are, may easily be shown by noting that the same vowel changes take place in the most different forms of English. Thus a sound analogous to, although not identical with, the French *u* or *eu* in *pu* and *peu*, which is to be found in Scotch, occurs also, with trifling differences, very difficult to be expressed phonetically, in Devonshire, West Somersetshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, North-east Essex, and even Kent. I have discovered it at Hampstead Norris in Mid Berkshire; at Brightwell in North Berkshire; at Aldbury, and Great and Little Gaddesden in North-west Hertfordshire; and it is also occasionally to be heard in one or two localities of Surrey. This sound, which

sometimes strikes the ear as if it were more or less diphthongal, very often replaces the English long *oo*. In the same manner the English alphabetical sound of the *a*, as in *gate*, is replaced by another diphthongal one. In fact, *gi't* may be found as well in Southern as in Midland and Northern forms of English. These are only a few instances showing that no more than a secondary value can be attributed to the permutation of vowels in determining the principal English Dialects.

Of the thirteen English Dialects of the forty English Counties, some may be called Southern; other, Midland; and other, Northern. The South-western (No. III.), the Devonshire (No. IV.), and even the Cornish (No. V.), are decidedly Southern; the Midland (No. IX.) is decidedly Midland; and the Northern (No. XIII.) decidedly Northern. The other eight are more or less transitional. In fact, the North-eastern (No. XI.), the North-Western (No. VIII.), and even the North Midland (No. XII.), partake of the Midland and of the Northern; the Western (No. VI.), and even the Shropshire (No. VII.), shade from the Southern into the Midland; the East Midland (No. X.), in its Southern varieties at least, partakes of the South-eastern (No. II.), and this of the former, as well as of the South-western (No. III.); the Eastern (No. I.), finally, shows a tendency towards the Northern varieties of the East Midland (No. X.). This transitional character of the majority of the English Dialects obliges me to abandon their distinction into Southern, Midland, and Northern families, without ceasing, however, to recognize the Southern, Midland, and Northern characters on which the present classification is based.

Southern characters I call: the use of *I be, thou bist, he be, we be, you be, they be*, for *I am*, etc.; the periphrastic tenses replacing the simple, as *I do love*, for *I love*; the prefix *a* before the past participle, as *I have aheard*, for *I have heard*; the permutation of the initial *f, s, sh*, and *thr*, into *v, z, zh*, and *dr*; the broad pronunciation of the Italian *ai*, replacing the sound of the English *ay*, as in *May*, pronounced as the Italian adverb *mai*. Other characters may be quoted as

Southern, but the preceding five I have found sufficient for my object.

Their absence constitutes the negative characters of the Northern English Dialect, and the use, more or less frequent, of *I is, thou is, we is, you is, they is*, pronounced according to the nature of the dialect, presents a good positive criterion for it, although not for the Scotch. The change of *o* into *a* before *ng*, as in *sang, lang, strang*, for *song, long, strong*, may be considered also an additional character of the Northern English. The use of the second person of the singular, and of *I is, thou is, we is*, etc., as well as the absence both of the guttural  $\chi$ ,<sup>1</sup> and of the intermediate sound between the French *eu* in *peu* and *u* in *pu*, are, in my opinion, good distinctive criteria between Northern English and Scotch. The absence of the *burr* is partial in Northern English, but total in Scotch. It seems, however, that it was heard occasionally, about thirty-five years ago, in the parish of Hutton, belonging to the county of Berwick, and beyond its liberties, which are in England, and possess the *burr*.<sup>2</sup> For what relates to the forms *I is, they is*, I have sometimes met with them in decidedly non-Northern varieties; but in this case *we is* and *you is* are not to be found, as in the Northern English; and in the same manner it is possible to find, although rarely, in some of the non-Northern varieties, *he, we, or they be*, but not *I be* and *you be*, as in the Southern Dialect.

The Midland characters are negative, and consist in the absence of the Southern as well as the Northern ones. Still the verbal plural in *n*, as we *aren*, for we *are*, distinguishes pretty well the North-western English (No. VIII.); and the form *we bin*, also for *we are*, which may be found in Shropshire (No. VII.), is an interesting instance of the shading of the Southern dialects into the North-western (No. VIII.).

In this Map of England, which I have the honour to offer to the Philological Society<sup>3</sup> as the result of my last inquiries and

<sup>1</sup> The Scotch and German *ch*.

<sup>2</sup> See "The New Statistical Account of Scotland, by the Ministers of the Respective Parishes," vol. ii., Edinburgh, 1845.

<sup>3</sup> [The original large map drawn for the Prince by Stanford, and presented to the Philological Society, and preserved in its library with the Prince's map of the Basque Dialects, has been reduced by me for the purpose of printing this



the expression of my present modified opinion—opinion which I submit to the judgment of the English linguists, to whom; as being more competent than I am, I should be willing to abandon in future any further inquiry on this thoroughly English subject to which I am happy to have called their attention;—in this Map of England, I say, the varieties are indicated by red circular marks; the dialects by numbers; and the sub-dialects by the repetition of the same number.

Only dialects and sub-dialects are the essential parts of a classification such as this, the former corresponding, so to speak, to the genera, and the latter to the species of naturalists. In fact, the number of the varieties is almost infinite, and is equivalent to that of the different localities. I have marked in my map only those which I have studied, or whose existence has been communicated to me by Mr. Ellis or others. The projection of a variety into an adjoining county is indicated by a line crossed at the end. It is to be observed that when a variety of a county projects into another county, this projection constitutes generally, if not always, a kind of sub-variety, due to the influence of the new county. It is not to be expected, for instance, that the South Staffordshire variety (No. VII.) projecting into Worcestershire is absolutely the same in both counties.

No real exact delimitation of English Dialects is, I think, possible. Arbitrary and imaginary ones may be easily given, but careful and critical investigations in visiting the different parishes and hamlets of England, will soon convince the geographical linguist of the futility of such an attempt. This is owing to the fragmentary state of the present English dialects, which are rather remnants of dialects, imperceptibly shading one into the other, and more or less influenced by standard English, than anything else. At any rate, they are not to be compared with Italian, French, German, or

paper. On a small map of the English counties only, prepared for the Prince some years ago, all the dots and lines, representing varieties, their connections and projections, were inserted, as well as the small scale necessary for printing the map on a single page, would allow; but it will, I hope, be found sufficient to make the text intelligible. In this reduction a few slight changes have been made in No. III., due to a subsequent excursion into Somersetshire, as explained in the Appendix.—A. J. ELLIS.]

Basque Dialects, whose delimitation, although difficult, is still possible. Therefore, the red<sup>1</sup> circular marks with their depending lines crossed at the end, as well as the numbers with their repetitions, are only to show the existence of dialects, sub-dialects, and varieties in places in which they are sure to be found; and the lines uniting the different varieties under a single dialect or sub-dialect, have no other object than to indicate their union, and possess no power of delimitation either in excluding or including the localities through which they pass or leave at their right and left.

The three Dialects of Scotland, our linguistical knowledge of which is due to Dr. Murray, have been so well treated in his work,<sup>2</sup> that no linguist, I feel sure, will presume to suggest any change in their classification in what relates to Scotland. The only liberty I have taken, after having consulted him on the existence or non-existence of some characters of the English East and West Marches sub-dialects (of No. XIII.), consists in having considered them, for the reasons which I have already stated, rather as two independent sub-dialects of the Northern English than of the Southern Scotch. We shall have, then, two Scotch places, Canobie in Dumfriesshire, and Liddisdale in Roxburghshire, where Northern English is in use; and a single place in England, Upper Reedsdale in Northumberland, where the Teviotdale Scotch, according to Dr. Murray, is to be found.

For what concerns the North Insular or fourth Scotch Dialect, which is the only Scotch I have examined on the spot, I have had no reason to modify my former opinion. In fact, my last informations show that the Orkney and Shetland sub-dialects differ by the number, and sometimes also by the quality of their Icelandic words, the Shetland being the richest.

This classification is based: 1. On my own inquiries made in visiting repeatedly the different localities of England every time I have had a good opportunity of doing so; 2. On specimens which I have obtained from different translators of

<sup>1</sup> [The whole markings of the projections, varieties, sub-dialects, and dialects, were in red on the original map, but here appear, of course, as black.—A.J.E.]

<sup>2</sup> Contained in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1870-2, and also published separately.

Mr. Ellis's comparative specimen, "Why John has no doubts;" 3. On other modern original specimens furnished to me by different native authors; 4. On the modern works of Dr. Murray for the Scotch, and Mr. Elworthy for the West Somerset sub-dialect; 5. On several printed works and specimens generally known, which, notwithstanding their not being as valuable and complete as those of the two last named authors, are by no means to be despised by English dialectologists.

## APPENDIX.

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE SOMERSET DIALECT.

The aim of my last excursion into Somersetshire was twofold: **FIRSTLY**, to ascertain the general nature of the vulgar speech which obtains between the River Parret and the Quantock Hills, with the exception of the southern part of the county; and **SECONDLY**, to examine if this southern part constitutes an independent variety either of the South-western or of the Devonshire Dialect of the English.

I began my researches at Cannington, west of the Parret and east of the Quantocks, and there I was informed by the Rev. Mr. Bristow, its Rector, that one Edward Wills, sometimes called Thorne, had stated to him that he, Edward Wills, was well acquainted with the word *utchy* for *I*; that he had used it himself, and that it would also be used at present, but rarely, amongst old peasants. I lost no time in visiting myself this respectable patriarch of ninety-four years, and he repeated to me the above statements. The Quantock-Parret speech is at present nearer to the South-western than to the Devonshire Dialect, but it was not so in the time of Jennings, who wrote the Somersetshire Glossary. Then *thecky* for *thick*, meaning *that*, was more in use than at present, but even now *thecky* is not uncommon; *er* for *he*, even in the affirmative phrases, was in common use, and is not quite extinct; and *talketh*, *loveth*, for *talks*, *loves*, are still to be heard. In North Currey, another village between the Parret and the Quantocks, I have heard *thecky* both for *this* and *these*, but I did not find there either *utchy* for *I*, or *er* for *he*. In this variety there is no trace of the sound resembling the French *u*. *Her* for *she*, *talketh* for *talks*, *mowey* for *to mow something* (object unexpressed), are to be heard at Cannington, as well as at North Currey. In my opinion, the Quantock-Parret variety was properly considered by Jennings as being nearer to the Devonshire than to the South-western English, but I fully admit with

Mr. Elworthy that it is now more South-western than anything else. Still the use, more or less preserved, of *er* for *he*, *talketh* for *talks*, and *thecky* for *thick*, entitles it to the rank of an independent variety of the South-western English Dialect.

The Somersetshire speech east of the Parret, which constitutes the central variety of the county, and also the principal portion of the whole dialect, is better preserved in Wedmore (south of Ax-bridge and west of Wells) than anywhere else; but even there it is rapidly dying out, and according to Matthew Wall, an intelligent farmer of this locality, several words which used to begin with *v* or *z*, now begin with *f* or *s*.

The north-eastern part of the county is worthy also to be considered as an independent variety of this dialect, taking in some consideration a certain amount of the words in its vocabulary.

I have visited, partly alone and partly with Mr. Pulman, of Crewkerne,<sup>1</sup> the southern portion of Somersetshire, and I agree entirely with him about the delimitation of the South Somersetshire variety, which belongs unquestionably to the South-western English Dialect. This variety shows a projection into Devonshire between the Axe and Dorsetshire, and two other projections into this last county: the one at its extreme north-eastern corner in the direction of Sherborne,<sup>2</sup> and the other at its extreme north-western corner about Chardstock. The South Somersetshire variety differs, as far as a mere variety can, both in vocabulary and phonetism, from the other variety of this county belonging to the same dialect.

But besides the four varieties—Central, Quantock-Parret, North-eastern, and Southern—I find two more in South Somersetshire: the one, west of the Parret, at Merriott, near Crewkerne; and the other a few miles further, east of the same river, at Montacute. I have been very fortunate in finding the desired words *utchy* and *utch* in the first of these localities, and *utch* or *us* at Montacute. The expressions *I will*, *I would*, *I went*, are rendered by *utchill*, *utchood*, *us went*. In

<sup>1</sup> Author of "Rustic Sketches; being Rhymes and 'Skits' on Angling and other Subjects in one of the South-western Dialects; with a copious Glossary, and General Remarks on Country Talk." Third edition. London, 1871. The district of the dialect is described as extending "from Yeovil to Axmouth, taking in a strip on each side of the South-western Railway and those portions of South-west Somerset, West Dorset, and Upper East Devon, which meet at a point in the Valley of the Axe, near Chard Junction," which Mr. Pulman speaks of as the Axe-Yarty district. The glossary extends from p. 75 to p. 162, and is exceptionally good.—A. J. E.

<sup>2</sup> In the map this projection is wrongly attributed to the Montacute variety. That is, it is made to proceed from the easternmost, instead of from the westernmost of the three black circles in the South of Somersetshire. The middle and eastern circles represent Merriott and Montacute, which are quite isolated varieties, whereas the westernmost circle represents the general South Somersetshire speech.

this last it is difficult, however, to decide if *us* is really for *utch*, or rather the plural *us* used instead of *we* or *I*; for *us went*, at Montacute, means both *I went* and *we went*. In Devonshire, *us* for *we* is common, but it is not so in the South-western Dialect generally; and it seems rather strange to find it used exceptionally in Montacute as in Devonshire.

I have neither been able to find the abbreviation *ch'* for *utchy* anywhere, nor to ascertain on the very spot if *ize*, *ise*, or *ees*, for *I*, are still in use in some parts of North Devonshire. About twenty years ago, I have been assured of the existence in Paracombe, of *ize* for *I* amongst a few very old people of that locality, or of the Exmoor Forest district generally; and this statement is confirmed by the frequent use of these forms by the author of the Exmoor Scolding, a very valuable little work, no more to be neglected in the study of the North Devonshire sub-dialect, to which the West Somersetshire variety belongs, than Tim Bobbin's speech is to be treated lightly by the inquirer of the South Lancashire. As to the use of *ize* for *I* in North Devonshire, I know a man who still maintains its existence about Bideford, his native place, but I can say nothing more on this subject.

I shall conclude these observations by stating:—

1. That I have found at Merriott a pronunciation differing both from that of Montacute, and the more general one of the South Somersetshire variety.

2. That, at Merriott, the *r* followed by a consonant, or at the end of a word, is quite weak and of a vocal nature, as in the standard English, but still differing from it.

3. That at Montacute I have heard the *r*, under the same circumstances, pronounced strongly as a Western *r*.

4. That *hem be* is in use at Merriott and Montacute for the more general *he be*, a fact which rather favours the opinion that the *us* in *us went* for *I went* or *we went*, heard at the last village, is not, after all, for *utch*.

5. That *I talks* for *I talk*, and *hem talk* for *he talks*, are common in both localities.

6. That *her* for *she*, *mowy* for *to mow something*, and other characters either of the South Somersetshire variety or of the South-western Dialect generally, are also to be found at Merriott and Montacute.

7, and lastly. That the total absence of the sound resembling the French *u*, and that of *talketh* for *talks*, *thockey* for *thick*, *er* for *he*, etc., is to be noticed in these two villages as well as in the Southern, Central, and North-eastern varieties of the county of Somerset.

AN EARLY ENGLISH HYMN  
TO THE VIRGIN

(FIFTEENTH CENTURY)

AND A

WELSHMAN'S PHONETIC COPY OF IT SOON AFTER:

PRINTED FROM

TWO MSS OF THE HENGWRT COLLECTION

(BY LEAVE OF WM. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ., OF PENIARTH)

BY

F. J. FURNIVALL,

(MARCH, 1880)

TOGETHER WITH

Notes on the Welsh Phonetic Copy

BY

ALEX. J. ELLIS, F.R.S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## An Early English Hymn to the Virgin.

[*Hengwrt MS. 479, leaf 38.*]

(1)

O mightie Ladie, our leading / to haue  
 at heaven, our abiding,  
 vnto the feaste euerlasting  
 is sette a branche vs to bring. 4

(2)

You wanne this with blisse, the blessing / of God  
 for your good abearing  
 where you bent for *your* winning ;  
 since queene, & *your* sonne is king. 8

(3)

Our forefaders fader, our feeding / our pope,  
 on *your* pappes had sucking :  
 in heaven blisse I had this thing,  
 attendaunce without ending. 12

(4)

We seene the bright queene with cunning / & blisse  
 the blossome fruite bearing :  
 I would, as ould as I sing,  
 winne *your* loue, on *your* lavinge. 16

(5)

Queene odde of our God, our guiding / moder,  
 mayden notwithstandinge :  
 who wed such with a rich ring,  
 as God woud this good wedding. 20

(6)

Helpe vs pray for vs preferring / our soules ;  
 assoile vs at ending !  
 make all that we fall to ffig  
*your* sonnes live, our sinnes leaving. 24

## A Welshman's Copy of the Hymn.

[Hengwrt MS. 294, page 287.]

(1)

**O** michdi<sup>1</sup> ladi : our leding // to haf  
 at hefn owr abeiding  
 yntw ddei ffest everlasting [p. 286]  
 i set a braynts ws tw bring./ 4

(2)

Yw wann ddys wyth blyss dde blessing // of God  
 ffor ywr gwd abering  
 hwier yw bynn ffor ywr wyning  
 syns kwin and ywr synn ys king./ 8

(3)

Owr fforffaddys ffaddyr, owr ffiding // owr pop  
 on ywr paps had swking  
 Yn hefn blyss i had ddys thing  
 atendans wythowt ending./ 12

(4)

Wi sin dde bricht kwin wyth kwning // and blys  
 the blosswm ffrvwt bering  
 ei wowl'd as owld as ei sing  
 wynn ywr lyf on ywr laving 16

(5)

Kwin od off owr god owr geiding // mwddyr  
 maedyn notwythstanding  
 hw wed syts wyth a ryts ring  
 as god wad ddys gwd weding 20

(6)

Help ws prae for ws preferring // owr sowls  
 asoel ws at ending  
 mak awl ddat wi ffawl tw ffig  
 ywr synns lyf owr syns leving./ 24

<sup>1</sup> The Rubricator has corrected the copyist's *t* of *michti* to *d*.



## (7)

As we may the day of dying / receiue [leaf 28, back]  
 our in-housling ;  
 as he may take vs, waking,  
 to him in his mightie wing. 28

## (8)

Might hit tooke / me ought to tell,  
 out soules of hell / to soiles of sight.  
 wee aske with booke / wee wishe with bell,  
 to heaven full well / to haue our flight, 32  
 all deedes well done,  
 t'abide *deo* boone,  
 a god made trone,  
     a good meete wright ; 36  
 and say so soone,  
 and north and noone,  
 and sunne & moone,  
     & so none might. 40

## (9)

as soone as pride / is nowe supprest,  
 his seale is best / his soule is pight : 42  
 I tell to you,  
 as some doe showe,  
 as nowe I trowe,  
     we vse not right. 46  
 a boy with his bowe,  
 his lookes is slowe :  
 howe may [you] knowe  
     him from a knight ? 50

## (10)

The trueth is kitte / that earth is cast ;  
 the endes be last / the handes be light.  
 O god sette it / good as it was, [leaf 30]  
 the rule doth passe / the worlde hath pight.<sup>1</sup> 54

<sup>1</sup> I suppose the 8-line stanza, l. 59—66, should follow here.

## (7)

As wi mae dde dae off owr deing // resef [p. 280]  
 owr saviowr yn howsling  
 as hi mae tak ws waking  
 tw hym yn hys michti wing / 28

## (8)

Micht hyt twk // mi ocht tw tel ///  
 owt sols off hel /// tw soels off hicht :/  
 wi aish wyth bwk // wi wish wyth bel ///  
 tw hefn ffwl wel /// tw haf on flicht./ 32  
 Al<sup>1</sup> dids wel dywn //  
 tabyd deo bwn //  
 a god mad trwn //  
     a gwd met wricht 36  
 and se so swn //  
 and north and nwn //  
 and synn an mwn //  
     and so non micht./ 40

## (9)

As swn as preid // ys now syprest  
 hys sel ys best // his sol ys picht 42  
 E I tel tw yo //  
 as synn dwth shio //  
 as now ei tro //  
     wi vws not richt 46  
 a boy withs bo //  
 hys lokes is s[l]o<sup>2</sup> //  
 how mae yw kno //  
     hym ffrom a knicht 50

## (10)

Dde trvwth ys kyt // ddat yerth ys kast // [p. 290]  
 dde ends bi last // dde hands bi licht./  
 o God set yt // gwd as yt was //  
 dde rvwl dwth pass // dde world hath picht. 54

<sup>1</sup> MS. Awl, with *w* underdotted.      <sup>2</sup> a later *l* is overlined.

## (11)

- A prettie thing / we pray to thest,  
 that good behest / that god behight.  
 & he was fling / into his feaste  
 that euer shall lest / with diuerse light. 58  
 The world away /  
 is done as day,  
 it is no nay /  
                   it is nighe night. 62  
 as ould, I say,  
 I was in fay ;  
 yelde a good may,  
                   would God I might. 66  
 Aware we would,  
 the sinnes we sould,  
 & be not hould  
                   in a bant highte. 70  
 And young & ould,  
 with him they hould,  
 the Iewes has sould,  
                   that Jesus highte. 74

## (12)

- O trusti Criste / that werst y crowne,  
 ere wee die downe / a readie dight, 76  
 to thanke to thee  
 at te roode tree,  
 then went all wee,  
                   they nowe to light. 80  
 to graunt agree,  
 amen with mee,  
 that I may see  
                   thee to my sight. 84

## (11)

A preti thing // wi prae to thest //	
ddat gwd bi-hest // ddat God bihicht //	
and hi was ffing // yntw hys ffest //	
ddat ever shal lest // wyth deivers licht./	58
dde world away //	
ys dynn as day //	
yt ys no nay //	
yt is nei nicht /	62
as owld ei say //	
ei was yn ffay //	
eild a gwd may //	
wld God ei nicht /	66
Awar wi wowld //	
dde syns ddey sowld //	
an <sup>1</sup> bi not howld //	
in a bant hicht./	70
and ywng and owld //	
wyth hym ddei howld //	
dde Dsivws <sup>2</sup> has sowld //	
ddat Dsiesws hicht /	74

## (12)

O trysti Kreist // ddat werst a krown //	
er wi dei down // a redi dicht	76
Tw thank tw ddi //	
at dde rwd tri //	[p. 201]
dden went all wi //	
ddey now tw licht./	80
tw grawnt agri //	
amen wyth mi //	
ddat ei mae si //	
ddi two mei sicht./	84

<sup>1</sup> and, with *d* underdotted.<sup>2</sup> first *Dsivws* in MS.

## 13.

'me loken, we sing	we loken, we sing.	
my lord I pray	my guide ryalghte	
I wote, I sing	I shalke, I say.	13 <sup>th</sup> cent.
I wote, wote	a wote wight.	34
apynat I ge		
my fowles me for ;		
I breut a for		
	with loken I loken	34
I sing wote		
in wote & wote ;		
I can no wote		
	in wote of wote.	34

*Jouen ap Kythwiche ap Jouen Lloyd as heant  
wote crull Jouen ap howell howell!*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> That is, "Jouen ap Kythwiche ap Jouen Lloyd sang it, according to another, Jouen ap Howell howell." Meaning that Jouen ap Kythwiche, &c., or Jouen ap Howell, &c., was author of the poem.

There were well known Bards of the 15th century. The former was a member of the greatest family in Caerlogareshire, and represented by Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart — Wm. W. E. Wynne.

## (13)

Owr lwk owr king // owr lok owr kae ///	
mei God ei prae // mi geid <sup>1</sup> vpricht./	
ei sik ei sing // ei siak <sup>2</sup> ei sae ///	
ei wer awae /// a wiri wicht./	90
agaynst ei go //	
mei ffrynds mi ffro //	
ei ffownd a ffro //	
wyth ffynd ei ffricht	94
ei sing also //	
yn welth and wo //	
ei kan no mo //	
tw kwin off nicht /	98

<sup>1</sup> ?y altered to v.<sup>2</sup> shiak, with h underdotted.

## NOTES ON THE WELSH PHONETIC COPY.

BY ALEX. J. ELLIS, F.R.S.

THE Welsh phonetic transcription of this hymn must have been made either very late in the xvth or early in the xvi th century. It must be compared with Salesbury's accounts of English (1547) & Welsh pronunciation (1567), the essential parts of which are reprinted and where need is, translated in my Early English Pronunciation, Part III., pp. 743—794. It appears from those books that the sounds of the Welsh letters in the early xvth century was the same as at present, except that *y* which has now two sounds, approaching to *u*, *i* in our *but*, *bit*, had at that time only the latter sound, both long and short, and this differs in practice imperceptibly from the sound of the Welsh *u*. The following are therefore the sounds to be attributed to the letters in this transcription. The vowels are to be read either long or short.

A, *father, past*, rather fine. AI, AY, *aye*. AE rather broader than *ay*; all three AI, AY, AE, are nearly German AI. B, *b*. C is not used in the poem, in modern Welsh it is *h*. CH, the guttural, as in Scotch and German. D, *d*. DD, as *th* in *they*, breathe. E, *there, then*. EI, *height*. F, *v*. FF, *f*. G, *g*. H, *h*. I, *heed*, but often confused with *hid*, which has generally *y*. IE occurs only in *hwier*, and may be an error for *hwer*; it should sound like *wheer*, and *weer* is now found in Shropshire. K, *k*, used generally, as also in Salesbury. KW, *qu*, as in Salesbury. L, *l*. M, *m*. N, *n*. NG, *sing*. O, *open, on*, or nearly so. OU, a diphthong resembling *how*, but having a more decided

sound of *o* in it. OE, *joy*. P, *p*. R, *r*, but always trilled. S, *s*, always sharp, never *z*, which does not occur in Welsh, hence of course *s* is used for both *s* and *z*. SI before a vowel is used to indicate the sound of *sh*, and TSI = *tsh* is used for *chest*, and DSI = *dsh* for *jest*; Salesbury uses only TSI, and says it is as like the true sounds as pewter to silver, the sounds *ch j* do not occur in Welsh; at the end of a word *ts* is used for *branch*, where Salesbury uses *iss*. TH, *thin* breathe as distinct from DD. U, the Welsh sound is not used in the transcription except in the diphthong *uw*, written *vw*. Salesbury identifies U with French *u*, and seems to use *uw* for the same sound, whether or not

with a sound of *oo* after it, it may be difficult to say; I think not. V, *e*, is sometimes used, as in Salesbury, but is always replaced by *f* in modern Welsh. W, *too*, *hood*, always a vowel, but forming a diphthong with the following vowel, and then very like

English *w* and used for it. WY, *with*; Y, always a vowel, but used both for consonant and vowel in rich written *ryts*. YW in modern Welsh is ambiguous, but is here always used for *yoo*.

The pronunciation thus given agrees as a rule with Salesbury's, which it confirms. But there are clearly some errors, though it is difficult to say who is to blame for them. In the following I give the number of the line, the present reading in Roman, and the probable in Italics.

1 michdi, *michti*. 2 our, *owr*; see 2. 3 yntw, *wntw*; 57 yntw is properly used for *into*. 4 i, *is*. 7 hwier, *hwer*? bynn, *bent*? 8 synn, *swn*. 11 i, *ei*. 14 the, *dde*. 16 lyf, *lwf*. 17 kwin od, *kwinwd* = queenhood? 19 syts, *swts*, meaning *sôch* as Gill marks it, but *sich* may be right, as there may have been two sounds. 20 wad, *wowld*: see v. 15? 24 synns, *swns*; see v. 8. 25 deing, *deing*. 30 sols, *sowls*; licht, *sicht*. 31 aish, *aish*; *sh* must be an error for *sk* because *sh* is not found in Welsh; *ask* occurs in Gill, but *aish* may have been intended, as Salesbury writes *ai* for *a* in several words. 32 on, *owr*. 33 dywn, *dwn*. 34

tabyd, *tabeyd* = *t'abide*. 39 synn, *swnn*. 41 syprest, *swprest*. 42 sol, *sowl*. 43 EI, *EL*. 44 synn, *swm*; shio, *sio*, in 89 *siakh* was once wrongly written. 51 yerth, *erth*; the sound *yerth* is possible but highly dialectal; we find now in Shropshire *yar* = hair, *yarb* = herb, *yerth* = earth, *yed* = head, *yep* = heap, and this county may have been the model for a Welshman's English at that time. 60 dynn, *dwn*. 65 eild, *ield*. 66 wld, *wowld*: see v. 15 and 67, but it may be used for *wwld* = *wôld*, as *w* disappears before a following *w* in Welsh, see 66 *wld*. 84 two, *tw*, 86 vpricht, *wpricht*. 94 ffricht, *fficht*.

As to the pronunciation marked there is nothing out of the way, if we suppose those *y*'s just noted to be errors for *w*.

75 Kreist, giving the modern pronunciation of Christ, is curious; I have no other xvi th century authority for this word. Observe the guttural CH in 1, 28, *michti*; 30, 84 *sicht*; 29 *ocht*; 36 *wricht*; 40, 66 *micht*; 42, 54 *picht*; 50 *knicht*; 52, 58 *licht*; 56 *behicht*; 62 *nicht*; 76 *dicht*; 88 *wpricht*, 90 *wicht*. The KN in 49 *kno*; 50 *knicht*, and WR in 36 *wricht*. TH in 12 *wythowt*; 13 *wyth*; 47 *withs*, but DD in 3, 72 *ddei*; 5, 11, 20 *ddys*; 9 *fforffaddyrs* *ffaddyr*; 13, 25, 51, 52, 54, 59, &c., *dde*; 17 *mwddyry*; 23, 51, 56, 58 *ddat*; 68, 80 *ddey*; 77 *ddi*; 79 *dden*. For the vowels, observe E in 1 *leding*; 36 *met* = *meet*

proper; 42 *sel* = *scal*. The Y in 92 *ffrynds*, and 94 *ffynd* = *fiend*; Salesbury and Gill have *frinds*, but Salesbury has apparently *fend*, as he cites that as example of *e* having the Welsh sound. The Y in 75 *trysti* = *trusty* agrees with Salesbury who identifies it with Welsh *u*. The W in 4 *ws*, 10 *swking*, 17 *mwddyry*, is regular, as also in 20 *gwd*, 23, 28 *tw*, 29 *twk*, 54 *dwth* (whence 33 *dywn* should be *dwn*), and long in 34 *bwn*, 37 *swn*, 38 *nwn*, 39 *mwn*, 78 *rwd*; and in 35 *trwn* = *throne*, we have Salesbury's sound. VW in 14 *ffrwt* = *fruit*; 46 *vws* = *use*; 51 *trvwt*; 54 *rvwl*; 73 *Dsiwys* represents, I believe,



French *u*; see above and Early English Pronunciation, Part I, pp. 164—8. The present Welsh sound of *Duw* is scarcely distinguishable by an Englishman from English *deu*, but Welshmen profess to hear and make a difference. Among the diphthongs, AI or AY in 4 braynts = branch, 31 aisk = ask, is borne out by Salesbury's domaige, heritaige, languaige, aische, waitche, and oreintsys = oranges. AE, AI, AY, EI, EY, are identified, and had the sound of *aye*; compare 18 maedyn; 25, 27 mae; 65 may; 25 dae = day; 85 kae = key; 89 sae, and 63 say; 90 awae; 21, 88 prae; 64 ffay; 91 agaynst; 68, 80 ddey, and 72 ddei; 75 Kreist. This illustrates the identification of EI, AI in Chaucer. The OW in 15 owld; 68 sowld; 69 howld = hold, is quite regular; it is curious in 15, 67 wowld, which Gill and Sir T. Smith give as wööld; compare 66 wld; and quite unexpected in 26 saviowr, which may be an error for *savior*, the older form, or *savior*, as Gill would probably have had it; or it may be some artificial solemn utterance; the word is not found in the original English version.

Altogether this phonetic writing is a very interesting document, and the errors in it are not more than are commonly met with in the phonetic writing of persons who are not used to it. The general character that it gives to the pronunciation is no doubt quite correct.

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

27 July 1880.

## GEORGE ELIOT'S USE OF DIALECT.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

[Read before the Manchester Literary Club, January 24, 1881.]

A LITERARY form may be given to the dialectal words and expressions that constitute the folk-speech of a district either from a scientific or from an artistic motive. When Prince Lucien Bonaparte caused the Song of Solomon to be translated into various dialects, his purpose was purely scientific. When Shakspeare, Scott, or George Eliot use dialect to give local colour or rustic flavour, the intention is purely artistic. The scientific method aims at the illustration of the dialect itself, with its historical associations and philological affinities. The artistic uses it for the elucidation of character, and by the aid of its minute touches increases the individuality of the portrait. Most dialect writers aim as a first object at the display of the dialect itself, and this not infrequently leads them into exaggeration. Thus Tim Bobbin noted all the uncommon and quaint-sounding phrases that he heard anywhere, and pressed them into his "Lancashire Dialogue." The effect is that his work cannot be taken as a faithful representation of the common speech of the county at any particular time or place. George Eliot's use of dialect was distinctly artistic. She used just so much of it as was necessary to give point and finish to the personages of rural life who live and breathe in her pages. Thus, in *Adam Bede*, the very opening chapter shows her skill and discretion; for the men, all

engaged in the free and unconstrained talk of the workshop, not only vary in the degree in which they use dialectal expressions, but there is a certain individuality in their way of employing it which marks them off from each other. That George Eliot fully appreciated the value of dialect is shown in the complacent speech of Mr. Carson, the host of the "Donnithorne Arms:"

I'm not this countryman you may tell by my tongue, sir; they're cur'ous talkers i' this country, sir; the gentry's hard work to hunderstand 'em. I was brought hup among the gentry, sir, an' got the turn o' their tongue when I was a bye. Why, what do you think the folks here says for "hev'nt you?"—the gentry you know says "hev'nt you:" well, the people about here says "hanna yey." Its what they call the dileck as is spoke hereabout, sir. That's what I've heard Squire Donnithorne say many a time; "its the dileck," says he.

This delightful passage is suggestive in many ways. The ignorance of Carson is perhaps less due to self-complacency than to want of intellectual grasp, especially in so unaccustomed a field of mental inquiry. The difference between his speech and that of his neighbours has struck him as an interesting phenomenon, but his effort to ascertain the causes of the variance only results in his accepting as a solution what is only a restatement of the problem in a to him scholastic and authoritative form. When Squire Donnithorne says that the country people speak a dialect, he merely tells Carson in an unaccustomed phrase a fact which the former butler's perceptive powers have already ascertained. Carson, however, contentedly accepts the mere word as the key of the mystery. In this he probably resembles many other arrested inquirers who deceive themselves by juggling with mere words, and who fancy they have found effectual answers, when in point of fact they have merely restated momentous problems in unfamiliar words. Carson's perceptive faculty, although equal to noting the broader discrepancies between his own fashion of speaking and that of the rustics around him, is

incapable of discriminating between his own style and that of the gentry amongst whom "he was brought up." The departure from conventional English is in this case a note of *caste*. The English gentry as a body have a flavour of public school education and university culture, and yet their household dependants speak in another tongue. The drawing-room and the servants' hall have each their own vocabulary and grammar, and a philological gulf is fixed between the two, though one might at least suppose that the yawning chasm would easily be bridged over by a little educational effort on either side.

With the reticence of genius George Eliot obtains her effects with the slightest possible expenditure of material. She contrives to give the impression of provincial speech without importing any great number of unfamiliar words into the text. Thus old Joshua Rann stands before us a pronounced Mercian, although not a dozen of his words are unknown to the dictionary :—

"Humbly begging your honour's pardon," said Joshua, bowing low, "there was one thing I had to say to his reverence as other things had drove out o' my head."

"Out with it, Joshua, quickly," said Mr. Irwine.

"Belike, sir, you havena heard as Thias Bede's dead — drowned this morning, or more like overnight, i' the Willow Brook, again' the bridge, right i' front o' the house."

"Ah!" exclaimed both the gentlemen at once, as if they were a good deal interested in the information.

"An' Seth Bede's been to me this morning to say he wished me to tell your reverence as his brother Adam begged of you particular t' allow his father's grave to be dug by the White Thorn, because his mother's set her heart on it on account of a dream as she had; an' they'd ha' come themselves to ask you, but they've so much to see after with the crowner, an' that; an' their mother's took on so, an' wants 'em to make sure o' the spot for fear somebody else should take it. An' if your reverence sees well an' good, I'll send my boy to tell 'em as soon as I get home; an' that's why I make bold to trouble you wi' it, his honour being present."

"To be sure, Joshua, to be sure, they shall have it. I'll ride round to Adam myself, and see him. Send your boy, however, to say that they shall have the grave, lest anything should happen to detain me. And now, good morning, Joshua; go into the kitchen and have some ale."

The same method may be seen in the fine portrait of Mrs. Poyser. That emphatic housekeeper thus objurgates the faithful "Molly":—

"Spinning, indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way. I never knew your equals for gallowsness. To think of a gell o' your age wanting to go and sit with half-a-dozen men! I'd ha' been ashamed to let the words pass over my lips if I'd been you. And you, as have been here ever since last Michaelmas, and I lived you at Treddles'on stannets, without a bit o' character—as I say, you might be grateful to be hired in that way to a respectable place; and you know no more o' what belongs to work when you come here than the mawkin o' the field. As poor a two-fisted tîng as ever I saw, you know you was. Who taught you to scrub a floor, I should like to know? Why, you'd leave the dirt in heaps i' the corners—anybody 'ud think you'd never been brought up among Christians. And as for spinning, why you've wasted as much as your wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've a right to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody. Comb the wool for the whittaws, indeed! That's what you'd like to be doing is it? That's the way with you—that's the road you'd all like to go, headlong to ruin. You're never easy till you've got some sweetheart as is as big a fool as yourself; you think you'll be finely off when you're married, I daresay, and have got a three-legged stool to sit on, and never a blanket to cover you, and a bit o' catcake for your dinner as three children are a-snatching at."

Yet George Eliot does use words that have not found the sanctuary of the dictionary, although the horns of its altar have been grasped by greater lingual offenders. Amongst these we name, at random, the following:—Curchey, chapellin, overrun (run away), dawnin' (morning), nattering, plash, coxy, queechy, franzy, megrim, fettle. It is needless to attempt a complete list, as George Eliot's dialect words appear to be all included in the *Leicestershire Glossary*\* of Dr. Evans, who states that "None of the Leicestershire writers are so rich in illustrations of the Leicestershire dialect as Shakspere and Drayton; while in our own time by far its best literary exponent is the Warwickshire author of *Adam Bede* and *Middlemarch*." A writer in the *Quarterly Review* (October, 1860), amongst

\* *Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs*, by the late A. B. Evans, D.D. Edited by Sebastian Evans, LL.D. (English Dialect Society, 1881.)

some unjust criticism, bears testimony to the excellence of her presentation of folk-speech.

Thus the most serious characters make the most solemn and most pathetic speeches in provincial dialect and ungrammatical constructions, although it must be allowed that the authoress has not ventured so far in this way as to play with the use and abuse of the aspirate. And her dialect appears to be very carefully studied, although we may doubt whether the Staffordshire provincialisms of *Clerical Life* and *Adam Bede* are sufficiently varied when the scene is shifted in the latest book to the Lincolnshire side of the Humber. But where a greater variation than that between one midland dialect and another is required, George Eliot's conscientiousness is very curiously shown. There is in *Mr. Gilfil's Story* a gardener of the name of Bates, who is described as a Yorkshireman; and in *Adam Bede* there is another gardener, Mr. Craig, whose name would naturally indicate a Scotchman. Each of these horticulturists is introduced into the dialogue, and of course the reader would naturally think one to talk Yorkshire and the other to talk some Scotch. But the authoress apparently did not feel herself mistress of either Scotch or Yorkshire to such a degree as would have warranted her in attempting them; and, therefore, before her characters are allowed to open their mouths, she, in each case, is careful to tell us that we must moderate our expectations: "Mr. Bates's lips were of a peculiar cut, and I fancy this had something to do with the peculiarity of his dialect, which, as we shall see, was individual rather than provincial." "I think it was Mr. Craig's pedigree only that had the advantage of being Scotch, and not his 'bringing up,' for except that he had a stronger burr in his accent, his speech differed little from that of the Loamshire people around him."

The reviewer's *dicta* are open to some objection alike as to fact and deduction. Mr. Casson, for instance, both uses and abuses the aspirate in his utterances, and the amount of literary material both in "Scotch" and "Yorkshire" would easily have enabled her to become familiar with the general character and structure of those forms of speech. Surely this would have been a small matter compared to her resurrection of a dead age of Italian history.

Whatever uncertainty may have existed as to the varieties of our English folk-speech uttered by the characters of George Eliot must be set at rest by a letter to Professor Skeat, in which George Eliot has expounded her own theories as to the artistic use of dialect.\* She says:

\* English Dialect Society: Bibliographical List, Part I., 1873, p. viii.

"It must be borne in mind that my inclination to be as close as I could to the rendering of dialect, both in words and spelling, was constantly checked by the artistic duty of being generally intelligible." This, it will be seen, is the chief distinction between the scientific method which addresses either philological experts or a public—however small—thoroughly familiar with the dialect itself. "But for that check," continues George Eliot, "I should have given a stronger colour to the dialogue in *Adam Bede*, which is modelled on the talk of North Staffordshire and the neighbouring part of Derbyshire. The spelling, being determined by my own ear alone, was necessarily a matter of anxiety, for it would be as possible to quarrel about it as about the spelling of Oriental names. The district imagined as the scene of *Silas Marner* is in North Warwickshire; but here, and in all my other presentations of life except *Adam Bede*, it has been my intention to give the general physiognomy rather than a close portraiture of the provincial speech as I have heard it in the Midland or Mercian region. It is a just demand that art should keep clear of such specialities as would make it a puzzle for the larger part of its public; still one is not bound to respect the lazy obtuseness or snobbish ignorance of people who do not care to know more of their native tongue than the vocabulary of the drawing-room and the newspaper." This last sentence may be commended alike to those who write in any dialect and to those superfine critics who have not skill to discern the difference between provincial words and mere vulgarisms.

It may be asked why Dinah Morris, the saintly Methodist woman preacher, although on the same social and educational plane as the dialect-speaking characters of *Adam Bede*, is rarely represented as employing any provincial words or phrases. The reason is that such intensely

religious natures nurturing mind and soul upon the pure English of the Bible have their entire diction permeated by the influence of its words, which have always a certain dignity and sometimes the truest grandeur and poetic force. Elizabeth Evans, the original of Dinah Bede, has left an autobiography extending over several pages, and this narrative though highly charged with religious fervour contains only one word that can be regarded as unfamiliar to conventional English.\* There is another reason why George Eliot would have been justified in not putting dialect words into the mouth of her fair saint. When we see any one possessed of and possessed by a spirit of intense religious earnestness and seeking for the good of others, we do not notice the strange or uncouth fashion in which their message may be delivered. The accidents of speech and manner are burned up like dross in the fire of their zeal, and only the real gold is left behind. Their mannerisms, whether of action or of speech, do not affect us and are unnoticed. We are not conscious of this or that imperfect form of words, but hear only that higher language in which soul calls to soul.

\* How far Elizabeth Evans was the original of Dinah Morris may be seen from George Eliot's letter to Miss Hennell. (*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1881.) The likeness between the two had been pointed out by "Guy Roslyn," who gives an abstract of her autobiography. It is remarkable that the incident of the "Face crowned thorns" is not mentioned in it, although it forms so important a part both in the story of Dinah Morris and in George Eliot's own account of her aunt. The provincialism alluded to above is in the sentence: "Earth was a *scale* to heaven." The word is not glossed by Dr. Evans. There is a portrait of Elizabeth Evans in *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1881.



POSTSCRIPT.—For bibliographical particulars the reader is referred to "George Eliot: a Bibliography," by Charles W. Sutton (Papers of the Manchester Literary Club, vol. vii., 1881). *The Scenes of Clerical Life* were printed in 1857; *Adam Bede* in 1859; *The Mill on the Floss* in 1860; *Silas Marner* in 1861; *Felix Holt the Radical* in 1866; and *Middlemarch* in 1871. The most convenient form in which to have George Eliot's writings is the Cabinet Edition issued by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons in 1878-79, and extending to nineteen volumes. It may be regarded as a definitive edition.

## REPORT ON DIALECTAL WORK.

By ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, F.R.S.

[*Read before the Philological Society, 7 May 1886.*]

At last I have the satisfaction of announcing substantial progress in the preparation of my account of the Existing Phonology of the English Dialects, forming Part V. of my Early English Pronunciation. I had, as you are aware from my former reports, distributed English Dialects into six principal Divisions, Southern, Western, Eastern, Midland, Northern, and Lowland Scotch. The nomenclature is entirely geographical, for the purpose of avoiding any reference to an historical, which would be mainly a theoretical location of the dialects. Such divisions would be liable to shift. I aim at something permanent, by simply assigning the localities where different modes of speech actually prevail. The record which I wish to furnish will therefore have a value for all time, as the best which, with the assistance of very many co-workers, could be produced for the latter half of the XIXth century.

Now of these six divisions, three are practically completed, and I produce the MS. The third or Eastern division wants a week's work, which could not be accomplished in time for this meeting. When I say that these three divisions are completed, I mean that in the first draft they are ready for press. Of course a very strict and careful revision will be necessary, to reduce the whole to one consistent plan, and not only to curtail redundancies, but possibly to diminish the great bulk by omitting some points which although interesting are of minor importance. The temptations for excursions are very great and very frequent. I have attempted to avoid unnecessary details as much as possible, and to recollect that much which is interesting to myself, to whom each spot has a history, often a very lengthy one extending over weeks, months, and even years, will probably possess but slight attraction for the user of my book, who wants to pick out the results with the least possible trouble and cares little or nothing about the way in which they were obtained.

The extent of territory which these divisions occupy is shewn in the accompanying maps [these are here omitted because they cannot be published till the book is completed], which I shall explain presently, but as they have had to be drawn very hastily, so late as this afternoon, there must be numerous inaccuracies, and they are only intended to give you a general idea of my distribution of phonetic dialects into districts. In my book all the boundaries are carefully detailed. But before entering upon the results shewn by my map, I wish to explain the method of work by which these results have been obtained and co-ordinated.

## METHOD OF WORK.

The first part of my *Early English Pronunciation* was published in Feb. 1869. In discussing the xivth century sound of I, Y in that part, I had been obliged to refer to dialectal pronunciation, and on p. 277 note 1 of E.E.P. I mention the names of several gentlemen who had supplied me with information. Among them I stated that a lady near Norwich had helped me. This was the beginning of my dialectal work, and as it occurred in 1868, I have really already spent  $17\frac{1}{2}$  years in gathering materials. The lady at Norwich, Miss Cecilia Day, daughter of the then rector of Kirby Bedon, near Norwich, dictated to me a series of Nf.<sup>1</sup> words at the meeting of the British Association there in 1868, which were the first pieces of dialect that I attempted to write from actual audition. But even then I had very little conception of the difficulties of the task which have grown upon me year by year as I found the necessity of greater accuracy. Among the list of helpers there mentioned I find the name of Mr. Thomas Hallam, who had already for some time occupied himself with phonetic researches especially in relation to the dialects of his native county, Db. Mr. Hallam subsequently made himself master of my system of writing called palaeotype, which he writes with extreme care and accuracy, and I need scarcely say that with his phonetic knowledge, his power to enter into conversation with labourers without frightening them into refinements of speech, and his many journeys over all parts of m. and s. England, and the great liberality with which he has put his notes at my disposition, he has been a mainstay to my work. Even during last Easter holidays, leaving home on the Thursday and returning the following Monday, 26th April, he explored for me the ne. part of Np., e. and w. of Peterborough, s. of Rt. and

<sup>1</sup> The names of counties being very lengthy and cumbrous will be generally abridged to the initial and one other letter in the word. Thus for the English and such of the Welsh counties as are here mentioned, I write Bd. Bedfordshire, Be. Berkshire, Br. Brecknockshire, Bu. Buckinghamshire, Cb. Cambridgeshire, Ch. Cheshire, Cm. Carmarthenshire, Co. Cornwall, Cu. Cumberland, Db. Derby, Du. Denbighshire, Do. Dorsetshire, Dv. Devonshire, Es. Essex, Fl. Flintshire, Gl. Gloucestershire, Gm. Glamorganshire, Ha. Hampshire, He. Herefordshire, Ht. Hertfordshire, Hu. Huntingdonshire, Ke. Kent, La. Lancaster, Le. Leicestershire, Li. Lincolnshire, Ma. Isle of Man, Mg. Montgomeryshire, Mi. Middlesex, Mo. Monmouthshire, Nb. Northumberland, Nf. Norfolk, Np. Northamptonshire, Nt. Nottinghamshire, Ox. Oxfordshire, Pm. Pembrokeshire, Rd. Radnorshire, Rt. Rutlandshire, Sc. Scilly Isles, Sf. Suffolk, Sh. Shropshire, Sm. Somerset, Sr. Surrey, Ss. Sussex, St. Staffordshire, Wa. Warwickshire, We. Westmoreland, Wi. Isle of Wight, Wl. Wiltshire, Wo. Worcestershire, Yo. York. Similar abbreviations for all other counties, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish. The points of the compass are abbreviated to n.e.w.s. with m. mid, and their usual combinations. In the names of Districts and Divisions, I use : B. border, D. district, E. east or eastern, L. Lowland Scotch, M. mid or midland, N. north or northern, S. south or southern, W. west or western.

The following abbreviations are regularly used in the report as they will be in the book : cs. comparative specimen, div. division, dt. dialect test, pal. palaeotype-d, pron. pronunciation, rec. received, sp. speech, vr. vivâ voce, wl. word list, wn. words noted, Ws. Wessex or West Saxon.

n. of Cb., a district hitherto unexamined, and furnished me with carefully-arranged details, without which I could not have satisfactorily completed my account of the E. div. In the same way he has most kindly filled up numerous blanks by personal observations, which I could not possibly have made myself, and has hence enabled me to map out the country with some degree of completeness. But I am anticipating.

At first I tried collecting such words as were spontaneously offered. But dialect workers, and indeed some philologists, have a strange propensity, due no doubt to our singular orthography, to distinguish a word from its sound. A word with them is a collection of letters which more or less—oftener less than more—suggests the sound to themselves, very roughly, and to others still more roughly or not at all. These letter-groups are then registered, and if they indicate mere mispronunciations, as they are very incorrectly deemed, they are treated with scant courtesy and excluded generally from glossaries. It was therefore difficult to persuade people that what I wanted was not such dialectal words as are not used in received speech, but those very mispronunciations that they so contemptuously rejected. Few could realise the fact that what I wanted was the different phases in each part of the country of words common to all parts. I then tried manuscript lists of words, which soon became intolerable. So Dr. Murray and myself in Sept. 1873 concocted a 'comparative specimen' (cs.), containing, so far as we then knew, all words likely to be useful. I have had the satisfaction of hearing from nearly all parts of the country that "our folks don't speak so." Of course that was intentional. Literary English was adopted, and it was hoped the translator would put it into dialectal English. However this was a task my informants could not accomplish, with rare exceptions. And it is curious with what an instinct many of those who attempted the versions (and I got more than 150 of them) managed to avoid the words or phrases I particularly wanted and put in others which were comparatively useless. Still this was the nucleus of my work. I found however that this cs. was too long. It took two or three hours for me to write from dictation, and I am really surprised that I got so many valuable versions.

Next in Sept. 1877 I got out 'word lists' (wl.), adopting the order and etymologies in Mr. Sweet's 'History of British Sounds,' for I saw that the only way of comparing words was to refer them where possible to these Ws. forms and not by the present promiscuous orthography. I sent out 1650 of these wl. and of 1150 I heard nothing more, though all were stamped for return, and 186 were sent back blank. Of the remaining 314 only 54 were very good, 82 good, 70 middling, which accounts for 206, and the rest were nowhere. Still these lists have been serviceable in many ways, and even the worst filled served in some degree to shew a continuity of pronunciation heard elsewhere. But to fill up one of these lists from dictation, even in the most rapid manner, took two to four hours, and in order to get any result at all, the half loaf

that is better than no bread, I was often obliged to be content with a comparatively few selected words. And, after all, disconnected words presented unexpected difficulties, and my informants had often to think them back into phrases before they could give the sounds. The plan of numbering the sounds which I had introduced to save a systematic orthography, proved to be quite unintelligible to most people, who could only indicate sounds, each in his own, usually unexplained and often inexplicable, manner.

This led me in Jan. 1879 to devise my 'dialect test' (dt.), which contained only 76 different words separately numbered, and had long notes attached referring to each, stating the points to be attended to, and pointing out for each particular case how the required sound might be indicated. I sent out between 600 and 700 of these, all with stamps for return, and I never heard more of 429, while 61 were returned blank. I suspect I must have been found a great bore, and am only too grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who did take the trouble to answer me.

Besides all these I obtained and continue to obtain from Mr. Hallam quantities of 'words noted' (wn.) in different parts of England, noted from various speakers, either unconsciously or consciously to themselves. In the latter case he has generally been very careful to ascertain the antecedents of the speaker in order to judge of the trustworthiness of his utterance. These constitute some of the most valuable parts of my materials.

The result is that I have a very large number of original documents, and the trouble is, as I have explained in preceding reports, to know how to use them. The heaps of cs. wl. dt. and Mr. Hallam's wn., coming in at once from different parts of England, without any regard to locality or connection, were very confusing. Merely to copy them down and leave the work of comparison to some German professor or student in the xxth century, would be futile. I pass over the different expedients which I have spoken of in preceding reports, and come at once to the method I have used in producing my book now before you.

In the first place every document refers to a given place in a given county. Hence I established large envelopes lined with linen such as those on the table, one or more for each county and placed them in alphabetical order of the names of the counties. Into the proper county envelope I placed the documents belonging to it, headed by the name of the place and its distance in miles and direction from places inserted in the little map of England I have shewn you,<sup>1</sup> and arranged them in alphabetical order of the names

<sup>1</sup> This was done thus: Harrold Bd. (8 nw. Bedford), that is, Harrold in Bedfordshire, eight miles north-west of Bedford. By this means the exact position of obscure places, often not entered on any but maps on a very large scale, was indicated by means of this map, in which one inch represents about fifty-seven miles. I find Philip's penny county maps extremely convenient. They are very cheap and they can be scribbled over in any way. But they are on different scales. Hence I find the cheap six-sheet map with the county boundaries coloured, originally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, about eleven miles to the inch, very useful. I cut each map into four parts,

of the places. Thus each document could be immediately found and referred to. Of course all papers relating to the same place (and there were often many) were fastened together. The next requisite was to have a standard of comparison in the shape of a classified wl. I made one containing all the words in my former wl., all in my cs. and dt., together with several others which seemed useful. This list contains 971 words. It is arranged in three parts, (1) the words having direct prototypes in Ws. or Norse, (2) words not having such, or of doubtful, disputed, or other than known Romance origin, (3) Romance words. The first part is arranged by the Ws. or Norse vowel contained, distinguishing whether long or short or whether followed or not by a consonant in the same syllable, that is, close or open vowels. Under each such vowel are placed the Ws. or Norse words, in strict alphabetical order from the vowel onwards, followed by the English word. A similar but necessarily less elaborate classification is pursued in lists 2 and 3. Every word is numbered. This I have had printed very openly, so that for any particular place I can write upon the paper the pronunciation of any word in the list. But I constantly require words not in the list. These I insert in a proper place with *a* for 'after' or *b* 'before' the number of the adjacent word. My intention is to give the list in a condensed form at first, and subsequently to put only the pronunciations interpreted by the prefixed number, if in the list, and otherwise by the addition of the ordinary spelling. This list is accompanied by another in the alphabetical order of the English words, referring by a number to this list, and containing also the inserted words with their proper etymologies. This alphabetical list I have found of the utmost use to me. Of course to pick out the words in, say, one of Mr. Hallam's lists of wn., or any other examples given, and even from old word lists, and insert them in proper order in the new form, is extremely laborious, and I cannot delegate the work, for I know of no one who could interpret the papers, and even if I did, I find this work indispensable for the formation of a proper conception of the system of pronunciation (pron.). I always learn much from constructing such lists, and hence do not grudge the many hours' labour which they cause me.

Having then already made a rough plan of the English dialect districts (D), I know what to expect from any county or part of a county. When beginning a new div., as lately the E. div., I see what counties it involves, and sort out the corresponding envelopes. Then I read through the contents of each envelope. This gives a general idea of how the dialect district will run. Next I seize especially upon any *vivâ voce* (vv.) information which I have obtained, or any from Mr. Hallam, Mr. Goodchild or Mr. C.

gum the middle of each only on to sheets of paper, which protects the edges and allows any two or more to be brought close together, number them and mark their boundaries on one of the small maps of England, which renders reference easy. But it is often necessary to refer to Stanford's 24 sheet map with three miles to an inch, and even larger maps.

Clough Robinson, and I reduce these, if *es. dt.* or *wn.*, to the proper palaeotype (*pal.*) form as now used, appending the necessary notes, and if *wl.* or *wn.*, to the systematic form of my classified *wl.* After this is done for each county, I commence comparing the papers, and on my county maps mark the apparent boundaries of the speech forms. This comparison is much facilitated by the new classified *wl.* It is by this method that the characteristic forms and the outlines of each district are obtained. The process is very slow, as it is an extensive induction of particulars, but it leaves nothing to the imagination, except in unexplored regions. Incomplete and insufficient documents are here a great help in indicating how far a system of speech extends. But it would be useless to pretend that the lines drawn on the map can be accurate within half a dozen miles. It is only on some particular boundaries that I have been able to get anything like a sufficient number of observations to draw a sharp line of demarcation, as, for instance, in those admirable investigations of Mr. Hallam on the position of the Southern boundary of the pronunciation of *some* as *sööm* (*su,m*),<sup>1</sup> in itself a most unexpected and hitherto unnoticed phenomenon.

The above points have been dwelt on, because they will serve in some measure to explain the necessarily slow process of constructing such an account of English dialects and their purely phonetic classification, as I propose to give, and therefore I hope will excuse me, especially as I have been frequently interrupted by other studies and private business, for the otherwise apparently inexcusable delay in getting out Part V. I cannot go to press with any part till the whole is complete. It would be absurd to publish anything without the map, and the construction of the map is, in any div., the last thing that can be attempted. The great alterations in my former schemes which my recent investigations have made necessary in the E. div. warn me what I must expect in the very complicated Midland region. But besides all this, the work must be revised and systematised as a whole. The former parts of my E.E.P. have already suffered by being produced in sections, and as the fifth part will constitute a complete treatise by itself, I am most anxious to make it self-consistent. And now if you please I will attempt to shew you what I have thus far accomplished.

#### PRELIMINARY MATTER.

First let me direct your attention to the map. My preliminary matter among other things contains an account of the 3 borders (B.) and the 10 transverse lines. The first border is the N. to S. B., which passed from Edinburgh with a few sinuosities to the w. of Do., and was the boundary between Saxon on the e. and Celt on the w. about A.D. 580. It belongs to a bygone period, and hence is not marked, but it is useful to remember as explaining to some

<sup>1</sup> Sounds in this report are given generally in a makeshift unexplained orthography, such as ordinary writers employ, corrected by the subsequently *pal.* letters between ( ), which are known to the readers of E.E.P. Parts I. to IV.

extent the difference between the character of our speech to the e. and w. of that line. The second or Welsh B., the only one marked on the map, is the present separation of English and Welsh, as explained in my paper on the *Delimitation of Welsh and English* in our Transactions. It may be continued to Ireland, to cut off the se. corner of County Wexford. It is indicated by a thick line to the w. of England and s. of Wales. The third or Highland B. belongs to Scotland. Of the 10 transverse lines which run across England from sea to sea, and form important distinctions of speech, only three occur in the map. They are marked by small encircled numbers 1, 2, 3, at their extremities on the sea, and occasionally during their length.

Line 1 marks the northernmost limit of the pron. of *some* as *sum* (səm, sam) or even *som* (sɒm), n. of this line and through the M. counties the sound is *sōdm* (su,m). The line begins on the River Dee, passes thro' Sh. Wo. Wa. Np. Hu. and Cb. to pass by n. of Nf. to the sea. I had thought that this would cut off the M. div., and it does so very nearly, but n. Np. and Rt., which are not at all M., lie to the n. of it. I call this the n. *sum* line.

Line 2 marks the southernmost limit of the pronunciation of *some* as *sōdm* (su,m). Lines 1 and 2 coincide as far as the se. corner of Sh. Then line 2 sweeps s. by the Malvern Hills, and afterwards, marked by a broken line, passes through s. Gl. and n. Wl., and through n. Ox., cutting off the nw. part of Bu. and joining line 1 again about Thrapston Np. This union of the two lines continues but a little way, and line 2 goes s. again thro' n. Hu. and n. Cb. to Nf., and in Nf. cuts off a very extensive region to the nw. All the border towns on each side of the line have been visited and examined by Mr. Hallam, and the line was drawn by me from his observations. Between lines 1 and 2 there is a mixed region in which not only *sum*, *sōdm* (səm, su,m) are heard, but also various mixtures of them and not unfrequently *som* (sɒm). Hence I call line 2 the s. *sōdm* line, and the intermediate district I term the mixed *som* region.

This incursion of *ðð* (u<sub>i</sub>) on the land of *ū* (ə), as it appears, is really the contrary. The whole country s. of the s. *sōdm* line 2, once said *sōdm* (*sum*) or (su,m)—of the difference of these two sounds it will be more convenient to speak in my next report, which will begin with the M.—and it is really the part s. of line 2 which has changed, by a process perhaps similar to that now heard in the mixed *som* region. To this change, which has extended so widely, and which we meet again in L., no exact date can be assigned, but it probably did not begin before the xvth century. The present prevalence of deep *ū* (a) in place of fine *ū* (ə) to the s. of line 2 may be one of the intermediate forms passing from *ō* (o, o) which have been evolved in the transition.

One important consequence for our investigation is that the change of *sum* to *sōdm* (a) to (u<sub>i</sub>) does not affect the dialect, and can be at most considered as a local variety. At first I had been led to consider the change *sum* to *sōdm* as a marked difference of



dialect. The discovery of the *som* region has entirely changed my opinion, and got over an immense difficulty in Np.

Line 3, which I term the reverted *ur* (3R) line, is the w. n. and e. limit of the regular S. mode of producing the *r* by reverting the tongue so that its tip points to the throat and the underpart comes opposite to the palate. This makes the central upper part of the tongue concave instead of convex to the palate, and the effect is very remarkable. A milder form, which Mr. Goodchild advocates, is produced by simply retracting the tongue (ar,) and the *r* of Mr. Bell and Mr. Sweet, my *point-rise* ( $r_c$ ), is only a still further degradation of the same, and not I think of the convex (*r*). Line 3 commences in the Bristol Channel, passes by Gl. and He. to line 1, which it follows to about Byfield Np. (7 sw. Daventry) and then runs s. to the border of Ox., which (very nearly at least) it follows to the Thames. It then runs along that river to the sea. The reverted *ur* line forms the n. boundary of the S. div., the whole of which uses it in ordinary speech.

#### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The three divisions are now easily delimited, the S. contains D. 1 to 12, the W. contains D. 13 and 14, and the E. contains D. 15 to 19. There are three outlying districts in the S., D. 1 in Ireland, D. 2 and 3 in Wales. The first is retained because of its interest as the oldest English colony which maintained itself as English among a Celtic neighbourhood, and has only disappeared by fusion with the much more recent English which afterwards surrounded it. In my first report I dwelled so much on this D. that I now pass it over. D. 2 and 3 are English colonies of about the same date and were considered in my *Delimitation of English and Welsh*, and I also adverted last May to the double use of (*sum sòm*) in D. 2 in sw. Pm. at the present day. This could not possibly be attributed to a M. encroachment, and the (*sum*) must therefore be a survival. For D. 1 in se. of Wexford, Ireland, my only authorities are contained in Rev. W. Barnes's book on the *Dialect of Forth and Bargo*. For D. 2 in sw. Pm. I am able to give a dt. written by Rev. Joseph Tombs, Rector of Burton (3 n. Pembroke), and another written in his phonetic spelling by Mr. W. Spurrell, of Carmarthen, from the dictation of Mr. Thomas, formerly of Castlemartin (6 wsw. Pembroke), as checked by Archdeacon Edmondes of Warren, close to Castlemartin, and I add a wl. collected from several sources. For D. 3 in the peninsula of Gowerland Gm., I am principally indebted to Rev. J. D. Davies, Rector of Llanmadock, in that peninsula.

The rest of the S. div. D. 4 to 12, with the exception of Sc., is on the mainland. The typical form of S. English is to be found in D. 4, which I call wMS. or western Mid Southern. The way that I treat any such district is as follows. First I give the *Boundaries* in words as accurately as the case admits, shewing the nearest towns and distance from them, so that the line could be traced on any map of England. Here the drawing on the present little map,

which will when complete form part of my book, must suffice. Then I describe the *Area*, in this case all Wl. and Do.; most of Sm. and Gl., the extreme se. of Dv. with small parts of w.Be. w.Ha. and w.Ox. Next I give my *Authorities*. This I do by naming alphabetically according to the counties concerned, also put alphabetically, the names of all the places from which I have received information, distinguishing by \* those from which I have personally obtained vv. accounts, by † those from which I have received information by Mr. Hallam always in pal., by ‡ the same from Mr. Goodchild also in pal., by || the same in some systematic orthography, such as glossic (used by Mrs. Parker, and Mr. C. Clough Robinson), or one invented for the occasion but explained, and by ° those which give no clue to their spelling beyond a presumed ability to read the usual orthography and 'the light of nature,' unfortunately the great majority. Only the names of the places are given, because in the preliminary matter there will be a list of all these places for each county alphabetically arranged, preceded by the number of the district to which it belongs, followed by its distance and direction from a place in the county marked in the small dialect map, the name of the person furnishing the information, its nature and other particulars. Sometimes I have several documents of different kinds about the same place, from the same or different people. All this is duly entered. These 'County Lists,' as I call them, are written up in slips as the information comes in. There will also be an alphabetical list of informants referring to the place and county. Two reasons have induced me to be thus particular in indicating the source of my information. First I wished to acknowledge thankfully the trouble that has been taken by my informants to give me what help they could, and also to shew their qualifications for the purpose. Secondly, as by circumstances I have been obliged to rely upon others who may have, and most probably, if I may judge by my own experience, in many instances, from a great variety of causes, actually have appreciated the sounds incorrectly, I wished for my own sake to point out on whose information I relied. The lists are rather lengthy, but that was inevitable. Next I give succinctly the *Characteristics* of the district by which the genus of the dialect is recognised. For instance, for D. 4, I enter on the question of initial (v, z) for ordinary (f, s), giving important lists from Dan Michel of Canterbury 1440, Mr. Elworthy as contained in his paper on the *Dialect of West Somerset* (my D. 10), Rev. A. Law for Wl., and Rev. W. Barnes for Do., so that a complete conspectus of the usage is obtained, and we become convinced that (v, z) initial derived from Ws., and (f, s) initial from Norman words. Afterwards I turn to reverted (n) and its influence on following t, d, n, l, converting them to reverted (r, n, x, l), and consider the probabilities of these having been the original Ws. sounds, accounting for the peculiar English 'coronal' (t, d, n, l) as distinguished from the continental (t, d, n, l). Then I take Ws. A- in open syllables, which in the n. parts is *ea* (iv), sinking in Gl. to *ee* (ii), and is in

the s. parts *aia* (éu). Next I find that Ws. A' was normally *ooah* (úa) and has become *ooa, oha, oh* (úu, óu, oo). The treatment of Ws. ÆG and EG as normally (ái), with their local varieties, is very important. The treatment of the correlated Ws. I' and U' as *uy, uw* (á'i, á'u) or (ə'i, ə'u) is dwelled upon. Finally I give the grammatical constructions 'I be a going, I do go, I have adone,' and the use of indistinct *-en* (-en) for him, a well-known remnant of Ws. acc. *hine*, and of the local *utch* (atʃ) for the pronoun I.

This is by way of introduction. I now go into particulars and take the six various forms observed.

I., the typical Wl. form in Wl.—In this I give first the cs. as dictated to me by Rev. A. Law, now Rector of Dauntsey Wl., to whose kindness I am greatly indebted, with a classified wl. containing all the words of that cs. Next comes Akerman's fable of the *Hornet* and the *Beetle* as pal. by Mr. J. G. Goodchild from the dictation of his stepmother, a native of Chippenham, with numerous notes, followed by a complete wl. also pal. by the same from the same. And finally a specimen and wl. dictated to me in 1879 by Miss Louisa H. Johnson, daughter of the then Vicar of Tilshead (8 sse. Devizes), who was a native and had resided there all her life, about 40 years. I am much indebted to many daughters of clergymen. The above examples give every possible information respecting this typical form.

II.—The Gl. form is illustrated by comparing three cs., (1) a vv. from the Vale and Town of Gloucester by Mr. John Jones, who had known the dialect 50 years; (2) a cs. from Tetbury written in her own spelling by Miss Frampton, daughter of the late Vicar, who answered me such numerous questions that I was able to palaeotype it; and (3) a vv. cs. from Coleford, Forest of Dean, given me in two visits by Mr. R. D. Trotter, native of Newnham (9 sw. Gloucester), one of the most perfect examples I have obtained.

III.—The e. He. form is illustrated by a comparison of three cs., one written by Rev. C. Y. Potts and dictated to me by Mr. Gregg, Solicitor, of Ledbury; another phonotypically written by Mr. Joseph Jones of Hereford from the dictation of Mr. Herbert Ballard of Leighton Court, Bromyard (13 ne. Hereford); and the third written for Prince L.-L. Bonaparte by Miss Anna M. Ford Piper of Blackway, Eggleton, giving the pronunciation by a series of rhymes. The last two were reduced to palaeotype by myself.

IV.—The important Do. form is illustrated (1) by a vv. dt. from Mrs. Clay-Kerr-Seymour of Hanford Hall (4 nw. Blandford), a lady perfectly well acquainted with the dialect, who also obligingly went over a wl. with me; (2) by a comparison between a cs. for Cranbourne (12 ene. Blandford) written by Mr. Clarke, a national schoolmaster, and read to me by Major-General Michel; and a cs. written for me in systematic spelling by the veteran Do. poet and philologist, Rev. William Barnes, of Winterborne Came.

V.—The important Land of Utch, the only part of the s. of England where the old *ich* for I still lingers in the forms *utch, utché* (atʃ, atʃii'), which occupies the angular space between the

two railways that converge at Yeovil, is illustrated by a dt. from Mr. George Mitchell, a native of Montacute, and illiterate till 23, but afterwards a Kensington Vestryman, and his former secretary Mr. Price, a Yeovil man, but resident at Montacute from his tenth year.

VI.—The late Mr. G. P. R. Pulman's Axe-Yarty D., or neighbourhood of the two rivers Axe and Yarty, which in fact represents general Sm., is illustrated by a wl. dictated to me by himself, and a cs. and dt. written by him, but pal. by me from his indications, and other documents.

This D. 4 has been thus fully illustrated because of its typical character. It has not been broken into subdistricts because the differences are very minute, and no lines of demarcation could be drawn, so that it was only possible to give illustrations from different parts of this extensive district.

In D. 5, or eMS., that is, eastern Mid Southern, there is a decided falling off of dialect, the reverted *ur* (x) remains distinct, but the initial (z, v) for (s, f) die off eastward. The line of separation between this and the last is consequently indistinct, and is rather arbitrarily drawn from deficiency of information. This D. comprises a small portion of Ox., most of Be. and Ha., all of Wi., and s. Sr. with w. Ss.

I.—The w. Ox. form is illustrated by a dt. originally written by Mrs. Angelina Parker, and pal. by Mr. Hallam partly from her dictation, and afterwards from information gained on a visit to Ox., and by a wl. drawn up from his notes of the pron. of Mr. Brain of Ducklington, a native aged 81. Witney (9 wnw. Oxford) is in the mixed *som* region, Ducklington (2 sse. Witney) is in the pure *sum* region.

II.—The Be. form is illustrated by a dt. written in glossic from dictation by Mrs. A. Parker, whose glossic, as tested during personal interviews by Mr. Hallam, was found to be very good, by a wl. from Wantage, and by part of a cs. for Hampstead Norris, pal. from dictation of W. B. Banting, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Newbury District Field Club, by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte.

III.—The Ha. and Wi. forms are illustrated chiefly by a cs. dictated to me in 1876 by Mr. Percival Leigh, a native of Scotland, who was transplanted to Winchester when one month old and has known the dialect all his life, but it gives apparently rather a refined form. I have also a wl. for Shorwell (5 sw. Newport Wi.) drawn up from indications furnished by Mr. Titmouse, national schoomaster.

IV.—The s. Sr. and w. Ss. forms are illustrated by a wl. chiefly pal. by me from dictation of students at the Whiteland's Training College, Chelsea, from Ockley (8 sw. Reigate) and Stoke (1 n. Guildford). I may mention that through the interest taken in my investigations by Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, Principal of Whiteland's, I have been enabled to take down specimens vv. from many of the students and teachers at the College, generally natives, or at least pupil teachers for some years in the schools of the places illustrated,

and that the information thus obtained has been of the greatest service to me, in covering ground where I had long despaired of getting anything on which I could depend. To the above words from Oekley and Stoke I have been able to add others from Charlwood (6 ssw. Reigate), Wisborough (8 sw. Horsham), and the Weald of Ss. generally.

This concludes my examination of the great M.S. form of speech, the direct descendant of the literary Ws. language in which Alfred wrote and with which I compare all other forms of English. It is, you will have seen, very different indeed from our rec. sp., which therefore must have come to us from another quarter.

We now proceed to a transitional kind of speech which forms the border as it were between S. and M. on the one hand and S. and E. on the other. This splits into three distinct parts, although the lines of separation between them are not well marked.

D. 6 or nBS., that is, northern Border Southern, contains extreme n. Gl., the s. half of Wo., the extreme s. Wa., extreme n. Ox., and sw. Np. In this complicated region, which has given me much trouble and anxiety, I find it best to distinguish three varieties.

I.—The Worcester variety is chiefly illustrated by Mr. Hallam's unwearied work at Abberley, Great Witley, Bewdley, Bengeworth, Eldersfield, Ebrington, Saleway, and Worcester. At Bewdley he interviewed an old woman of 95, and at Eldersfield another old woman of 79. These aged persons are very important to my work.

From Worcester Mr. Hallam was able to give me a dt. from the dictation of a native.

II.—The s. Wa. variety. Here I have not had fully satisfactory information, although Mr. Hallam visited Stratford-on-Avon, for my documents from Butler's Marston (12 s. Warwick) and Tysoe (11 se. Stratford-on-Avon), although good of their kind, had to be pal. from indications. I have some hopes that Mr. Hallam will be able to get to this neighbourhood hereafter.

III.—The Banbury variety. This is illustrated by a cs. written in 1875 by Thomas Beesley, Esq., J.P., native, and pal. by me from his indications and Mr. Hallam's notes of a visit. I have also a dt. from a Whiteland's student, native of Shennington (6½ w. Banbury), and I am able to give a wl. from Shennington obtained by Mr. Hallam in 1875 from a London policeman, whom the Whiteland's student knew, and whose pron. she confirmed. I have also a long list of words by the uncle of Mr. Beesley before mentioned, which I have pal. to the best of my power by help of Mr. Beesley himself.

This D. 6 shews a falling off of S. characters, but still sufficient remain to make its connection with the S. and separation from M. quite clear. For example, the reverted *ur* (u) generally remains. This is quite gone in the M. div.

D. 7 or mBS., that is, mid Border Southern, contains most of Ox. with a very small portion of Be. It is entirely a region of transition from S. to E. The dial. forms are always uncertain,

and become practically lost towards the s. part. For my knowledge of this region I am indebted to Mrs. Angelina Parker, a native of Handborough (8 nw. Oxford), author of the *Ox. Glossary and Supplement*, who bestowed great pains upon it, acquiring glossic on purpose. From her I give a cs. and dt. with notes, a variety of phrases and a wl. The Handborough information was also checked by Mr. Hallam, who on visiting Oxford was most kindly received by Mrs. Parker, and afforded every facility of verifying her information.

D. 8 or sBS., that is, south Border Southern, contains extreme se. Be., m. Sr. and extreme nw. Ke., embracing London and its suburbs s. of the Thames. It is the graveyard of the S. dialect. I give all the indications I could obtain, but they are very slight, sufficient however to let us write on the tombstone, "Here lies what once was the Southern dialect." Large towns are pesthouses for dialect. People come from all parts of the country and continually change their domicile. Education is rampant. The artificial speech of literature is the only one not ridiculed. Still in country places some traces may be found of Southernisms, if only in such a phrase as *I be*. At Wargrave Be. (6 ne. Reading) T. F. Maitland, Esq., was able to give me some decided Southernisms vv. I got others in writing from Mrs. Godfrey at Hurley close by, and from the late Rev. R. A. Cannon of Hurst (4 e. Reading). Chobham, Chertsey, Leatherhead, Croydon, yielded practically a negative result. Of course I did not attempt the wilderness of the town itself.

D. 9, on the contrary, or ES. (that is, East Southern) containing Ke. and e. Sr. is distinctly a S. dialect, and very well marked off from D. 5 by a line drawn from the mouth of the Adur in Ss. to the extreme nw. of Ke. It is in the first place a further degradation of D. 5, initial (z, v) having been quite superseded by (s, f). The reverted *ur* (r) remains quite distinctly. But the peculiar character of the district is the use of (d) in place of initial *th* (dh) in *this that the there their theirs them then these those they*. As *than thou thee thy thine though thus*, are not heard in the dialect, we can say nothing about them. Mr. Parish in his glossary indeed asserts that "the *th* is invariably *d*," but this is not borne out by my inquiries. Medial *d* is heard in *farthing* and *further*, as elsewhere, and perhaps *another*. Final *th* becomes *d* before a vowel in *smood it*, *wid it*, and *adin adout*, for *within without*. But this nigger-like *d*-ing of our language is quite recent. Dan Michel 1340 knows nothing of it. In Lewis's *Isle of Tenet* 1736 it is mentioned as universal in the Isle of Thanet, whence it has entirely disappeared, thanks to Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs. Another peculiarity has also developed itself, namely (w) for (v), which uncertainly extends to e. Ss., but is rampant on the e. coast of England as far as the n. of Nf. Three forms are distinguished.

I. e. Ss., illustrated by a wl. from Miss Anna M. Darby of Markly' (15 n. Eastbourne), and another from Rev. W. D. Parish of Selmeston (8 nw. Eastbourne), with vv. wl. from Whiteland's

students from Cuckfield (12 n. Brighton) and Eastbourne, to which are added words from Rev. W. D. Parish's Glossary, Miss Darby, and Miss B. C. Curtis of Leasam (1 n. Rye).

II. m. Ke. is chiefly illustrated by a cs. drawn up by Rev. Henry B. Berin, then of Biddenden (10 wsw. Ashford), and pal. by me from dictation of Herbert Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq., of Provender, Faversham (9 wnw. Canterbury), who also dictated to me a considerable wl.

III. For the e. Ke. form I am indebted (1) to Rev. F. W. Ragg, then vicar of Wingham (6 e. Canterbury), now of Marsworth Bu. near Tring, who gave me a good wl. for the highlands of Ke., and (2) to Mr. W. R. Stead, head master of the Folkestone Grammar School, who, writing Glossic well, gave me the pronunciation of the Folkestone fishermen, which is rendered in many respects very remarkable by the absence of (d) for (dh), the presence of an occasional French *u* (*y*), which may be only approximative, in *school*, *sure*, *to do*, *look*, the use of (w) for (v), but not conversely, *oy* (á'i) for I, broad *ī* (ái) in *næme*, and other points.

This is the extreme e. development of the S. dialects. We now go w., where a new element meets us, the influence of a Celtic population upon an imported Ws. speech.

D. 10 or nWS., that is, northern West Southern, is in w. Sm., of which you have heard so much from Mr. Elworthy, and will hear more, that I need not trouble you with remarks, except to say that it is illustrated by a wl. cs. and other specimens, all revised from Mr. Elworthy's dictation.

D. 11 or sWS., that is, southern West Southern, takes in Dv. and e. Co. as far as a line drawn, with great difficulty and after much inquiry, from indications furnished by Rev. W. H. Hodge, then curate of St. Gluvias, Penryn, Co. (1 nw. Falmouth), now vicar of Manaccan (6 s. Falmouth)—from Falmouth to Truro and then e. of Perran Zabulo to the sea on the n. coast of Co. The character of speech is the same throughout this region, though it becomes worn out more and more as it approaches the w. border. Its main features are first a sound which approaches very nearly to French *u* (*y*<sub>1</sub>), just as we found in the fishermen's speech at Folkestone Ke., and shall find again in Nf., replacing the Ws. *O'*, and secondly a very remarkable diphthong replacing Ws. *U'*, which Prince L.-L. Bonaparte analyses as French *œu* in *cœur*, followed by French *u* (*œ'y*), and Messrs. Baird (Nathan Hogg) and Shelly (of Plymouth) agree with him. My own careful observations on native speakers lead me rather to English *u* in *cur* followed by the same imitation of the French *u* already mentioned. For the first element the lips are wide open, and then they suddenly dart forward, being greatly projected to form the second element, pal. (*œ'y*<sub>1</sub><sup>6</sup>), the stress falling on the first element. But in the word *too* there is a change of stress to the second element, and the pitch rises upon it greatly. Thus in *now too*, we have diphthongs of the same elements, but of totally different character; *now* has stress on the first element and a falling pitch on the second; *too* has a low pitch without stress

on the first element, and then a high pitch with stress on the second element. I experimented on these sounds repeatedly with natives.

In n. Dv. I got a capital vv. cs. from a servant of Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, fresh from Iddesleigh (16 s. Barnstaple), and a dt. from the dictation of J. Abbot Jarman, Esq., a native, who also gave me a large number of words which I have incorporated with the words extracted from Iddesleigh in one wl.

From s. Dv. I have a cs. together with a wl. both relating to Dartmoor n. of a line from Plymouth to Kingsbridge (23 ese. Plymouth), from Mr. J. Shelly, a native of Nf., who has resided 30 years in Plymouth, and especially busied himself with the dialect. He was one of my earliest dialectal correspondents, mentioned in that list on p. 277 of my E.E.P. already alluded to, and I am indebted to him for much assistance during all that time, up to last winter even. He himself identifies the Nf. with the Dv. so called French *u*.

From Devonport I give a vv. dt. obtained from Mr. J. Tenny, a native, and just over the county border a vv. specimen by Mr. J. B. Rundell, of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, also a native of Devonport, representing Millbrook Co. (2 sw. Plymouth), where he lived when young. Mr. Rundell states that he found the dialect at Padstow quite similar. From Co. I give another vv. specimen for Camelford (14 w. Launceston) obtained from a native Whiteland's student, but the dialect was evidently wearing out both as regards Ws. O' and U'. I add two other Co. dt. written very carefully by national schoolmasters at Cardyn'ham, and St. Columb Major, but I cannot be quite sure of the interpretation I have put on them. This finishes the S. div. proper, on the w. the dialect having fully died out.

D. 12 or wWS., that is, western West Southern, including w. Co. and the Scilly Isles, I include in the S. div. for geographical reasons. But neither of them have a dialect proper. Out of Sc. it has been thoroughly expelled by education. In w. Co. the speech is rather nondescript, and its history has yet to be written. It is amusing from its great variety in different places, from the odd words employed, and from a remnant of the Celtic which was still spoken 200 years ago. How the change occurred I have not learned, but it could hardly have come from the e., as there is scarcely a shadow of Dv. phraseology, pronunciation, or intonation. I give an example of it written for me by Mr. Rawlings of Hayle, and pal. from his dictation in 1876, representing Marazion speech. A long visit to w. Co. and a separate study of each individual place would be necessary to give any proper account of its pronunciation, and for the purposes of my investigation such trouble would be useless, because the speech is certainly a modern mixture, and not one of those hereditary forms in which we are interested.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

The W. div. borders on Wales, indeed encroaches on it, and the whole div. was once Celtic, though the e. side has been so long



English that it has acquired a right to be considered dialectal. The w. side, which is a much more recent acquisition from Wales, is barely dialectal, it is rather book English with a peculiar intonation very pleasant to hear, and a few Welshisms of phrase and vocabulary. I have attempted generally only the e. or older English side, but as I found it impossible to run a line between e. and w. I include the latter in the W. div. as I did w. Co. in the S. The boundaries are the Welsh border to the w. and part of the n. *sum* and reverted *ur* lines on the e. It separates into two distinct parts, though it is rather difficult to draw the line between them, which must run by or near the n. border of Rd. right across to Bewdley Wo. (3 wsw. Kidderminster).

D. 13 or SW., that is, South Western, contains the e. of Mo., most of He. and Rd., the e. of Br. and a narrow slip of the s. of Sh. The groundwork is S. English, with all its peculiarities much impaired. The diphthongal forms for Ws. I', U', or *uy*, *ow* (ə'i, ə'u) are mild and practically literary English. A few words, as *uth* (əth) for with, and *frum* (fram) for ripe, forward, are striking. I am indebted to Prince L.-L. Bonaparte chiefly for collecting specimens of this district from Docklow, Hereford, Lower Bach Farm, and Weobley in He., and Llanover in Mo. Mr. Hallam also visited Lower Bach Farm and brought me valuable information which gave me more confidence in interpreting the other examples. My illustrations are (1) a dt. obtained by Mr. Hallam from the sons of Mrs. Burgiss of Lower Bach Farm (3½ enc. Leominster), (2) some examples carefully written by Mr. Woodhouse of Docklow (5 enc. Leominster and only 2 m. from the last place), (3) a wl. including words obtained by Mr. Hallam from Lower Bach Farm, Hereford, Leominster and Ludlow with the distinctive words given by Mr. Woodhouse; (4) an account of the four peculiar fractures and diphthongs used in e. Br. given me by Mr. Stead, now of Folkestone, but formerly a teacher in Christ's Coll. Br., in such words as i. lame, ii. *toe*, and the diphthongs for iii. *time*, iv. *down*, with analysis and list of words; they are only peculiarly shortened and as it were clipped forms of the common S. representatives of similar words. I also give an account (5) of Mr. Spurrell's Cm. English, which is not dialectal, and (6) of the specimen which Lady Llanover, at Prince L.-L. Bonaparte's request, read to me, and which probably resembles the Rd. as much as the ne. Mo. English.

D. 14 or NW., that is, North Western, contains the greater part of Sh. and a small portion of Mg. This is the dialect which Miss Georgina F. Jackson has made her own and given such an admirable account of in her *Shropshire Word Book*, to which is prefixed Mr. Hallam's elaborate account of the pronunciation in complete glossic, made under her immediate superintendence and from her dictation. The speech is a curious mixture of S. and M. forms. The former is shewn by the use of the *ahy* (ái) forms in such words as *maid*, *snail*, WS. ÆG, EG; the latter by the constant use of the M. verbal plural in *-n*, *-en*; the form we *bin* for *we are*, combines the S. *be* with the M. *-n*. The *r* is here quite distinctive, it is always

trilled not only before but after a vowel, although certainly much more weakly in the latter case; it is in fact the convex Welsh (r) and altogether different from the concave southern (r).

For illustrations I give in pal. two specimens from Miss Jackson's Wordbook fully rendered from her dictation by Mr. Hallam in glossic, a short passage which she dictated to me in 1873, and a wl. containing many words I took down from her on that occasion, and all the words given by Mr. Hallam in his account of the pronunciation, which however are there printed in complete glossic, and, like all the rest, are here palaeotyped and differently arranged.

#### EASTERN DIVISION.

This contains D. 15 to 19, extending over 11 counties. To ascertain anything about the pronunciation of these counties was a work of great difficulty, for though I got my earliest information from Norwich in 1868, and a vv. es. from Ware in 1876, I got my latest from ne. Np. through Mr. Hallam, since the beginning of this month. For years the territory from London to the Wash remained a blank in my map. And even when I tried to fill it roughly in my report in April 1882, I find I was from insufficient information hopelessly wrong. The reason is obvious. The E. div. represents the country from which our received literary speech was elaborated, and people found so little difference between it and ordinary speech, that they paid no heed to it, or thought that such diversities were vulgarisms, or even imported cockneyisms—the importation having been really in the other direction. If my distribution of Eastern pron. do not surprise you, I shall be still more surprised than I was when a detailed examination of particulars led me to it, gradually and almost unwillingly.

The main character of the E. speech as distinguished from that of all others is its great similarity to the received, and especially to that current in e. London, which is one of its forms. Of course this is modified respecting Ws. U in the n. part, for the n. *sum* line passes through the length of Np. and the s. *sööm* line goes some way into Hu. and Cb. and even Nf., as we have learned from Mr. Hallam's labours. But this makes no change in other respects. The great character in opposition to S. and W. is the loss of *r* or its vocalization after vowels, and its sinking often, if not generally, to the mere imperfect *point-rise* (*r<sub>o</sub>*) without any trill, and with a maimed articulation. But this is not a simple characteristic, for the same habit prevails all along the e. coast of England as far as North Shields in Nb. at least. Even euphonic *r*, or the insertion of an *r* when a vowel follows *ah*, *au*, *ü* (aa, aa, v) as *sol-fa-r-ing*, *saw-r-ing*, the *idea-r* of the thing! is, I find, not peculiar to the E. div., where it is very marked. I make 5 districts, not very different from each other, but tolerably distinct. The peculiar shape of the counties should be noted; the long wall of Bu. to the w. and of Cb. to the east, resting upon Essex, forming a doorway of which Np., stretching across the top and capped by Rt., is the lintel, while Mi. Ht. Bd. Hu. are loose cobble stones

which block up the entrance, and Nf. and Sf. are part of the wall beyond. That at least is how it has presented itself to me when trying to understand its relations. The solution is mainly obtained by regarding Np. not as an undivided block, but as a series of stones, or, to drop metaphor, not as a simple single dialect, but a congeries of forms. For this we have been prepared by Miss Baker and Sternberg in their glossaries, and the extreme sw. Np. has been assigned to D. 6, which is not E. at all. I have been induced to clip another portion out of w. Np., to make ne. Np. quite different, and the main body or mNp. different again. But it was not till I felt convinced that the change in the pronunciation of *u* for Ws. U, from its S. to its M. form as illustrated by the two pronunciations of *put* (rhyming to *foot* or *nut*), must be disregarded in seeking dialectal relations, and must at most be looked upon as a variety, that I was enabled to incorporate these pieces of Np. with the respective counties to the s. of them.

D. 15 or WE., that is, Western Eastern, contains all Bu. except the little bit on the s. which has no proper dialect, as it lies in the Metropolitan Area. Then I follow the n. border of Bu. as far as about Hanslope (10 ne. Buckingham) and cut immediately across Np., passing w. of East Haddon to the border of the E. division, a little s. of the n. border of Np., but its exact position has yet to be determined by observations along the nw. boundary of Np., as there is reason to suppose that the speech is affected by the neighbouring Wa. and Le., which I shall have to deal with in the M. division. This small included part of Np. will, however, require further examination. The character of D. 15 is so much like D. 7, on which it borders, that I have been fain to take refuge in the county boundary, which of course means ignorance. But a few miles on either side the speech is different. The only point which nearly concerns us is that Ws. A- is represented by a fracture, as (*lésm*) nearly *lay 'em*, for *lame*.

Bu. is illustrated by an example *pal.* by me from the dictation of Mr. R. R. Fowler of the Prebendal Farm, Aylesbury, in 1881, by a vv. wl. by Mr. J. Kersley Fowler (his father), and another from Wendover from a Whiteland's student, and several words noted by Mr. Hallam, and also a vv. wl. from Hanslope by another Whiteland's student, and a written wl. from Tyringham (13 ne. Buckingham) by Rev. J. Tarver, rector. The included portion of Np. is represented by a wl. from the words noted by Mr. Hallam at Helmedon, Syersham, Blisworth, Watford, and Weedon.

D. 16 or ME., that is, Mid Eastern, is the typical E. district. It contains all Es. and Ht., except what falls into the Metropolitan Area, all Bd., all Hu. and the central part of Np. Its character is generally that A- becomes *uy* (*éi*, *é'i*, *á'i*), and in consequence Ws. I' is *ahy*, *oy* (*ái*, *á'i*). Ws. ÆG, EG are sometimes distinguished as having a very long and broad *ay* in *play* (*ÆE'i*), but are, as often as not, confused with Ws. A-. Ws. A' is still occasionally *ooa* (*óu*), but falls into *oha* (*óu*) and thence into (*óa*, *óu*). Hence Ws. U' becomes *aou* (*é'u*) by way of distinction. These characters appear

pretty general in all the varieties. We are principally concerned with the treatment of Ws. A-; where *lame* becomes nearly *lime*. Now it results from Mr. Hallam's inquiries that this vowel in *lame* like *lime*, or (*éi*) form, is recent, that 50 years ago the regular S. fracture (*év*), like *lay'em*, was the only one used, and that the indistinct *ü* (*v*) was changed into an indistinct (*i*) which developed into the *lime* sound, as if we said *lay'im* for *lay'em*. We shall find a parallel case in the M. division. This *aay* (*éi*) is I think different from the 'vanish' to long *ā* common in the pause in received English, both in origin and effect, and is distinctly ME.

This ME. is considered county by county proceeding from Ht. to Bd., and thence to Hu. and Np., and afterwards beginning again in Ht. and proceeding to Es., where all the characteristics are exaggerated.

I. Ht. is illustrated (1) by a vv. cs. from Ware by Mr. Roderick, a native, and a wl. comparing Mr. Roderick's forms with those observed from natives by Mr. Hallam at Ware, Hertford, etc.; also (2) by a dt. from Ardeley Wood End by Rev. C. Malet, then curate, and by a wl. containing the words noted from old people there by Mr. Hallam, who made a special journey to the place, which was recommended to me by Mr. Roderick as a famous spot for dialect; and (3) by dt. from Welwyn and Hitchin given me by C. W. Wilshere, Esq., of the Frithe, Welwyn, and (4) by words noted by Mr. Hallam at Harpenden and Hatfield.

II. For the Bd. variety, Batchelor's book, 1809, being written in systematic orthography, is duly examined, and I have also a vv. cs. from Bedford by James Wyatt, Esq., and a wl. containing these and Batchelor's words compared with others given from Bedford by Mr. Rowland Hill, and another set observed at Dunstable by Mr. Hallam.

III. The Hu. variety has a dt. written by Miss Ebden, daughter of the late Vicar of Great Stukeley (2 nnw. Huntingdon), and corrected from Mr. Hallam's observations, and also a wl. containing Mr. Hallam's wn. from aged natives there, to whom he was introduced by Miss Ebden. But the main discovery was the sudden change in the representative Ws. U from *sum* to *sōm* in passing from Great Stukeley to Sawtry and Holme, only 7 and 8 miles further n.

IV. The Np. variety is illustrated (1) by a cs. pal. by me in 1873 from the dictation of a native, a railway porter then at St. Pancras Station, whose pronunciation was this year corroborated by the long resident Vicar, Rev. W. P. Mackesy, together with a wl. formed upon the cs., and other words and sentences which he gave me, (2) by dt. from Miss Downes, daughter of the Vicar of Hannington, and (3) another dt. from the Hon. and Rev. H. T. Tollemache, rector of Hannington, accompanied by a wl.; (4) Mr. C. H. Wykes, schoolmaster of Lower Benefield, 3 w. Oundle, with whom I had had much correspondence which led to nothing, and who was highly spoken of for his knowledge of the dialect, and his power of mimicking the natives, dictated a wl. to Mr. Hallam, and (5)

these words with many others noted by Mr. Hallam from 12 places in mNp., are collected in one wl.

V. The Es. variety is illustrated by a vv. es. from Great Dunmow by Mr. J. N. Cullingford, native, and a dt. from a native of Maldon, a Whiteland's student, with a long wl. of the words collected by Mr. Hallam in a special journey made to clear up difficulties.

The homogeneity of this ME. dialect, considering the straggling nature of the district, is really quite surprising, though of course there are small varieties, as my illustrations show.

D. 17 or SE., that is, Southern Eastern, includes Mi. and the extremities of Bu. and Ht. and the sw. extremity of Es. forming the Metropolitan Area n. of the Thames. It has no dialect proper, but quite sufficient traces of dialect to shew that it belongs to the E. div. as distinguished from D. 8, which is decidedly S. Here the chief interest centres in London speech. I give an account of a list of errors in London Speech published in 1817, shewing that there was not a single example like *bout-rice* (bóut rí's) for *boat-race*, and I infer from the absence of any such usage in Sam Weller's speeches in *Pickwick* that Dickens was unacquainted with any instance in 1837, about 50 years ago, when the change took place in Ht. Yet this is the principal source of fun in Mr. A. W. Tuer's *Kaukneigh Avelmineck* 1883, the pronunciation of which I analyse, and then I give a wl. of the actual sounds Mr. Hallam noted in London from railway porters and others, and another differently arranged, containing Mr. Goodchild's account of his own colloquial pronunciation. I then add an account of my hunt after and failure to discover any hereditary unimported dialect in the rural part of the Metropolitan Area. I may mention as very remarkable that this SE. pronunciation colours the whole of Australian speech, as I learned from a remarkable letter written by Mr. S. McBurney, from Geelong, Melbourne, and received while I was preparing this report.

D. 18 or NE., that is, Northern Eastern, is another straggling District, comprising Cb., ne. Np. and Rt., which I should certainly never have thought of uniting if it had not been forced upon me by examination. It was for the purpose of seeing whether the nature of the speech in ne. Np. was what I expected that Mr. Hallam made his journey this Easter, and in four days did a really wonderful piece of work, having examined 9 places and recorded the pronunciation of more than as many natives for a sufficient number of words to shew that ne. Np. had practically the same pronunciation as n. Cb. and Rt. For years the pron. of this generally uninteresting district had been a puzzle, and it was thus brought to light. The principal point for the present investigation is that the Ws. A- is now simple long *ā* (æ), without either the fracture of WE. or the diphthongisation of ME.

Cb. is illustrated by a vv. dt. dictated to me in 1879 by John Perkins, Esq., of Downing College, by another taken from dictation by Mr. T. Hallam at Sawston (6 sse. Cambridge), and by another dictated to me by Miss Walker, daughter of the then vicar of Wood Ditton (3 sse. Newmarket). The rector of March, Rev.

J. W. Green, also gave me a dt. in his own orthography, but he considered that Ws. U always had the rec. sound. Herbert J. Little, Esq., of Wisbech, who gave me a wl., was of the same opinion, but Mr. Hallam, on repeated visits in 1881 and 1882, found that March and Wisbech were actually in the mixed *som* region. After giving a wl. of Mr. Hallam's results in ne. Np., I proceed to Rt. and furnish a vv. dt. from the dictation of Mr. T. E. Cattell, native of Cottesmore, Rt. (4 nne. Oakham), then a teacher in St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea, and another from Miss Kemm, native of Oakham, Rt., a teacher in Whiteland's Training Coll., who also wrote and subsequently read to me a complete wl., so that the little county of Rt. is fully represented, and the substantial agreement of all parts of D. 18 is established.

D. 19 or EE., that is, East Eastern. This comprises the counties of Nf. and Sf. The distinguishing feature of the pron. is widely known to be the use of a sound approaching, if not reaching, the French *u* ( $y_1$ ), which Mr. Shelly at Plymouth, a Nf. man, identifies, as I have said, with the Dv. sound. Both are descendants of Ws. O', when the vowel was still long. In Nf. and Sf., however, the change is recent. There is no trace of it in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* 1440, which writes *shoo*, shoe; *scole*, school; *none*, moon; *son*, soon, and spells *brood* and *broad* in the same way *brode*. Forby and Moor represent the sound by long *u* ( $iu$ ), which seems to occur only in D. 18 Cb. *to do*, and in w. Sf., where the French *u* ( $y_1$ ) is repudiated. Mr. T. Hallam in his visits to a very large number of places in Nf. never once gives either the Fr. *u* ( $y$ ) or English  $\hat{u}$  ( $iu$ ). In many places he hears only long *oo* ( $uu$ ), in others the diphthong ( $\acute{o}u$ ), apparently a remnant of the *Promptorium* sound ( $oo$ ), and in others a lip glide with which he is very familiar in his own native place, namely ( $\acute{a}'u$ ) or *oo* ( $uu$ ) begun with the mouth wide open, but gradually closing. This is a sound which arises from ( $uu$ ), and may often be heard from educated literary speakers in *too*, *afternoon*. It is very unstable, and leads to French *u*, English  $\hat{u}$ , and even *ow* ( $y$ ,  $iu$ ,  $\acute{a}'u$ ). This may be the key of the mystery, but it requires further examination. In the meantime I certainly heard a variant of French *u*, written ( $y_1$ ), from my vv. authorities in Nf. and Sf., who were not peasants. Sometimes this ( $y_1$ ) began with the mouth open, producing a lip glide, English *ee* to French *u* ( $ty_1$ ), which may also be heard in America, and approximates very closely to the received pron. of *daw*.

In other respects Nf. and Sf. differ little from Cb., which lies at the borders of both. Of course there are a multitude of little differences, which Forby and others make too uncompromisingly into something like general rules. There are also the words *bor*, *mor*, or *mauther* in general use in a good sense, the first as addressing males, and sometimes females, of all ages, the second for women only, the contracted form being applied to quite young girls. The *Promptorium* does not recognise *bor*, but has *moder* for both *mother* and *mauther*, and it is curious that *mother* is frequently ( $modh^w$ ) in Nf.

It has been found best to deal with D. 19 under five varieties.

I. *nw. Nf.* deals with the part of *Nf.* in the mixed *som* region, and its acknowledgment is in fact due to the great labours of Mr. Hallam, from whose observations in the neighbourhoods of Swaffham, King's Lynn, and Hunstanton, I have constructed a *wl.*

II. *ne. Nf.*, for which I am mainly indebted to the great personal kindness of the Rev. J. R. Philip Hoste, vicar of Farnham Sr., but native of Stanhoe *Nf.* (8 *sw.* Wells-next-Sea), who in two very long visits made on purpose, went through a complete *wl.*, gave me a *dt.*, and went over Forby's account of *Nf.* pron. with me. These I give in full as the most valuable contributions to the subject that I could make. I also give a *dt.* by R. S. Baker, Esq., from North Walsham.

III. *s. Nf.* is illustrated by a *vv. cs.* from Mattishall (12 *w.* Norwich) by a Whiteland's student compared in notes with a *vv. cs.* from Kimberley (10 *wsw.* Norwich) given me by a former gardener of Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, a written *cs.* with elaborate explanations by Mr. G. A. Carthew of East Dereham (15 *wnw.* Norwich), and another written one by Miss Cecilia Day, then of Kirby Bedon (3 *se.* Norwich). Also by a *wl.* of words dictated to me by the same Miss Day at Norwich in 1868, and by several other specimens of the dialect then heard, and by another *wl.* from Mr. Hallam's observations in 1881-2-3 when travelling over this region. Finally by a *dt.* dictated to me by Rev. Dr. Raven, then of the Schoolhouse, Great Yarmouth, now rector of Fressingfield (8 *n.* Framlingham) *Sf.*

IV. *e. Sf.* is illustrated by a *vv. cs.* dictated by Mr. J. B. Grant, native of Kettleborough (2 *ssw.* Framlingham), a frequent visitor at Woodbridge when a boy, and long a resident at Stowmarket, and by the letter from Kettleborough in Moor's *Suffolk Words*, which I have conjecturally palaeotyped and hope to get revised by Mr. Grant. Then I have a complete *wl.* for Southwold (12 *sw.* Lowestoft on the coast) dictated to me by Miss Mallet, native, a teacher at Whiteland's, with numerous short examples, and a *dt.* from Orford (6 *sw.* Aldborough on the coast), by Mr. C. Davis, the son of a native and a frequent visitor. To these I add a *wl.* of numerous words from Moor's examples, which are on the whole very well written, with the pronunciation added conjecturally by myself.

V. *w. Sf.* Rev. C. W. Jones, native, in 1873 dictated to me a *cs.* for Pakenham, of which he is vicar. [Since this report was read, Mr. Jones has obligingly revisited me, to clear up doubts and difficulties, and this specimen, differing materially in pronunciation from those of *e. Sf.*, will be given at length.]

Such is my work on the Existing Phonology of the English Dialects, so far as it has yet advanced. The collection of the materials has cost a large amount of time and labour, and although the work must necessarily be always incomplete, yet thanks to the numerous kind informants whom I have mentioned, and many others whose contributions though slighter have still been of much

use to me in the difficult process of mapping out the country, the result is very much more complete than I ever even dreamed of when my research was commenced. I hope I may have still life and strength enough to bring it to a conclusion, and that the remaining three divisions, the M., N. and L., for which my preliminary work is better advanced than it was for the first three divisions when I commenced preparing them for press, but which are sure to present unexpected difficulties and gaps, when I once begin seriously to take them in hand for a final redaction, may next May be at least as far advanced as the present three, S., W. and E., and that I then may really be able to go to press in the summer of 1887, though when I shall manage to finish the printing is another matter; but if all be well, and I am still able to do my work, I hope that that may happen in the autumn of 1888.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

The above being a report addressed to the Philological Society has reference only to the work which I am preparing for that Society. This work will enter into a number of minute particulars and give all the illustrations in palaeotype. It will also necessarily be very lengthy. For the English Dialect Society I am preparing a greatly condensed edition under the name of *English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes*, which will be on a much more popular plan, and have all the examples (of course much less numerous,) written in approximative glossic, with which that Society is already familiar. A special explanation of all the signs employed will be prefixed, and the same maps of England and Scotland given as in the Philological Society's edition. This I am writing in divisions corresponding to those here named, and have already completed the Southern, Western, and Eastern divisions, each one having been written immediately after that part of the larger work was finished. Hence the English Dialect Society's edition cannot be ready till the other is done. But as the two editions will be quite distinct, the printing may go on simultaneously, and as the smaller book will be



much easier to print, and pass more rapidly through the press, than the larger, I have some hope of having it ready at the end of 1887. The delay in bringing out this edition arises from the necessity of completing each section of the larger before I can write the corresponding section of the smaller, that is, from the necessity of knowing precisely what the facts are before I give them in a condensed and yet popular form. Although three divisions of the smaller book are completed, they could not be published separately, because they are entirely dependent upon the map, which of course gives the *Homes*, and must embrace the whole of England.—A.J.E.

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SECOND  
REPORT ON DIALECTAL WORK.

BY ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, F.R.S.

[Read before the Philological Society, 6 May, 1887.]

In my first Report of 7 May, 1886, I described my method of work, the nature of my preliminary matter, and the treatment of the Southern, Western and Eastern Divisions. This evening I have to announce the completion of the first draft for the Midland and Northern Divisions, that is, for the whole of England, except a narrow slip of Cu. and the n. slopes of the Cheviot Hills in Nb. (contractions used for county names &c., as in the first Report), which belong linguistically to the Lowland Division. This Lowland Division itself is so far arranged that I am able to give a sketch of what it will be, but the work on the Midland and Northern Divisions has proved too great for me to attempt completing the Lowland. When I realised to myself the impossibility of getting this part of my book done in time to produce it this evening, I turned my attention to the Maps of the Dialect Districts. As the Scotch map is mainly Dr. Murray's, the completion of the English Divisions enabled me to draw both the maps definitively, and I now lay them before you, with a Key which will explain their arrangement. These maps will accompany my *Existing Phonology of English Dialects*, forming Part V. of my *Early English Pronunciation*, and also my *English Dialects—their Sounds and Homes*, being an abridgment of the former for the English Dialect Society, having only a small portion of the illustrations translated into approximative Glossic.

THE TEN TRANSVERSE LINES.

In my last report I described three of these which entered into the portion of England then considered.

(1) The n. *sum* line, or northernmost limit of the pron. of *some* as *sum* (səm, sɛm) or even *som* (som).

(2) The s. *sōm* line, or southernmost limit of the pron. of *some* as *sōm* (su:m). It is in the space between lines 1 and 2 that the intermediate form *som* occurs.

(3) The reverted *ur* line, or northernmost limit of the general use of reverted *r* (r). This line I now begin in Wx. Ireland and make to pass through Pm. and Gm. in order to include D 1, 2, 3, while I have somewhat rectified its course through Wo. Wa. and Np., chiefly owing to recent observations by Mr. T. Hallam.

I have now to add seven other Transverse Lines of great importance in the mapping of Dialect Districts.

(4) The s. *teeth* (tiith) line, or southernmost limit of the pron. of the def. art. *the* as a suspended *t'* (t') or hissed *th* (th), not the voiced *th* (dh) as in the usual pron.; the word *teeth* conveniently combines the two sounds. The hiss (th) is the regular sound between lines 4 and 5, and in most of the intervening space, except D 24, the suspended (t') occurs only by assimilation. This line passes through s. Ch., n. St., s. Db., round s. and e. Nt., and goes to the sea by w. Li. and s. Yo.

(5) The n. *theeth* (dhiith) line, or northernmost limit of the use of *the* (dhi, dhv) or the hissed *th* (th) for the def. art. until we reach line 7. The pron. *the* is practically extinct long before we reach this limit, but still it is in occasional use, and, except in D 24, the hissed *th* (th) is regular. This line passes over the Isle of Man, which has *the* (dhv) exclusively, through m. La., across w. Yo. and to the s. of the North and East Ridings. It thus forms the s. boundary of the N. Div.

(6) The s. *hoose* (huus) line, or southernmost limit of the pron. of *house* as *hoose* (huus), which prevails everywhere to the n. of it. Like lines 1 and 2, this does not generally limit districts, as in fact *hoose* is the ancient pron., and it is only *house*, or its varieties, which are obtrusive and aggressive. The line passes n. of the Isle of Man, through s. Cu. in a zigzag form by n. La., s. We., and n. Craven in the West Riding of Yo., joining line 4 at the n. of Nt., and then running s. of the Isle of Axholme in n. Li., sweeping round to the sea near Great Grimsby.

(7) The n. *tee* line, or northernmost limit of the use of suspended *t'* (t') for the def. art., which singular usage is universal between lines 5 and 7. This line passes in a zigzag through n. Cu., and then along the n. of Weardale in Du., afterwards bending suddenly n. to just s. of Sunderland.

(8) The s. *sum* line, or southernmost limit (proceeding from Scotland) of the pron. of *some* as any variety of *sum*, such as (səm, sɔm, sœm), where the last is a singular middle sound developed between lines 8 and 9 in Nb. This line starts from the n. of the Solway Firth and goes nearly ene. to the border of Nb., then suddenly turns s. to meet line 7, which it subsequently follows to the sea. To the s. and w. of this line, in Cu., *sððm* (sɔ<sub>1</sub>m) only is heard. To the e. and n. of it, in Nb., up to line 9, both *sððm* (sɔ<sub>1</sub>m) and the curious (sœ<sub>1</sub>m) variety of *sum* may be noted.

(9) The n. *sððm* line, or northernmost limit of the pron. of *some* as *sððm* (sɔm, sɔ<sub>1</sub>m). To the n. and w. of this line only *sum* (səm, sɔm) is heard. This line coincides with line 8 till that line deflects to the s., it then sweeps over the summit of the Cheviot Hills to the Cheviot Hill itself, after which it crosses Nb. to Bamborough.

(10) The s. L. line, or southernmost limit of true L. pron. This line coincides with line 9 as far as the Cheviot Hill, then continues the boundary of Nb. as far as Berwick-upon-Tweed, and finally skirts the n. boundary of the Liberties of that town.

## MIDLAND DIVISION.

This division, comprising D 20 to 29, embraces the whole middle of England s. of line 5 and n. of the S. Div. It is by no means thoroughly homogeneous. We may distinguish an e. part, D 20, and a w. part, all the rest, but this w. part has also a n. form, n. of line 4, and a s. form, to the s. of it. Even then the n. part falls into two. Hence I distinguish a BM or Border Midland D 20, which is quite isolated, a NM or North Midland group D 21 to 24, a MM or Mid Midland group D 25 and 26, with an almost isolated EM or East Midland D 27, of which the connection with the MM group has almost disappeared, and finally a SM or South Midland group D 28 and 29. Many of these groups have also numerous varieties. There is no one general character, except the pron. *sððm* (*su,m*) of *some*, but this is not peculiar to the div., which is thus best defined by negatives, as decidedly not N or S, and even clearly differing from W and E. But the M div. is important in preserving the change of the old Saxon I', or *ee*, into long English *i*, or (a'i), through an initial deepening of the sound, as (ii, fi, zi, ti, éi, ói, E'i), and then by easy stages to (æ'i, á'i, á'i). All these and other intermediate forms are found in the M. div. The old E' also passed into (ii), and that changed as above as far as (E'i), but no further, shewing that this was a more recent change than that of original I'. The change of U' into *ow* (a'u) belongs to the N div.; but the numerous surprising changes of *ow* (a'u), when once reached, are remarkably well exhibited in the M. div.

Among consonants *r* when not before a vowel seems to me generally untrilled, and nearly if not quite vocalised. The aspirate is altogether lost. Even educated people seem to be as much unaware of its existence as we are in *honour*. The def. art. varies, as (dhv, dh, th, t') except in the SM group, where (dhv) only is used.

The chief constructional peculiarity is the use of the verbal plural in *-en*, as *they live-n, you know-n*. This is universal in D 21, 22, 25, 26, occasional in D 23, was formerly found in D 27, is plentiful in D 28, but in D 29 chiefly survives in contracted forms, and more in the w. than the e. *I am* is the regular form, *I be* is rare, though the negative *I ben't* is more heard. *I is* and *I are* are unused.

In D 21, 22, 25, 26, *hoo*, in various pronunciations (uu, æ'u, ɛ'u, i'u), is used for *she*, and in D 24 *shoo* (shuu, sho, shv) is used. For *girl, wench* is the usual word without any offensive suggestion.

D 20, or BM, which is conterminous with the county of Li., has for its great and peculiar character the large quantity of fractured vowels it uses, consisting mainly of an indistinct *er* (with *r* unsounded) tacked on to the received pron. I find it convenient to treat three V. (varieties).

V i, s.Li., I illustrate chiefly from Mr. Blasson, a surgeon, of Billingborough, 12 e. Grantham, who gave me a vv. (*virá voce*) sitting.

V ii, m.Li., I have been able to illustrate from the dictation of Lord Tennyson and a lady to whom he recommended me, Mrs. Douglas Arden, daughter of the late rector of Halton Hologate, 1 e. Spilsby, together with some wn. (words noted) by Mr. T. Hallam.

V iii, which has the peculiarity of using *oo* for *ow*, introduced for archaic effect, but not quite consistently, into Lord Tennyson's *Northern Farmer, old style*, I illustrate from vv. communications from Mr. Peacock, the author of the Glossary, and his daughter. I have also several other communications.

D 21, or s.NM, covers se. La. and nw. Db., and is I think the least altered of these NM forms, for which reason I place it first. Db. was the native county, as La. is the residence county of my principal M. informant, Mr. T. Hallam, to whom I have been so much indebted for so many years, and to whose good ear and unwearied investigations I owe most of my knowledge of the pron. of Db., La., Ch., St., Nt., Wa. and much of Le. Without his aid this most interesting region, instead of presenting the orderly appearance which I hope it will assume in my book, would have been a nearly hopeless tangle. I wish therefore to record my great obligations to Mr. T. Hallam for his invaluable assistance in collecting information and placing it at my disposal. I illustrate this district by three cs. (comparative specimens) as obtained and written from dictation by Mr. Hallam, for Staleybridge, Glossop, and Chapel-en-le-Frith (his native place), which, to facilitate comparison, I have transcribed interlinearly. To this is added a wl. (word list) of wn. (words noted) by Mr. T. Hallam at Rochdale, Oldham, Patricroft in La., and Hope Woodlands, Edale, and Peak Forest in Db. In this District U' becomes *ow* (á'u, áu).

D 22, or w.NM, contains the remainder of La. s. of the Ribble, and is divided into six V. (varieties). The differences are very minute, and are illustrated by a wl. for each V; four interlinear cs. for Vi Ormskirk, Vii Bolton, Viii Leyland, Vv Burnley; two interlinear dt. (dialect tests) for Viv Blackburn, and another for Vvi the Colne Valley, as it was 40 years ago, shewing the former existence of the guttural (kh). U' is here generally (aa, aa<sup>1</sup>), sometimes quite (ææ), and these are the sounds to be usually attributed to the mysterious La. *eaw*, invented by the author of *Tim Bobbin*, the classical s.La. book. I am chiefly indebted to Mr. T. Hallam for these, though I have had some other valuable assistance.

D. 23, or n.NM, comprises m.La. known as the Fylde. It is claimed to be purer than D 21, because it keeps (á'u) for the U' words, itself an immense alteration from (uu). The verbal plural in *-en*, although disowned by some natives, is used in contracted forms. Even (kh) exists with some old people, but is dying out. This is illustrated by two cs. in parallel cols. for Poulton and Goosnargh, pal. from dictation by Mr. T. Hallam, and a dt. from Wyersdale, with a wl. from Poulton, Goosnargh, Kirkham and Wyersdale, from wn. by Mr. T. Hallam.

With D 23 I associate as a variety the Isle of Man. This of course is properly a Celtic region, but the English is now almost

universal, decidedly dialectal in character, and more like the speech of D 23 than that of any other part of the adjacent coast. The principal points of difference from the Fylde are *the* (dhw) at full for the def. art. and the total absence of the verbal pl. in *-en*. Also in the n. of the island, a dental *t* (t) is often used for *th*, as (*tiq*) thing. Through an introduction from Mrs. Roscoe of Kensington, Mr. T. Hallam was able to take down a dt. from two Manx school teachers at Manchester, Miss Cannell and Miss Cublin, and subsequently he found other natives there, so that I am able to give three interlinear dt. from the n., nw. and s. parts of the island, together with a wl. obtained from these informants.

D 24, or e.NM, comprises that part of Yo. which lies s. of the n. *theeth* line 5, containing the large cities of the clothing districts, each of which, including the neighbouring villages, has its own peculiarities, so that I have been forced to consider nine Varieties, i Huddersfield, ii Halifax, iii Keighley, iv Bradford, v Leeds, vi Dewsbury, vii Rotherham, viii Sheffield, and ix Doncaster. The numerous comic tales which purport to be in these different dialects are untrustworthy as scientific guides from want of proper discrimination of localities, and have various orthographies perfectly unintelligible (like received English spelling) to those who are not previously familiar with the proper pronunciation. In this dilemma I was fortunate in making the acquaintance of Mr. C. Clough Robinson, author of a Leeds Glossary, a native of the neighbourhood of Leeds, who had spoken both the Leeds and Mid Yo. dialects in his youth, had had rare opportunities of consorting and conversing with the operatives in all these towns, and had devoted much attention to the different 'phases,' as he styled them, of Yo. dialects. He only wanted a phonetic alphabet to express himself in. With this I was able to supply him in July, 1873, when I taught him the use of Glossic. For several years afterwards he did a great deal of dialect work, and, among others, he sent me seven cs. for the first seven varieties of this district. Each was written in glossic, each carefully examined by me and sent back with queries, which he returned with long answers. So far as Mr. C. C. Robinson's memory served, these were as good specimens as could be procured. The only objection to the result is that it was all memory, and not, as in Mr. T. Hallam's case, written down fresh from the dictation of persons actually using the sounds. I doubt however whether for this particular district they could be much improved. Having got an eighth cs. written in systematic spelling by Prof. D. Parkes of Sheffield for that town, the pron. of which is practically the same as that of Rotherham, I give all eight specimens interlinearly; and the agreement between Mr. C. C. R.'s Rotherham and Prof. D. Parkes's Sheffield is nearly complete. We may observe a verbal pl. in *-en* appearing at Huddersfield and Halifax, and also at Rotherham and Sheffield, which adds to the Midland character of the District, though in the other varieties this does not appear. The first five varieties are also illustrated by wl. from various sources, including a valuable

one for Leeds by Mr. C. C. R. The last, V ix, has a wl. pal. (palaeotyped) by me from the dictation of Dr. Sykes of Doncaster.

Reduced to the most distinctive elements, D 24 represents O, O' by (óí, úí) as in (óíl, spúín) hole, spoon, and U' by (éu, aa) as in (éus, aas) house.

D 25, or w.MM, contains Ch. and the Potteries in n. St. There are some very marked peculiarities in this district which have been localised especially by Mr. Hallam. Mr. Darlington, who is now printing a glossary of s. Ch. with introductory Essays on Grammar and Pronunciation, using Glossic with great ability and precision, is also doing good work. The chief characters, which I here express in palaeotype, are that U' becomes (ái) as (áis) house, contrasting wonderfully with the (aa's, æes) of D 22, and (aas) of D 24, and the usual (á'us, áus) of D 21. The I' becomes (ái) varying to (ái), with which it is regularly confused by dialect writers; this (ái) is always kept distinct from the (ái), so that *icehouse* would be (áísáís). The E' is (ii) varying to (éí) in m. Ch. and (é'í) in St. A- is (ii) in (tiíl) tale, except in ne. Ch. and St., where it is (teel). And ÆG, EG are (ii), as (tiíl, wíí) tail, way, except in ne. Ch. and part of St., where (teel, wee) may be heard. O' is most frequently (æ'u), varying as (á'u) in St., thus (mæ'un, má'un) moon. For illustrations I have three dt. from Biekeley by Mr. Darlington, two from Sandbach, and Leck, both by Mr. T. Hallam, and four es. from Tarporley, Middlewich, Pott Shrigley (with variants for the Dale of Goyt Db.), and Burslem, all written from native dictation by Mr. T. Hallam, followed by wl. for n. and s. Ch. and n. St.

D 26, or e.MM, comprises Db. s. of the Peak, excluding the tail which runs between St. and Le., and belongs phonetically to D 29. This is a remarkable contrast to D 21, which contains Db. n. of the Peak, representing E' by (é'í), I' by (ái), O' by (á'u), and U' by (aa), as (gré'in, táim, kja'ul, daan) green, time, cool, down. This is illustrated by a es. from V i Ashford, with variants from V i Bradwell, Taddington, Winster, V ii Ashbourn (from two informants), V iii Brampton, V iv Repton, from all of which places Mr. T. Hallam with great pains and trouble obtained versions of the es. There are also wl. for each variety gathered from Mr. T. Hallam's wn.

D. 27, or EM, comprises only the co. of Nt. Sufficient is not known for me to assume other boundaries, and what is known with any degree of accuracy is due to Mr. T. Hallam's visits. On one of these he fortunately found a family at Bulwell, 4 nw. Nottingham, which could recollect that in 1844 keen, feet, rain, were called (kjé'in, íé'it, riin) as in D 26, and who used a verbal pl. in -en, for which reasons I group D 27 with D 25, 26. The marked pron. is that U' becomes (áá), that is, the second element of the diphthong is (á), and this form is often triphthongised slightly by prefixing a faint (e), thus (d|eáan) down, where | indicates faintness. But n. of Worksop the U' becomes (áu). This is illustrated by a dt. from Mansfield Woodhouse, 2 n. Mansfield, with variants from East Retford, Worksop, Mansfield, Bulwell,

and Newark. I add a brief extract from a *cs.* given me by Mr. F. Miles, the artist, a son of the former Rector of Bingham, as compared with the *pron.* of the same passage by a retired tradesman as recorded by Mr. T. H. There is also a *wl.* of *wn.* by Mr. T. H., shewing great uniformity over the county. One point is remarkable, considering that *Nt.* and *Li.* are conterminous for some way, namely, the total absence in *Nt.* of the fractures which are so conspicuous in *Li.*, and consequently *Nt.* and *Li.* are entirely distinct.

D 28, or *w.SM.* This is a small district involving a portion of *w. Fl.*, some of *ne. Dn.*, both in Wales proper, all of detached or English *Fl.*, a small part of *n. Sh.* and a still smaller part of *w. Ch.* It is a district not well known phonetically, but through Mr. T. Hallam's investigations I have been able to give some account of it. Its English is thoroughly dialectal, and though not homogeneous, is evidently connected with *M.* habits of speech. The general characters, which must be taken as a whole (the varieties referring to different parts), are: *A-* name (*niim, næm*). *A'* stone (*stoon, stuun*). *E'* green (*griin*) slightly leaning to (*grîin, grîin*). *IH* night (*niit, næit*), the last chiefly in 'good-night.' *I'* varies much, but may be taken as (*di*). *O'* noon (*næ'un*) as observed by Mr. T. H., but (*nfun*) as felt by others. *U* is regularly (*u*) and *U'* is variable, but may be taken as (*âu*).

Four varieties are considered and illustrated by four interlinear *dt.* for the first three and a *wl.* for each separately, embracing a great number of places visited by Mr. T. H.

D 29, or *s.SM.* This is a very extensive district, comprising *Sh. c.* of Wem and the Severn, *St. s.* of Stone, a slip on *n.* of *Wo.*, the greater part of *Wa.*, the *s.* tail of *Db.* and all *Le.* It has occasioned both Mr. T. H. and myself great trouble to collect and coordinate the information, and much remains to be done still about the outskirts, which must be left to future investigators. Although the speech of this district is at once recognised in contrast with its immediate neighbours, it is difficult to fix on any definite characteristic. It is very homogeneous, and I have been unable to maintain a division into three parts which I formerly recognised. I have, however, proposed four varieties, with several subforms to the first three, which want of space prevents me from considering in detail in this report. The illustrations are first five interlinear *cs.*, for *V i* from Cannock Chase, *w.m.St.*, by Mr. T. H.; for *V ii* from Dudley, locally in *s. St.*, obtained by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, in a carefully-written form which I have *pal.* as well as I could with the help of Mr. T. H.'s researches in the neighbourhood; for *V iii* from Atherstone *Wa.*, *pal.* by me from dictation; for *V iv* I have two *cs.* from Waltham and Enderby, both *Le.*, written by me from dictation of native students at the Whitland's Training Coll., Chelsea. Also I am able to give 8 interlinear *dt.*; 4 for *V i*, from Edgmond *Sh.*, Eccleshall *St.*, Burton-on-Trent *St.*, and Lichfield *St.*, all *pal.* by Mr. T. H.; 3 for *V ii* from Wellington *Sh.*, and Darlaston *St.*, both *pal.* by Mr. T. H., and Coalbrookdale *Sh.*, *pal.* by me from the writing of Rev. F. W. Ragg, and finally for *V iv*,



Belgrave Le., from the glossic of Miss C. S. Ellis. Besides these, I give several small scraps for V i from Burton-on-Trent, by Mr. T. H., and Barton-under-Needwood, by myself, for V ii from Darlaston and Walsall St., both by Mr. T. H. And finally, I give 9 wl. from various sources, 3 for V i, 3 for V ii, 2 for V iii, and 1 for V iv, the last containing a very full account of the pron. of Syston Le., taken vv. from Miss Adcock, native, a teacher at Whiteland's Training Coll. Altogether, therefore, I furnish a very full account of this interesting region, the Midland Counties proper.

#### NORTHERN DIVISION.

This comprises D 30, 31, and 32. It is bounded on the s. by the n. *theeth* (dhiith) line 5, and on the n. by the s.L. line 10, extending from sea to sea. Here again it is not by one form, but by parts of a combination, that the ear judges of a N. character. The whole region is distinguished, as regards the L. and M. divisions between which it lies, by two transitions, first of U' from oo (uu) to oo (a'u) in some form, and secondly of U from öö (u, u<sub>1</sub>) to u (ə, æ). The first is a transition from L. to M., the second from M. to L. It is in the sw. part, D 31, that the former change is prepared, and in the n. part, D 32, that the latter change occurs. Generally, however, the preparation for oo (a'u) is not recognised. My informants in D 30 did not acknowledge it, and gave only U' = oo (uu). In D 31, however, the change was very clear, and extended over D 32, though most persons thought they were really saying oo (uu). And in D 32 none of the dialect books had prepared me for the intermediate sound between (æ, u<sub>1</sub>), which I write (æ<sub>1</sub>), and which came upon me quite as a surprise when I personally visited Nb. in Jan. 1879. In fact, all dialect books, and most informants that do not use a phonetic spelling, employ u simply for both (æ, u<sub>1</sub>) or (ə, u), and also their intermediates (o, æ<sub>1</sub>), which of course has occasioned me immense difficulties in my investigations.

Among the consonants the guttural (kh) may be said to be extinct, though it is marked in L. The letter *r* occasions much difficulty. On the e., when not preceding a vowel, it becomes vocalised or disappears. It is scarcely perceptible even on the w. In the n. it becomes uvular, but this is a mere defect of utterance and not a dialectal character.

D 30, or EN. This comprises most of the North Riding and all the East Riding of Yo. Its w. boundary is properly the edge of the hills which sink down into the great plain of Yo. The speech is wonderfully uniform throughout, yet I have found it advisable to make 4 varieties, Vi the Plain, Vii the Moors, Viii the Wolds, Viv the Marshland. My great assistant here, as in D 24, has been Mr. C. C. Robinson, who was from parentage and education nearly as familiar with Vi and ii as with D 24, witness his Mid. Yo. Glossary, in which he has used Glossic throughout. It is to be regretted that illness has obliged him to renounce all dialectal

work, and that I have not even been able to have his assistance in the final revision of the work he did for me in 1876. At that time, however, every specimen, originally written in Glossic, was strictly examined and discussed as in D 24. In V ii I have received much other assistance which has helped to check what he sent me. For V iii and V iv I had to trust to others, and the result is a consistent whole, in which I therefore feel general confidence.

The great characteristic of D 30, as contrasted with D 31, is the fractures which are substituted for Saxon A-, A', Æ, Æ', E-, EA', O', which sound exactly like *ear* or *air* in London with no trill (*iu*, *éev*), of which the first is more common in the n. part, while either of the two sounds may be used in the s. part. In the case of A', O, there is the further alternative of *oor* as in *poor* (*úuv*). The next great peculiarity is the use of *ah* (aa) for I', as *tahm* (taam) time, *wahd* (waad) wide. In V iii, however, before voiceless consonants (*éi*, *é'i*) is heard, but so rooted is the use of (aa) in V i, that Mr. C. C. R., who belongs to that variety, and did not profess to know V iii, could not persuade himself that the other forms ever occurred. The definite art. throughout D 30 and 31 is simply suspended (t), and in Holderness V iii, according to the glossarists, it entirely disappears. In V i at Washburn River, according to Mr. C. C. R., the hissed (th) may be heard. *I is* (aaz) is the universal form.

The illustrations begin with 10 interlinear es.; for V i from Mid Yo., Northallerton, New Malton, Lower Niddersdale, and Washburn River, all by Mr. C. C. Robinson, and s. Ainsty, by Mr. Stead, a native, one of the authors of the Holderness Glossary; for V ii, from s. Cleveland and ne. Coast, also by Mr. C. C. Robinson; for V iii, from Market Weighton, pal. by myself from the dictation of Rev. Jackson Wray, a native, author of *Nestleton Magna*, and several dialectal works, and from Holderness by Mr. Stead. Then follow 4 interlinear dt. all for V ii, from Danby, by Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the Cleveland Glossary; from Whitby, by the late Mr. F. K. Robinson, author of the Whitby Glossary; for the Moors generally, by Rev. John Thornton, all three in their own spellings, and from Skelton, originally written by Mr. Isaac Wilkinson, of that place, and read to me by Mr. J. W. Langstaff, native, a friend of Mr. I. W., then a student in the Wesleyan Training Coll., Westminster, and revised by Mr. T. Dawson Ridley, of Coatham, Redcar. Next follow 3 interlinear dt.; for V iii from East Holderness, by Mr. Stead; for Sutton, 3 ne. Hull, written in Glossic by Mr. E. French, long resident in Hull; and for V iv from Goole, by the late Rev. Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who had been curate there, and from whose reading I pal. it. Finally, I have 4 wl., for V i from Mid Yo., by Mr. C. C. Robinson, very full; for V ii from Danby in Cleveland, by Rev. J. C. Atkinson, and from Whitby by the late F. K. Robinson; for V iii a very full wl., pal. by me from the dictation of Rev. Jackson Wray; and for Holderness, n. part by Mr. S. Holderness, w. part by Mr. F. Ross, and e. part by Mr. Stead, the

three authors of Holderness Glossary for those divisions respectively (who bestowed great pains upon it, and Mr. Stead gave me his part vv. and interpreted the other parts); and from Snaith, 18 s. by e. York, by Rev. T. W. Norwood, 40 years acquainted with the dialect.

D 31, or WN. This large tract of country comprises s. Du., w. and m. Cu., all We., the hundred of Lonsdale n. and s. of the Sands in n. La. and the hilly part of w. Yo. to the west of a line drawn from the Tee's mouth up to Croft, and then down to Middleham in Wensleydale, and Burley-on-the-Wharfe, and to the n. of the n. *theeth* line 5. Although there is on the whole great uniformity and homogeneousness throughout the whole region, I find it best to distinguish six Varieties. V i consists briefly of w. Yo., comprising Upper Swaledale and Upper Wensleydale n. of the s. *hoone* line 6, and north Craven s. of it, all other points but the use of *ow* instead of *oo* for U' remaining unaltered. V ii contains all n. La. and extreme s. Cu., all s. of line 6, comprising Lancaster, Cartmell, Furness, and Bootle. V iii consists of We. s. of the watershed, which (as well as Furness) uses the Danish *at* instead of *to* before the infinitive. V iv consists of the basin of the river Eden in We., n. of the watershed, and e. Cu. V v consists of w. Cu.; and V vi of s. Du., Weardale, and Teesdale.

In this wild district, which seems among its hills to have preserved a much older form of speech than the plains of Yo., I have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. J. G. Goodchild, of the Government Geological Survey, who was stationed there for many years, and became familiar with the talk of the people, and was able to obtain many es. and wl. which he wrote in palaeotype with photographic minuteness and the greatest conscientiousness. These results also he was able to revise again and again with his original informants. Finally, he spent many, at least twenty, evenings with me, going over each es. and wl. separately, and finally settling with me the best palaeotypic forms. I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to him for all the labour, which he has most liberally bestowed upon this work.

The general character of this district may be taken as follows. A-, A' are fractures in which each element seems to have the stress, the first being a deep (*i*), verging towards (*e*), and the second a high bright (*a'*) as in French and Italian, thus (*ní,á'm*, *klí,á'z*, *hí,á'm*) name, clothes, home. E' becomes (*é*) consisting of a short (*e*) with the stress, and a long or medial (*i*), and this termination so usurps the place of the whole that the natives consider they use simple *ee* (*ii*). The I' is (*ái*) as (*tá'm*) time, not (*taam*) at all. The O' is generally (*iú*). The U' is (*ú,u*), that is, the first element is a thickened (*u*) in full, taken very near to (*o*), followed by the proper (*u*). Thus (*ú,u*) approaches very near (*óu*), and is the principal form under which *oo* (*uu*) passes into *ow* (*á'u*). There is another transitional form heard in V vi, where (*uu*) is commenced with an indistinct *a* in *idea*, the true *u* being lengthened,

thus (vû), the effect of which is not unlike the M. (æ'u). Each of the three forms (ú'u, vû, æ'u) is conceived by the speakers as oo (uu), and each generates ow (a'u).

The principal illustration of this interesting district consists of 22 interlinear cs., of which the first and last two are added to shew the contrast with D 30 on the one hand, and the relation to D 32 on the other. For V i there are 2 cs. from Upper Swaledale and Wensleydale, wonderful pieces of phonetic writing by Mr. J. G. G., the Craven portion being otherwise represented. For V ii there is a cs. from Cartmel by Mr. T. H., and another from Coniston, written by the old postmaster Mr. Roger Bowness, and pal. by me from the reading of Miss Bell. In the introduction to V ii I give Mr. R. B. Peacock's versions of the *Song of Solomon* chap. ii. from *Trans. Philological Soc.* 1867, part ii., pal. by me from his key, *ibid.* p. 11, assisted by two wl. for V ii, mentioned below. Then for V iii there are six cs. all pal. by Mr. J. G. G. for Kirkby Lonsdale We., Dent and Sedberg in Yo., and Kendal, Long Sleddale and Orton in We. Next for V iv there are six cs. all pal. by Mr. J. G. G., and some many times revised, for Kirkby Stephen, Crossby Ravensworth, Temple Sowerby (from the late Mrs. Atkinson), Milburn, all in We., and Langwathby (from the late Miss Powley, the Cu. poetess, sister of the above Mrs. Atkinson) and Ellonby, both in Cu. For V v there are three cs., one pal. by Mr. J. G. G. from Mr. Postlethwaite for Keswick, one pal. by me from Mr. Hetherington, son of the late vicar of Clifton, near Workington (the late Mr. Dickinson, author of the Cu. Glossary, also sent me a cs. from Workington, but as I had no opportunity of hearing him read it, I have used Mr. Hetherington's instead), and one from Holme Cultram or Abbey Holme, from the dictation of the Rev. T. Ellwood, of Torver, near Coniston.

The Craven form of V i is illustrated by quite a unique specimen, William Seward's *Familiar Dialogue* for Burton-in-Lonsdale Yo., 13 ne. Lancaster, printed in 1801, very rare, and lent me by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, which Mr. J. G. G. has palaeotyped from the reading of the postmaster of the place, a contemporary and fellow-townsmen of the author. This will be given interlinearly with the original spelling, a good specimen of its kind, but utterly inadequate for the present purpose.

V vi is illustrated by a dt. from Stanhope, Weardale, by Mr. Egglestone, author of those excellent dialect books, *Betty Podkins' Visit to Auckland Flower Show* and *Letter to the Queen on Cleopatra's Needle*, with the principal variants from three other dt. (1) for Heathery Cleugh, from Mr. Dalton, the schoolmaster, at the request of Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh, rector of Edmondbyers, n. Du.; (2) for Bishop Auckland, by Mr. J. Wild, master of the Union Workhouse, at the request of the then vicar, Rev. R. Long; and (3) from Easington and Hart Du., by Miss E. P. Harrison, daughter of the vicar.

Finally, I give five wl. (1) for V i from North Craven, that is, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Chapel-le-Dale, and Horton-in-Ribblesdale,

pal. from the dictation of three informants by Mr. J. G. G.; (2) and (3) for V ii, the first for Lonsdale, s. of the Sands, chiefly from wn. by Mr. T. H., and the second from High Furness, partly from Mr. T. H.'s collections, and partly from a wl. written by Rev. T. Ellwood, of Torver, Coniston, and pal. by me from the reading of Miss Bell, whom he especially recommended for her dialectal knowledge; (4) for V iii from Dent and Howgill (in Yo., but practically part of We.), pal. by Mr. J. G. G. from dictation, and the latter verified by me; (5) from St. John's Weardale, pal. by Mr. J. G. G., and from Middleton-in-Teesdale, by Rev. John Milner, rector, conjecturally pal. by myself.

D 32, or NN. This comprises a small portion of Cu. about Carlisle and Brampton, avoiding the northernmost parts about Longtown and Bewcastle; with the n. of Du. and the whole of Nb. except the n. slopes of the Cheviots, which are L. Six varieties are recognised, V i n.Cu., V ii n.Du., V iii sw.Nb., V iv se.Nb., V v m.Nb., and V vi n.Nb.

The character is that of transition for U from ( $u_1$ ) through ( $\alpha_1$ ) already mentioned, to ( $\alpha$ ). In V i we have only ( $u_1$ ), in V vi we have only ( $\alpha$ ), the transition therefore is effected in the intermediate varieties. The fractures ( $i_i$ ,  $u_i$ ) exist, though they were not always dictated to me, and the former often sinks to ( $\acute{e}i$ ), while the latter thickens to ( $\acute{a}u$ ) occasionally, so nearly that I often so wrote it from dictation. The I' generates a diphthong, which I heard like my own  $\acute{z}$  ( $\acute{o}'i$ ,  $\acute{a}'i$ ), but which is felt by natives as ( $\acute{e}'i$ ,  $\acute{x}'i$ ). The treatment of O' varies as ( $i_u$ ,  $i_u$ ,  $i\alpha_1$ ), and never approaches French  $u$  ( $y$ ), but it is curiously enough written  $u_i$  in the *Pitman's Pay*, the classical dialect book. The A, A' is ( $a'$ ), the high northern sound, like French and Italian, but it is written *aw* in the *Pitman's Pay* as if it were (A).

In V iii there is a peculiar pron. of A' as *oh* ( $\alpha\omega$ ), which seems greatly to amuse the Newcastle people. The def. art. is always *the*. *I am* and *I is* ( $\acute{a}m$ ,  $\acute{a}z$ ) are both used, but the latter is most frequent. At Chillingham and Chatton they pron. the initial Ch. as ( $sh$ ), and Chillingham is the only name ending in *-ingham* which is pronounced ( $-i\eta m$ ); all others, as Bellingham, Ovingham, have ( $-i\eta pm$ ) as if written *-injam*. The burr or uvular  $r$  extends to Berwick, and to Falstone and Keilder on the n. slopes of the Cheviots, and uncertainly into n. Du. Although no really dialectal character, its nature and extent of use are fully investigated.

The illustrations of V i, Carlisle and Knaresdale Nb., by Mr. J. G. G., are given in D 31 in the 22 interlinear es., because they so much resemble the rest of Cu. For V i South Shields Du., V iv Newcastle-on-Tyne, V vi Berwick-on-Tweed, I give three interlinear es. pal. by myself from dictation of Messrs. Pyke, Barkas, and Gunn respectively. For the rest I give 22 interlinear dt., of which 11 were pal. from dictation by myself, and the others pal. from written instructions and neighbouring analogues.

Finally, I add three wl., one for V i from Brampton Cu., obtained by Mr. J. G. G.; another for V ii from South Shields, from the

glossic of Rev. C. Y. Potts, native; and a third for V iii and V iv, to contrast the sw. and se. Nb., by Rev. George Rome Hall, of Birtley, 9 nnw. Hexham, and Rev. Hugh Taylor, then of Humshaugh, 4 m. nearer Hexham, who had been 40 years acquainted with the speech of the pitmen.

This finishes the five Divisions of England, and thus much I have complete in first draft now shewn, with the exception of the preliminary matter, which must wait till the rest of the book is printed, as constant reference to the printed pages will be necessary. It will contain the maps and key to the same, now shewn, the cs. and dt. in ordinary spelling, the wl. with all the words numbered and derivations of the words when known, forming a key to all subsequent wl., and a reversed alphabetical index of the words,—so far all is ready. Then will follow a new key to Palaeotype, including all the additional signs and contrivances which dialectal investigations have rendered necessary, referring to the pages in which they are specially explained or used, but not going beyond the requirements of this book. Then there will be the Alphabetical County List, continually referred to in my book, giving first the Counties of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in alphabetical order for each county, and then under the county the alphabetical list of places whence information has been obtained, with the name of the informant and nature of the information, naming the district to which it is assigned, and the page where it is treated, forming a geographical index to the book. The slips for this list, so far as it could be completed, are all written, and have been constantly used. This will be accompanied by an alphabetical list of informants, referring each to the county and place simply. This recognition of my informants, without whose assistance and valuable services I could have done nothing, is indispensable, and I wish here to express my grateful sense of their most liberally and cheerfully accorded help, often laborious, occasionally expensive, and very generally inconvenient to themselves.

Not only is Part V. of *Early English Pronunciation* so far advanced, but my abridgment of it for the English Dialect Society has been fully written up to the same point. The preliminary work here consists of a new key to Glossic as there used in an approximative form for general dialectal purposes, requiring the minimum of study to acquire, a matter which I had seriously to consider, for I find that to even clever and well-informed men any *system* of spelling by sound seems utterly bewildering, due, I suppose, to the unsystematic character of our present orthography.

#### LOWLAND DIVISION.

This important Division has been partly treated by Dr. J. A. H. Murray in his *Dialects of the South of Scotland*, and my first intention was merely to add a few illustrations. I have had to do much more, but I have not attempted to treat L. so exhaustively as the English divisions. Dr. Murray's districts will be preserved,

but the numbering and positional names of the districts are mine, and the only changes I make are in the s. border of D 33, SL., next England, and the addition of the Orkneys and Shetlands, D 41 and 42, which Dr. Murray had omitted.

In order to shew the general relations of all parts of L. with each other, and with England, I commence with eight interlinear es. for D 33, from Bewcastle to Longtown Cu., and Hawick, Roxburghshire; for D 34, from Edinburgh; for D 36, from Stranraer, Wigtonshire; for D 38, from Arbroath, Forfar; for D 39, for Keith, Banff; for D 40, for Wick, Caithness; and D 42, for Dunrossness, Shetland. The first was pal. by Mr. J. G. G.; Hawick was written in pal. by Dr. Murray. Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, were palaeotyped by Dr. Murray from the writing of Mrs. C. Murray, Mr. Anderson, and the Rev. Walter Gregor; and Stranraer, Caithness, and Dunrossness were pal. from dictation of natives by myself. These are quite ready.

Then I give five versions of Ruth chap. i., three from Dr. Murray's book, for D 33 Teviotdale, D 35 Ayr, and D 39 Buchan, contrasted with one for D 25 by Mr. Darlington, for s. Ch. in the M. div., and another for D 10 by Mr. Elworthy, for w. Sm., in the S. div., which admirably shew the difference between the English and L. divisions. These also are ready written. By this means all the districts are illustrated except D 37 and D 41, but, as shewn below, I have succeeded in illustrating these, although in other ways, and have generally been able to obtain other specimens for each district, most of which will be mentioned.

D 33, or SL, Dr. Murray's *Southern Counties*, comprises e. Dumfries, Selkirk and Roxburghshire in Scotland, and a strip of Cu. and Nb. in England. This is the district of Dr. Murray's *Dialects of the South of Scotland*. His wl. (*ibid.* pp. 144-149) will be reproduced, augmented by himself, and rearranged as in my other wl., with the pron. of every word in pal., an entirely new feature. This will be, at least in part, contrasted with wl. pal. from dictation by Mr. J. G. Goodehild for Liddisdale Head, Roxburgh town, Teviotdale Head and Selkirk. Several sentences are added, written from dictation in *Visible Speech* by Mr. A. Melville Bell, and pal. by me with corrections in a consultation with himself, his son, and Dr. Murray.

Dr. Murray's *Central Group* consists of D 34 to 37, and in fact D 35 to 37 are little better than varieties of D 34.

D 34, or e.ML, Dr. Murray's *Lothian and Fife*, is the dialect generally thought of when we name L. It has been very slightly treated in Dr. Murray's book, being as much known to Scotchmen as received speech is to us, but requires to be explained to Southrons. It comprises the counties of *Berwick*, Clackmannan, *Edinburgh* or Mid Lothian, *Fife*, *Haddington* or East Lothian, Kinross, Linlithgow, *Peebles*, and e. Stirling. From those in Italics I have specimens; for Chirnside Bw. a wl. and dt. by Rev. G. Wilson, Free Church, Glenluec, Wigtonshire; for Mid Lothian some of Mr. Melville Bell's sentences corrected as before; and the

same for Fife, and the numerals in the same way for Peebles. A wl. has also been prepared containing all the words in these specimens.

D 35, or w.ML, Dr. Murray's *Clydesdale*, is the land of Burns, and differs almost imperceptibly, so far as written evidence goes, from D 34. It comprises a strip on the s. of Argyll, the n. of *Ayrshire*, the s. of Bute, e. and s. of Dumbarton, *Lanark* and *Renfrew*. From *Lanark* there are Mr. Melville Bell's sentences corrected as before. From *Coylton* a wl. and dt. by Rev. Neil Livingston representing the Kyle district of m.Ayr. Burns's *Tam o' Shanter* was written phonetically in the alphabet I used in 1847, by Mr. T. Laing in 1848, when he was living in *Kilmarnock*, (where Burns's poems were first published in 1786.) in a house formerly much frequented by Burns. This transcription was revised by the late Mr. Carstairs Douglas (subsequently a missionary in China), and six Glasgow students, and was published by me in the *Phonetic Journal* for 1848. After being pal. by me with corrections from other sources, it was kindly revised with me by R. Giffen, Esq., LL.D., F.S.S., to whom I was introduced by Dr. Murray, whose *Ayrshire* translation, *Ruth* chap. i., he had also revised. There is also a wl. compiled from several sources.

D 36, or s.ML, Dr. Murray's *Galloway and Carrick*, comprises s. *Ayrshire*, w. *Dumfries*, *Kirkcudbright* and *Wigtownshire*, from all of which I have illustrations. Mr. John Love, of *New Cumnock*, in 1848 read to me Burns's *Duncan Gray*, which was the first piece of dialect I ever wrote from dictation, long before I commenced dialect work proper, and merely as an experiment. From *Tynron*, 14 n.w. *Dumfries*, there are notes; from *Kirkpatrick Durham*, *Kirkcudbright*, a wl. by Rev. W. A. Stark, and from *Glenluce* a wl. by Rev. George Wilson. There is a also wl. compiled from these sources.

D 37, or w.ML, Dr. Murray's *Highland Border*, where L. is still fighting its way into Gaelic, comprises *nw. Fife*, w. *Forfar*, e. *Perth* and w. *Stirling*. From *Newburgh-on-Tay* there is a dt. by Dr. Alexander Laing, and from e. *Perth* a dt. pal. in 1881 from the dictation of three students from *Whiteland's Training College*, two native, and one from *Manchester* that had been 13 years at *Perth*. Also I excerpted a number of words from a novel called *Enga*, the scene of which is apparently laid near *Errol* e.Pr., and then pal. them from the dictation of these students.

D 38 to 40 form Dr. Murray's *North-Eastern Group*.

D 38, or s.NL., Dr. Murray's *Angus*, comprises e. *Forfar* and s. *Kincardine*. The border between D 37 and D 38 is not very distinctly known, and by Dr. Murray's advice I have placed it a little more to the w. than on his map, so that the line runs from a little w. of *Dundee* through *Kirriemuir* and *Clova*, 5 and 15 nw. *Forfar*, to join the CB. or *Celtic Border* (as I now name it) on the *Grampians*. From *Arbroath*, *Forfarshire*, I have the es. already mentioned; from *Dundee* a dt. pal. by me in 1881 from dictation of a student at *Whiteland's*, who had been there 16 years. From *Glenfarquhar*, 11 w. by s. *Stonehaven*, I have a wl. and dt. by Mr. J. Ross, native, rector of the *High School* at *Arbroath*. The chief



peculiarity of this district is the restriction of the use of (f) for *wā* (*kwh*) to the following few words: who, when, where, what, whose, which, whether, how = why, whitterel a weasel, whorl = a wheel, called (fa, fe'n, faar, fat, fəs, fal, fodher, fuu, fətsret, foorl). Here also begins the curious pron. of short *i*, which sounded to me at various times as (i, e, ə, æ).

D 39, or m.NL., Dr. Murray's *Moray and Aberdeen*, the central district of the group, comprises *Aberdeen, Banff, e. Cromarty, Elgin, n. Kincardine, and n. Nairn*. From Aberdeenshire I have some sentences from Mr. Melville Bell, corrected as before; for the Buchan district (now called Deer and Ellon, ne. Aberdeen) not only the Ruth chap. i. already mentioned, but a wl. by Dr. Findlater, and to this I have added a selection of words from the novel *Johnny Gibb of Gushetnook*, and the tales called *Life among my Ain Folk*, by the same author, both among the best printed pieces of dialect that I have met with. From Tarland. 5 nw. Aboyne, 30 ne. Aberdeen, I have some excellent specimens written in my "Ethnical Alphabet" by the late Mr. S. Innes, a local farmer, who died 1866. These were gone over with me in 1883 by Jane Morrison, a servant of Sir Peter Lumsden, native, fresh from the country, and who knew Mr. Innes by name. From Keith, Banffshire, I have not only the cs., but a complete wl. by Rev. Walter Gregor, pal. by me from his dictation.

D 40, or n.NL., Dr. Murray's *Caitness*, comprises the ne. of *Caitness*, for which I have only the cs. already mentioned.

The Island Groups of Orkney and Shetland were not treated by Dr. Murray. In fact, they are inhabited by descendants of Norse who have lost their native language and speak English learned from Scotchmen with a Norse leaning, so that the whole is a very strange mixture. These dialects I am able to illustrate very fairly well.

D 41. The Orkneys keep up their dialect only in the Northern Isles, and in relation to them Mr. Walter Traill Dennison, of West Brough, Sanday, Orkney, has written an admirable dialect book, called the *Orkadian Sketch-Book*, 1880. In Aug. 1884, he was kind enough, being in London, to go over his *Peter Toral's Travellie* (=fall-through) with me, and assist me in the wl. I had formed.

D 42. The Shetlands. Here I have had the assistance of Mr. Arthur Laurenson of Lerwick, and Miss A. B. Malcolmson, a native, from whose dictation in 1878 I pal. what Mr. L. had written, and also the cs. from Dunrossness before mentioned.

#### RESULTS.

All this inquiry arose from my investigation of the sound of long *i* in Chaucer, when I appealed to the preservation of the (ii) sound in English Dialects (E. E. P. Part I. p. 291). It was continued with the hope of discovering in the dialects some remnants of older pronunciation. Having now completed my phonetic survey of England, and glance at Scotland, the question arises, What are the results? At the end of my book, after having carefully reconsidered every point, I hope I may be able to answer

this question properly. In the mean time a few matters may be briefly mentioned.

Dialectal pron. like received pron. has altered considerably, and is altering very fast all over the country. My investigations occasionally reach back 30 or 40, sometimes 70 or 80, and even 100 years by means of living speech, and hence my term *Existing Phonology* must be extended to mean existing during the last hundred years. But the very oldest living form I have been able to reach was itself only a recent formation, and implied a previous succession of changes. Have we any clue as to their nature or law? I think we have, but I am not yet prepared to formulate it concisely. Something may be collected from what follows.

The divisions which I have been led to form from almost purely phonetic, quite independently of any historical, considerations, point to at least three distinct aboriginal differences in the speech of the immigrant tribes, afterwards affected by their contacts with other habits of speech. These were certainly Southern, Midland, and Northern. But even these were not uniform, especially the Midland. The great complexity of pron. at present existing in North Germany, (whence came the English tribes,) as shewn by my account of Winkler (E. E. P. Part IV. pp. 1369-1431), makes this *a priori* probable, and actual examination of existing forms confirms this probability. But to secure a standard of comparison I take the literary Wessex forms. It is scarcely necessary to say that I do not suppose that the forms I find in the NM. for example or the NN. were derived from these forms, which belong more likely to the MS. But that is of no consequence. We may, if we please, regard these Ws. (Wessex) forms as simply literary. The categories of my wl. are those of this literary language, and it is a great convenience to use them, in place of the utter confusion resulting from following the categories of our modern orthography, as shewn by accounts of pronunciation at present existing.

Now there are great puzzles in the transformation of Ws. into received speech, and these the dialects help us to appreciate. The short vowels A, E, I, O, and, between the transverse lines 1 and 8, U in closed syllables, are possibly now in our dialects what they were in King Alfred's time. The change of U from (*u*) to (*o*) is explained partially by the existing intermediates already mentioned, (*o*) in the s. and (*œ*<sub>1</sub>) in the n. When the long A', E', I', O', U' were shortened in speech, they remained of the same quality of sound, and when they were not shortened, they were fractured. Most of the cases of long *i* in the table on p. 291 of my E.E.P. are not to the point, as they refer to modern, not Wessex, pron. They will be considered with many others at the end of my book. The words *could*, *but*, *us*, are all cases of U' shortened, and hence preserved in sound (*kuđ*) even in received speech, (*but*, *uz*). A short vowel is however often made medial and then long. Thus Ws. *bitel* became shortened to (*bit'l*), a form still existent in Wl., and this was lengthened to (*biit'l*) beetle insect, in ordinary speech, whereby it became confused with *beetle* a mallet, derived

by a regular and recent change from Ws. *bétel*. Again, *shire*, Ws. *seire*, had a short vowel, preserved in a lengthened form in the almost universal dialectal (*shir*), the received (*sha'ir*) being quite recent and entirely orthographical. Such instances are numerous.

The great puzzle, however, in Ws. was the fractures. Grimm calls only EA, EO, IE, fractures (*Brechungen*), considering them to be short, while EA', EO', IE' are termed diphthongs, because they are long. The distinction is literary, not phonetic. The puzzle was to know how they were pronounced, especially the latter. Now our living dialects are full of fractures, under which I include diphthongs, because they have the same phonetic character of a glide connecting two vowels, either or perhaps both of which may be long, and either or both of which may have the stress, which by no means necessarily lies on the long vowel. In Ws. *brād* (*bréād*) bread, possibly both elements had the stress, but certainly the first had it and was short, and the second, whether it had it or not, was certainly long. The Coniston (*niāv*) knave is a precise analogue. It is in D 31 that the fractures are best preserved with distinct elements. Elsewhere the first element generally usurps the stress, and the second becomes indistinct, and then often a curious metathesis takes place, the stress passing over to the second element, and the first, if (i, u), is generally conceived as consonantal, and in the received pron. of *one* has certainly become consonantal. This *one* is I think the only example of a fracture, not being a commonly recognised diphthong, which remains in received speech. We had Ws. A'N and the fracture, regular in many places with A', was (*ūn*), which by metathesis of stress became (*ū'n*) now (*won*).

By peculiar fracturing also I, U' have fallen into (*a'i*, *a'u*), every step being illustrated in the M. districts for I', and in D 31 for U', as already indicated. The change of E' into (*ii*) is also explained through the common form, not M. only, of (*éi*) leading to (*i*), when *e* becomes lost in fact, as it has been long lost in feeling, to those who say (*i*). O' is very varied in treatment. We have no (*óu*) as an analogue to (*i*) so far as I know, but the change from (*oo*) to (*uu*) took place in the xvth century or earlier, as also the change of E' from (*ee*) to (*ii*), and it seems to be upon (*uu*) as a change from O' that there arose those curious forms adumbrating Fr. *u*, which serve to explain the Fr. *u* itself.

The above are merely discursive remarks, shewing some of the immediate applications of this investigation within its own limits, and roughly indicating a few of the points requiring careful treatment hereafter. And it will doubtless be reserved to some future philologist, possibly of German extraction, to exploit my materials properly. But I consider the main value of my investigations not to be specially English, but generally philological, as respects related forms of words. We have hitherto had to treat these as relations of groups of letters rather than groups of sounds. The third ed. of the first part of Grimm's grammar is a striking example of what I mean. Now the old writers were clever men no doubt, but probably no great phonetists—at any rate modern writers of

dialect have not proved themselves to be so. The old writers grounded their writing on the pron. of Latin in their time. The Dutch and Germans and Italians have chosen their own interpretation of the alphabet. They were of course different. The trouble I had with Winkler's notations (Part IV. pp. 1371-3) shews the difficulties of interpreting them. Hence we cannot assume the old notation, however much theoretically rectified and enlarged (as by the introduction of two forms of E, O), to be absolutely perfect. The orthography used by myself is not so. The ears which heard the sounds did not always hear correctly, and I cannot claim myself to have always rightly interpreted the data of my informants. But at any rate I here present for the first time in a uniform orthography, carefully prepared, elaborated and explained, the pronunciation of one language in its various forms, extending over a sufficiently wide area, from Land's End to the Shetlands, and offering sufficiently striking contrasts, deriving my information, not from books of dead authors impossible to verify or explain by immediate intercourse, but from living men and women who either themselves speak the dialect, or have had long and constant intercourse with natural speakers, and who were not only capable of being interviewed, but have actually been frequently interviewed or examined on paper in the course of long correspondence till something approaching to certainty had been evolved. The numerous illustrations therefore which I present are a fund for future philological investigation, and I shall spare no pains in giving them correctly to the linguist as I have spared no pains or labour or time in collecting them, from numerous most obliging informants.

## DATES.

In conclusion, I add some dates concerning my *Early English Pronunciation*, of which the present investigation forms a part, as I wish to preserve them in connection with an undertaking that has occupied me for so many years.

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| <p>1848, June, first attempt at writing dialectal pronunciation from dictation, being <i>Duncan Gray</i>.</p> <p>1859, Feb. 14, on this (Valentine's) day I discovered in the British Museum Salesbury's "Dictionary in Englyshe and Welsh—wherevnto is prefixed a little treatyse of the englyshe pronuciacion of the letters," 1547, which was the origin of my paper in 1867, and hence of the whole of my work on <i>Early English Pronunciation</i> (E. E. P.) and the present inquiry into dialectal phonology.</p> <p>1866, Dec. Paper on "Palaeotype, or the representation of Spoken Sounds for philological purposes by means of the Ancient Types," to the Philological Society (Ph. S.). This was the alphabet</p> | <p>which made my E. E. P. and investigations of Dialectal Phonology possible, as no new types were required.</p> <p>1867, Feb. Paper to Ph. S. on the Pronunciation of English in the xvith century, the foundation of my E. E. P.—Oct. Began the MS. of E. E. P.</p> <p>1868, Aug. First dialectal information written from dictation at Norwich.</p> <p>1869, Feb. Publication of E. E. P., Part I. For dialectal collections, see pp. 227 and 291.—Aug. Publication of E. E. P., Part II.</p> <p>1870, April. Paper on Glossic to the Ph. S., printed entirely in Glossic in the Transactions, with Key to Universal Glossic. This is the alphabet in my <i>English Dialects</i></p> |
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- their Sounds and Homes*, for the English Dialect Society, and it has been used in many of that Society's publications.
- 1871, Feb. Publication of E. E. P., Part III., with a *Notice* starting my systematic enquiry into the Pronunciation of English Dialects, and giving a table of "presumed Varieties of English pronunciation." In a reprint of this, widely circulated, containing a *Key to Glossic*, and called "Varieties of English Pronunciation." I suggested the formation of an *English Dialect Society*, which has subsequently done good work.
- 1872, April and May, Papers on Diphthongs to the Ph. S., incorporated in E. E. P., Part IV.
- 1873, Feb. Paper on Accent and Emphasis to the Ph. S., incorporated in E. E. P., Part IV.—May, Paper on Final E to the Ph. S., to form part of E. E. P., Part VI.—Sept. First edition of the *Comparative Specimen* (es.) used for collecting information on dialectal pronunciation.
- 1874, Jan. Paper on Physical Theory of Aspiration to the Ph. S., incorporated in E. E. P., Part IV.—March, Paper on Vowel Changes in English Dialects to the Ph. S.—Dec. Publication of E. E. P., Part IV.
- 1875, Paper on the classification of the English Dialects to the Ph. S.—June, second edition of es.
- 1876, March, Lecture on Dialects to the London Institution, when my first large Dialectal Map was drawn and shewn, leaving a blank from the Wash to Sussex.—July to Sep. Going over the whole of Prince L.-L. Bonaparte's Dialect Library, and making extracts for this work.—Dec. The London Institution Lecture repeated at Norwood. These lectures were most important preliminary work for the investigation.
- 1877, Mar. Paper on Dialectal Phonology to the Ph. S.—Oct. Issue of my original Word-Lists (wl.) suggested by the last paper.
- 1879, Jan. Two lectures on Dialects at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the large map reconstituted and gaps filled in, whence I got much information for N. div.—Feb. Issue of my *Dialect Test*.—April and May, two reports to the Ph. S. on the state of my investigations.
- 1880, Oct. Lecture on Dialects to Working Men's College.
- 1882, Dec. Paper on Dialects of South of England to Ph. S.
- 1882, April. Paper on the Dialects of Midland and Eastern Counties to the Ph. S.
- 1883, March. Paper on the Dialects of the Northern Counties to the Ph. S.—May. Lecture on Dialects to the College for Men and Women.—Nov. Paper on the Lowland Dialects (Mainland) to the Ph. S.
- 1884, April. Paper on the Dialects of the Lowlands of Scotland (Insular) and of the Isle of Man to the Ph. S.
- 1885, May. I made a report to the Ph. S. on the Dialectal Work I had done since 19 Nov. 1883.
- 1886, May. First Report on Dialectal Work to the Ph. S.
- 1887, May. Second Report on Dialectal Work to the Ph. S.

To account for some of the delays and gaps I may mention that in 1874, April, I wrote my treatise on *Algebra identified with Geometry*, and in June, my treatise on the *Quantitative Pronunciation of Latin*, and that in 1875, June, I published the first edition of my translation of Helmholtz on the *Sensations of Tone*; in 1876 my tract on the *English, Dionysian and Hellenic Pronunciations of Greek*, and in 1881 two papers on the *Computation of Logarithms* for the Royal Society Proceedings, vol. 31, pp. 381-413; in 1880, Mar., my laborious *History of Musical Pitch* for the Society of Arts; in 1885, April, my account of the *Musical Scales of Various Nations*, also for the Society of Arts, and in July the second edition of my translation of Helmholtz, all works requiring much preparation and often lengthy investigations, and hence greatly interfering with other work. I had also five Presidential Addresses to prepare for the Ph. S. and deliver in 1872, 1873, 1874, 1881, and 1882, each of them occupying much time, and three of them involving considerable correspondence.

A B L A U T  
IN THE MODERN DIALECTS  
OF THE  
SOUTH OF ENGLAND.



ABLAUT  
IN THE MODERN DIALECTS  
OF THE  
SOUTH OF ENGLAND,

TRANSLATED FROM

*“Geschichte des Ablauts der starken Zeitwörter innerhalb  
des Südenglischen,” von Karl D. Bülbring,*

BY

W. A. BADHAM, B.A.,

Late Assistant Master at the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester.

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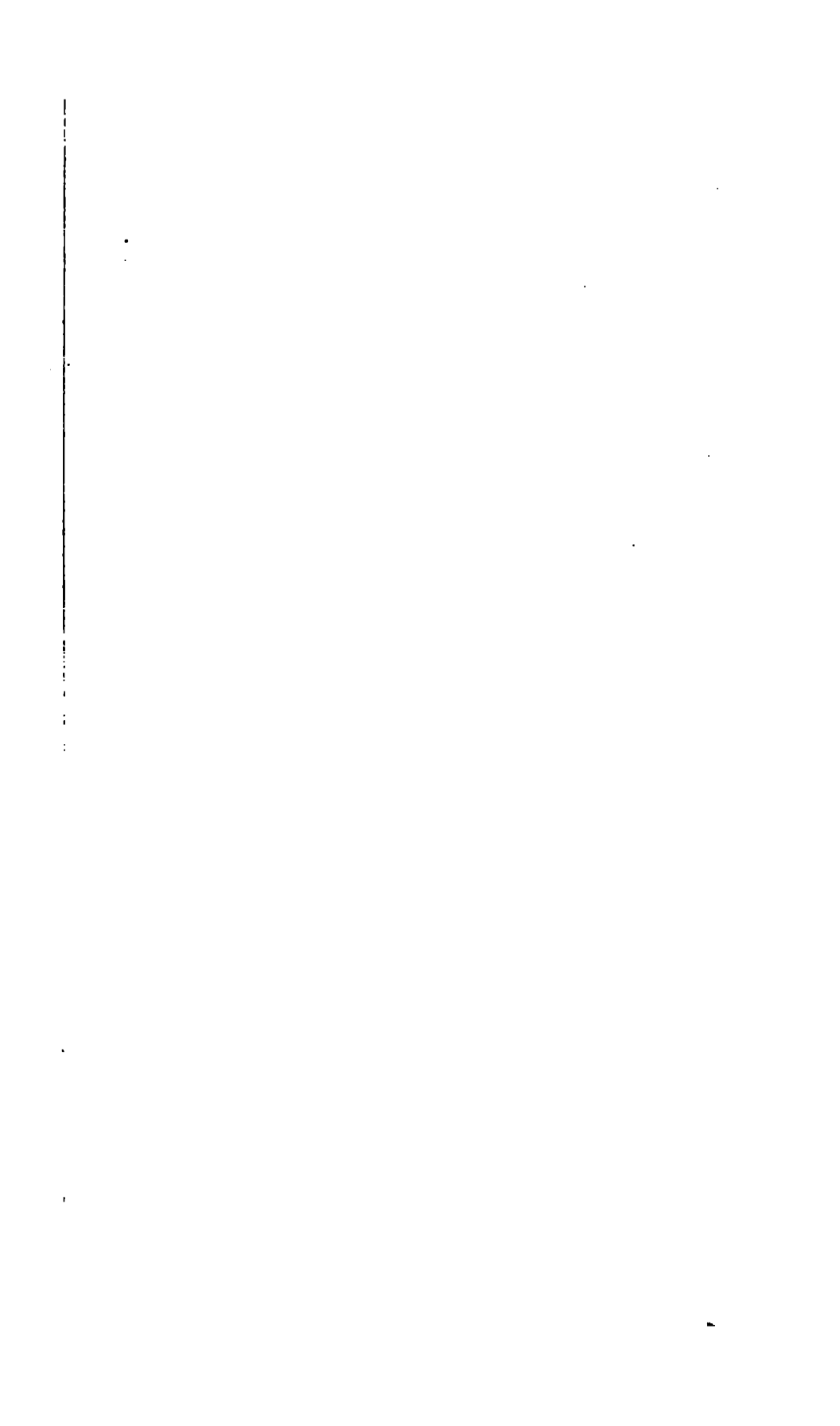
LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,  
BY KEGAN PAUL, TRÜBNER, AND CO.

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1891.





## INTRODUCTION.

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BY PROFESSOR SKEAT, LITT. D.

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I HAVE been asked to write a few words of introduction to Dr. Bülbring's useful essay.

The German term *ablaut* is usually called "gradation" in English books. It is explained in my *Principles of English Etymology*, First Series, p. 156, and in Dr. Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Primer and Anglo-Saxon Reader*. The highest number of gradations is four, as in the case of the verb *to drink* (A.S. *drincan*); and it is usual to give the *four principal stems* of the strong verbs that exhibit gradation, as they occur in (1) the infinitive mood; (2) the first person singular of the past tense; (3) the first person plural of the past tense; and (4) the past participle. Thus, in the case of the A.S. *drincan*, the four stems are seen in (1) *drinc-an*, to drink; (2) *dranc*, I drank; (3) *drunc-on*, we drank; (4) *drunc-en*, drunken. In modern English, as in this Essay, the third stem has been assimilated to the second, and practically disappears; hence the gradations are reduced to three, viz., *to drink* (or *I drink*), *I drank*, and *drunken*. This variation in the vowel-sound is here discussed.

Some weak verbs also show a variation in the vowel, as in the case of *I seek*, pt. t. *I sought*, p.p. *sought*; *I catch*, pt. t. *I caught*, p.p. *caught*. Here the past tenses and past participles are (now) exactly alike, though the old past tense, *I caught-e*, was formerly dissyllabic. The influence of such verbs upon the strong verbs is here discussed.\*

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\* Such are the verbs which are said, at pp. 7, 8, to have *rückumlaut* (back gradation); because in the case of *sought* (A.S. *söhte*), the *ö* is the *original* vowel, which, in the infinitive *sēcan* (*seek*) is "modified" to *ē*.

In the classification of strong verbs on p. 7, the usual "German" order of conjugations is adopted. This order is followed in the Appendix to the Second Series of my *Principles of English Etymology*, and differs from that given in the former volume. The arrangement is arbitrary, but is easily understood by taking examples.

The *seven conjugations* may be exemplified by the following verbs:—

1. *Give, get, sit, tread, speak.* (The Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic forms show why these all go together.)
2. *Bear, break, steal, tear.*
3. *Drink, bind, find, grind, climb.*
4. *Drive, write, ride, rise.* (N.B. *vrayt* = *write*; E. *ride* is *hryd* in Mr. Elworthy's *Grammar*, but *ryd* in the *Glossary*.)
5. *Choose, cleave* (to stick to), *creep*.
6. *Shake, take, stand.*
7. *Fall* (reduplicating verbs).

As it is now known that the first three conjugations practically once exhibited the same original gradation, Dr. Bulbring has called them Ia., Ib., and Ic. After this, the fourth conjugation becomes his Class II., the fifth his Class III., and the sixth his Class IV.

I believe the student will now have no particular difficulty in following the points of the Essay, especially if he will consult the list of verbs in Dr. Sweet's *A.S. Grammar*, and the books that are especially referred to. A complete list of Middle-English strong verbs is given in Morris's *Specimens of Early English*, Part I., second edition, p. lxxix., to which there is an alphabetical index at p. lxxxii of the same.

# ABLAUT

IN THE MODERN

## DIALECTS OF SOUTH ENGLAND.

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The striving after a general literary language which marks the Middle English period does not attain its aim till the sixteenth century. From that time we have only isolated and scanty specimens of the dialects. Accordingly, if we wish to follow up the developments of the dialects, we are thrown back for our materials on the modern dialects. But after we have seen, by observation of the older forms, the direction and way in which language changes, we can, with the actual results of the modern dialects before us, deduce, mostly without great trouble, the intermediate steps and the explanation of the forms which now obtain. Besides, literary English comes to our help, as, owing to the conservative tendency peculiar to a written speech, it stands about midway between the middle and the modern dialects; for the latter, left altogether without the support of transmission in writing, necessarily gave way more quickly to the striving after simpler forms.

Unfortunately, the available printed materials are in no case above suspicion; indeed, they are mostly of a very questionable nature. Accordingly, it seems to me the best plan to take them singly; not to confuse the more trustworthy with those which are clearly untrustworthy. It is particularly important to separate those forms which have crept in from the written English. These are especially numerous in the poems written in dialect.

Two very good works are due to Mr. F. T. Elworthy. In the *Transactions of the Philological Society for 1887-8* he has

written on the grammar of the West Somerset dialect, and on its phonology in the same *Transactions for 1875-6*.<sup>\*</sup> Still, even in these, there are some ambiguities. The representation of the sounds is based on Ellis's system, which we retain. The results which concern us are :

In West Somerset no distinction is made in the use of originally strong and originally weak verbs (Elworthy does not take this view). All form their past tense and perfect participle by the following rules (the two forms are only distinguished by the prefixed *u-* (= O.E. *æ*) of the participle) :

1. Before words beginning with a vowel, all verbs add *d* or *t* (*t* when the final letter is voiceless) if they do not already end in *d* or *t*.

2. Before words beginning with a consonant, verbs ending in a vowel or *r* (because this has become vocalic) add *d*; verbs ending in consonants retain the form of the infinitive. In the latter case the past tense differs from the present tense, indicative and subjunctive, only by the termination *s* attached to all persons of the present (it is M.E. *-es*, *-s* borrowed from Midland English or from Literary English, and applied universally).

The difference of treatment, according to the initial sound of the following word, arises from the law, which applies both to the isolated word and combinations of words (comp. *Trans.*, 1875-6, 209), that final *d*, *t* after consonants, except vocalic *r*, is suppressed : e.g., in *wēen* (*wind*), *vūyn* (*find*), *vaa's* (*fast*) ; but in many isolated words and in flexion reappears before an initial vowel : e.g., *kūyn(d)*, 261, *mūyn(d)*, 261, *duws(t)*, 260.

In contrast with the former wealth of strong verbs, only an insignificant number still possess vowel change, and that with the addition of the weak ending. Further, the variations of the vowels are reduced to the smallest possible number of two ; one appears in the present tense, the other in the past tense

<sup>\*</sup> Also published by English Dialect Society, Series D, Miscellaneous, 7, 19.

and past participle. Only six verbs which originally shewed rückumlaut, and the following nineteen originally strong verbs have vowel change :

- Class Ia. *gīt, gaw·t, or goa·ūt ;*  
*zīt, zaw·t, or zoa·ūt ;*  
*trai·d, troa·ūd ;*  
*spai·k, sṑoa·k(t).*
- Ib. *brai·k, broa·k(t) ;*  
*stae·ül, stoa·l(d) ;*  
*tae·ur, toa·ürd.*
- Ic. *buyn, bæwm(d) ;*  
*vuyn, vaewm(d) ;*  
*gruyn, graewm(d) ;*  
*klīm, kloa·m(d).*
- II. *vruyt, vroa·ūt ;*  
*hruyd, hroa·ūd, or hraud ;*  
*ruyz, roa·üz(d) ;*  
*drai·v, droa·v(d).*
- III. *klai·v, kloa·v(d) ;*  
*kreep, kroa·p(t).*
- IV. *stan, steo·d ;*  
*tae·üh, tēoh(t).*
- V. ———

It is strange that Elworthy here observes that all the verbs, to which I have here added *d, t* in brackets, drop the *d, t* only in the past tense ; but that all, with the exception of *buyn, vuyn, gruyn*, always retain the *d, t* in the past participle.

My doubts as to the justification of this, as it seems to me, very improbable exception to his own previously established rules, are all the stronger, since he himself, in the *Transactions*, 1875-6, p. 250, gives the p.p. *ū-stoa·l*, and since the p.p. of *zül* (*sell*) and *tuul* (*tell*) is given by him as *ū-zoa·ul(d)* and *ū-toa·ül(d)*. With this before us, how could we understand the p.p. of formerly strong verbs with obligatory *d, t* ?

In his treatise Elworthy distinguishes between the strong and the weak conjugation. And he considers as strong *get*,

*wend*, *am*, *had*, *had*, *good*, *was*, *was*, *read*: had he wished to proceed strictly, he would have been obliged at least to add *am*, *was*, *past*, *am*, *pp*, *was*, which has retained its old allant. But one sees that all these verbs end in *d*, *r*: they can, therefore, add no further ending in the past tense. But the addition of *d*, *r* necessarily does not constitute the weak conjugation: *am*, *pp*, *was* are just as much weak as N.E. *sit*, *am*, *was*, *pp*, *pp*, *was*, and may *read* (just as much as *things* *downt*, *pp*, *pp*), and *am* or *was* as much as *let*.\*

One must divide the new South English verbs differently: 1. Verbs without vowel change. 2. Verbs with vowel change. The second division is made up of formerly strong verbs and of those which formerly had rhotacism. I should like to see the sagacious brain which could even guess, in looking only at the modern dialects, the original difference in the verbs of the second division, who could, e.g., discover a difference in the mode of conjugation between *stand* *stand* *d* = N.E. *stand*, and *put* *put* *d* = N.E. *put*. Result: All verbs have become weak.

It might, perhaps, appear as if, before words beginning with a consonant, all verbs ending in a consonant (excepted) ought to be called strong, even the formerly weak ones: *eq.*, *tan*, *was*, *with*, *off*, *in*, *cut*, *fig*, *eq*, *fig*. In that case, a most peculiar settlement would have been brought about after the great strife between the strong and the weak conj.: before vowels the same verbs would belong to the weak conj., which before consonants belonged to the strong one. But this interpretation rests upon the doubtful presupposition that the chief characteristic of every weak conjugation lies in the *d*, *r*. But if, on the other hand, the formation of the tenses by means of suffixes is in any way the sign of the weak conjugation, all verbs are weak also before consonants: for pres. and past tenses are further distinguished before consonants by the pres. ending *-t*: *eq.*, pres. *any wnt* (*I eat*), past tense *any wnt*: *any hnt* (*I come*), past *any hnt*.

\* The reasons why the N.E. participles *am*, *g*, *t*, *s*, *d*, etc. should be considered weak are explained in a foot-note on p. 117 of the book from which the present essay is translated.

The development since the end of the M.E. period will have been about as follows:—The strong conj., with its smaller number of representatives opposed to the greater predominance of weak verbs, which were continually added to through numerous new formations, was at a considerable disadvantage. Moreover, the originally well-defined barriers between the classes of conjugation were broken down by the various phonetic developments of the same vowels in different surroundings: e.g., *bēdan* and *flēgan*, which in O.E. held firmly together, become totally sundered in M.E. By this means, it is true, the strong conj. was enriched by several vowels; but this abundance contained the defect of impotency. A whole crowd of verbs, which strayed too far, lost all the support which the great number of verbs belonging to the same ablaut class used to offer them. It is these—*spurnan*, *murnan*, *frignan*, *bregdan*, and similar ones—which easiest fell victims to the weak conj. And what had been gained, as time sped, in vowel riches, had, after all, to be given up again, being useless and a burden. Thus it happened that at the end of the M.E. period the number of ablaut vowels in a single verb was limited to three at most: *write*, *wrōt*, *iwrīte*; *swīnme*, *swām*, *iswōmme*, &c.; *fly*, *flū*, *iflowe*; *holde*, *huld*, *iholde*, &c.; *ēte*, *ēt*, *iyēte*, &c. Whilst, on the one hand, more and more verbs succumbed to the weak conjugation, on the other hand the ablaut of Ia. was somewhat strengthened by the introduction of the vowel *ō* from the p.p. of other classes: *ispoke*, *itrodo*, &c., already in M.E.; and in N.E. even *isōte*, p.p. of *sit*, enters this list. Otherwise, most verbs of this class would have had no vowel change at all, since all the O.E. ablaut vowels of such verbs as *sprecan*, *tredan*, had gradually developed into the same long *e*.

But now, in the N.E. period, the strife between past tense and p.p., which was already carried on here and there in M.E. with varying result, is entered upon for the last time, and on every occasion is brought to an issue by the suppression of



one of the forms. As will be shewn later in explaining the forms, sometimes the past tense and sometimes the p.p. is victorious, but the deeper vowel always proves itself to be the stronger. In the meantime, by far the greater number of the verbs have disappeared from the field, having become weak. In the nineteen remaining strong verbs the smallest possible amount of ablaut remained, *i.e.*, two vowels.

On the appearance of the phonetic law, that final *d* or *t* after a consonant (*r* excepted) was dropped before a word commencing with a consonant, the strong verbs were no longer to be distinguished, in this position, from the weak ones with rüchumlaut, which also, though from other causes, had two distinct vowels; *tell, sell*, with their past tenses *töl(d), söl(d)* existed, for example, by the side of *stël, stöl*. What was now more natural than that a *d, t* should also be added to the few strong verbs when coming before a vowel, from analogy with *töld, söld, &c.*, provided the verbs did not already end in *d, t*? For the past tenses *got, zot, &c.*, had a long time before taken the appearance of weak verbs like *brought, thought*. That *tear*, the sole example of an originally strong verb in *r*, which has retained its ablaut to this day, should then also take *-d* before consonants, does not surprise us.

In explaining the forms, I begin with the present tense, and with those past tenses which shew the same vowel. The figures for the occurring words refer to the pages in the *Trans.*, 1875-6, which I was obliged to make use of supplementarily. The majority of the forms explain themselves readily from the M.E. pres. Special notice is only required for the following:

Ia. *Vraet*, 264, shews the same shortening as the N.E. *fret*, probably under the influence of the weak past tense; for *ai-t*, like the N.E. *eat*, has retained its length, because—as the N.E. past tenses lead one to conclude—it has remained strong longer.\*

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\* In the same way, in M.E., *schidden* appears more early than *letten*, because the weak preterite and the weak past part. of *scēden*, both with short vowels, are earlier than those of *leten*; and *let* was shortened sooner than *tread*, as the orthography shews.

*Gee*, past *gid*, must first have lost its *v* in the weak past by assimilation to *d*, and then by analogy also in the present. The initial guttural sound arises from the literary English *give*; the M.E. *yiven* begins with the unstopped palatal consonant *y*, which remains unchanged in the modern dialect.

*Git* cannot be explained from the M.E. *yiten* either. It comes from *gēte*, which, as was shewn above, already in M.E. gains a footing in the South. From this *gēt*: comp. the vowel shortcomings in the examples given by Elworthy, p. 248. Then raised to *gīt*: comp. the examples, pp. 248, 249. Perhaps a formation on the model of *zit* had something to do with it, on account of the past tenses (*gawt* and *zawt*). Already, in the first half of the seventeenth century, the vowel was short, as is shewn in a poem in dialect of that time from Devonshire (Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25, pp. 7, 8); there we have the rhyme *gett* : *vitt* (N.E. *fit*) and *gett* : *vett* (*fetched*).

Ia. Elworthy quotes *kawm* and *kím*. The former regularly from *cuman*, like *zau'm*, 238, from O.E. *sum*. The second form is probably nothing more than written English *come*; it can hardly come from O.E. *cyman*, although one might, perhaps, compare the dialectic forms for N.E. *gild*, *slip*, *pit*, 59.

Ic. *Fait*, 236, is regular from M.E. *fighte*, *fite*; comp. the forms for *light*, *night*, *bite*, *five*, 236.

The vowels in *uurn* (*run*), 259; *buurnd*, 259; *uulp* (*help*), 259; *muurn* (*mourn*), 259; *buus* (*burst*), 259; *zwuul* (*swell*), 258, are influenced by the following *l* or *r*, and are to be explained by the plural of the past tense just as little as in literary English *burst* and *burn*; comp. Elworthy, 258, 259, where numerous other examples are to be found. *Klím* (= *klòm*, 253) and *zwòm*, 253, are phonetic developments of *climben* (with short *i*! without lengthening) and *swimmen*; comp. the words *brim*, *rim*, *slim*, &c., on the same page.

II. *Hrēp*, 243, not from *rīpen*, but, like N.E. *reap*, from a M.E. *rēpen*; with shortening of the vowel, like *zwēp* and others.

III. *Ving.* 265, from *ſiſſen*: *ſiu.* 241, from *ſiſſen*.

*Zwick.* 257, shortened already in M.E. from *ſiſſen* on account of the *ſ*.

*Chetz* and *ſiſſen.* 226, like N.E. *ſiſſen* and *ſiſſen*, presuppose a close *ſ*. By the side of this we have *ſiſſen*, from *ſiſſen* or from the noun *ſiſſen* (N.E. *ſiſſen*, 239: there also exists an inf. *ſiſſen* (comp. Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25. 80, which like the N.E. pres. *muſt* from *muſten*, and dialectic *muſt* from *muſten*) is formed from the past tense *ſiſſen*.

*ſiſſen.* 260, probably points to a M.E. form with close *ſ*, like N.E. *ſiſſen*: comp. *remuſt*, *muſt*, 260.

*Kriſt.* 250 *ſiſſen*, which occurs as well as *ſiſſen*, has adopted the vowel of the p.p., with shortened vowel, as is often the case, before *ſ*.

IV. *ſiſſen.* 228, from O.E. *ſiſſen*, M.E. *ſiſſen*.

*ſiſſen.* 236, from M.E. *ſiſſen*.

*ſiſſen* (*ſiſſen*) has lost its *i* in accordance with phonetic rules.

*ſiſſen.* 229, formed from the p.p. *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*, like N.E. *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*: not yet shewn to exist in M.E.

*ſiſſen.* 244, *ſiſſen.* 245, *ſiſſen.* 244, are to be explained by the influence of the palatal *ſ* from M.E. *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*: this is apparent from the examples on pp. 244, 245: *ſiſſen* stands for literary English *ſiſſen* for *ſiſſen* only when preceded by *ſiſſen*. *ſiſſen.* 232, must be considered as only a dialectic variation of the literary English *ſiſſen*.

V. *ſiſſen.* 224, from M.E. *ſiſſen*.

*ſiſſen.* 225, shortened form from *ſiſſen*.

*Zuſſen.* N.E. *ſiſſen* with shortened vowel. To be explained by means of the past tense *ſiſſen*: this is: strong past *ſiſſen* + *te*. So one had *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*, and constructed and in imitation of *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*, the inf. *ſiſſen* instead. One must not dream of a generalisation of the umlaut in the second and third sing. pres., as in *ſiſſen*, *ſiſſen*, &c., otherwise one would get \**ſiſſen*, M.E. \**ſiſſen* with open *ſi*, N.E. \**ſiſſen*.

The vowels of the past tense and past participle differing from that of the present :

Ia. The vowels come from the later p.p. *ispōke*, *itrōde*, *igōte*, *isōte*, which arose by analogy, and, in part, were not formed till the N.E. period.

Ib. The vowel of the p.p. stands as in N.E. *tore*, *stole*, *broke*. *Bae·ūr* (*bear*) has lost its ablaut; *ū-baurnd*, mentioned by Elworthy, is, as is immediately clear from the not Southern *n*, literary English dialectically influenced (just like *ū-duund* = *done*).

Ic. In *kloa·m(d)*, as in N.E. obsolete *clōmb*, the vowel comes from the past tense, sing.; in *baewn(d)*, *vaewn(d)*, *graewn(d)*, as in the corresponding N.E. forms, from the p.p.

II. The ablaut of the past sing. is retained. *Hraud* with shortened vowel.

III. The p.p. has triumphed, as in N.E. *chose* (from *chōsen*).

IV. *Stēo·d*, *teok(t)* from the past, the latter with shortened vowel.

It was already hinted at above, that everywhere the deeper ablaut triumphed; these ablaunts point to M.E. *ū*, open *ô*, close *ô*, open *ō*. There is only one word about which there can be any doubt, whether the deeper vowel sound really triumphed, *i.e.*, *climben*. Here the past tense was *clomb*, in opposition to p.p. *iclumbe*. Whilst M.E. open *ø* and open *ō* remained unchanged for a long time (*ø* to this day and *ō* to the end of the M.E. period), the *ū* of the participle (for I attribute *ū* to our dialect on account of the short form in the pres. *klím*) developed first to unrounded *ū*, this to unrounded close *ø*, and finally to unrounded open *ø*, the sound pronounced by educated Englishmen in *but*, *thumb*, &c. (see Trautmann, *Die Sprachlaute im Allgemeinen und des Englischen, Französischen und Deutschen im Besonderen*, Leipzig, 1884, p. 164), and nearly so in the same words in the dialect of West Somerset (— Ellis'  $\Xi$ . Now, unrounded open *o* developed in the p.p. *iclümbe*, had a higher note than rounded open *ø* of the preterite *clomb* (cp. Trautmann's

table of vowels), and  $\exists$  is still higher. Or, if the vowel of *clomb* was long in the dialect, it gradually turned into close  $\bar{o}$ , which is a deeper vowel than open  $\bar{o}$ , and the difference between  $\bar{o}$  and  $u$  became still greater. Therefore, our rule, that everywhere the deepest vowel gained the day, holds good also for *climien*. If, which is highly probable, the p.p. *clumb* (with the ever-rising vowel sound) was not driven out by the past sing. *clomb* (or *clomb*: then with continually deepening vowel) until the  $\bar{u}$  had received a higher tone than the  $\bar{o}$ .

It is easy to see from what cause the deeper vowel gained this advantage. With by far the greatest number of verbs, and especially with all those which now still shew ablaut, a higher vowel stood in the pres.: as the deep one varied most from this latter it was best to retain it. So the two extremes were kept. Occasionally, in the choice between past tense and p.p., the fact that one of the forms had the same vowel as the pres. (e.g., in *take*, *stand*) also intervened.

II. *An Exmoor Scolding and Courtesy*, edited by Elworthy, Eng. Dial. Socy., D 25.

Elworthy gives a reprint of the edition of 1778 and a transcription in the present dialect: in both cases in Devonshire dialect. The corrections and notes, which the editor has occasionally given, are very important in considering the evidence, which is here sifted. I will here go through all the examples one after the other:

P.P. *tick*, 24 in the old reading before a vowel. Elworthy corrects to *ti-tick*.

P.P. *langed* 1., 24, into *aug* 10.

P.P. *set*, 50 (= N.E. *set*) to *u-set*: for *su* and *set* got mixed up in the dialect.

Past tense *struck out*, 102, into *strikt* 20 11.

Past *begun*, 82, to *bigend*: "begun is literary, not dialect."

P.P. *bound over*, 82, to *u-baan* 20 11.

P.P. *aran*, 80, to *u-urn*.

Past *sung*, 90, to *zingd*; "*sung* is literaryism."

P.P. *taken*, 90, to *ü-tèokt*; "*taken* is impossible."

Pres. *shake*, 76, to *shee'ük*; past *rose*, 82, to *roa'zd*.

Past *fell*, 102, to *vaald*; "*fell* is unknown."

Past *arung*, 52, to *ü-rangd*. The form *avung* is now obsolete; the verb, however, quite common: *vang*, *vangd*, *ü-vangd*.—P. 97. Note 48: "always *ü-tèokt*."

To these I add:

Ia. *Zee*, 25; past *zeed*, 42; p.p. *azeed*, 44. *Vorbed* (*vurbaid*), 106; past *bed* (*baid*), 42.

Ib. *Come* (*kaum*), 26; past *come* (*km*), 94; and *come* (*kaum*), 102.

Ic. *Drenk* (*draengk*), 82—in West Somerset it is *dringk—drash* (*draash*), 34; past *drash'd* (*draashd*), 80.

III. Inf. *lost* (*lawst*), 80. P.P. *arvore* (*ü-vroar*) before a vowel! 36.

IV. *Laughing* (*laarfeen*), 42; past *tuck* (*tuuk*), 82.

V. *Drow* (*droa*), 44; p.p. *adrove* (*u-droa'd*); past *blow'd* (*bloa'd*), 42; *let* (*lat*), 82.

One sees that Elworthy corrects according to the rules for *d*, *t* set up by himself; not always, however: *es km ulaung*, 95; *arroa'r ur*, 37. This shows distinctly that in reality the rule is not strictly observed. Compare also his Note 24, 5: "P.P. *took* would be *ü-tèokt* if written or pronounced in full."

In addition to these we get a twentieth verb with ablaut obtained through the past tense *struck* (*ü-strèokt*); it is not mentioned in the Somerset grammar. The *èò* points to an older close *ò*; comp. *stèò'd*, *tèok(t)*, and the numerous examples on p. 53 of the Eng. Dial. Socy., Series D, 7 (N.E. *hook*, *look*, *cook*, *pook*, *rook*, *crook*). In the older N.E. writings one finds *strook* (in place of the modern *struck*), just like *took*, *forsook*, *shook*, *stood*. In modern Leicestershire dialect (*vide* Eng. Dial. Socy., 31, 28), we find *strike*, *strook*, *strook*; *shake*, *shook*, *shook*. All these forms point to a transition into the fourth ablaut class. The past tenses of the verbs *take*, *shake*, *strike*, *stand* are in different

stages of phonetic development. They start from M.E. close *ö*. This became *ä* at the beginning of the N.E. period. Then, the vowels of part of the preterites and past participles were shortened at an early date, and the new short *a* getting mixed up with the descendant of old *ö*, both developed to the modern unrounded open *o*, which stands in the Southern *flokt, stöod, ströcht*, and in literary English *struck*. On the other hand, N.E. *tao, sto'd, fo'soo, sho'ok*, and Leicestershire *strook, sheek*, point to a later shortening of *ä*; this new *ä* remained unchanged, as the tendency to change *ä* into unrounded open *o* had already ceased to work in the language.

III. Jennings. *Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire*. London. 1825.

On page 3 of his introduction he declares that the dialect of the whole of Somersetshire agrees with that of Devonshire, which is certainly correct only to a limited extent. He does not observe Elworthy's rule for *ä, ä*. Apart from this, the following forms agree with those quoted by Elworthy:

Ia. *Zee*, 85, 98. *Zid*, 85. *Zid*, 85. *Ge*, 39, 103. *Gid*, 39-93. *Gid*, 39. *Ge*, 58. *Ge*, 105. *Ge*, 102. Past *bid*, 116.

Ib. *Come*, 104. *Com'd*, 110, 105. *C112*: *V119*, 148. *Break*, 103. *Break*, *C121*. P.P. *tao*, *v160*.

Ic. *Cüm*, 30. *Dägn*, 133. *Dägn'd*, 1101, 149. Present *mult*, 56. Past *inj'd*, *C99*. *V107*, *V122*. *V104*, *V99*, 117. *V104*, 115, 137. *V104*, *C121*. *Bust*, 120. *Hin'd*, *C121*.

II. *Duar*, 128. *Sife*, 92 (from M.E. *sighen*, "to sigh"; comp. N.E. *caugh, laugh*, and the examples from Somerset, *Transactions*, 1875<sup>6</sup>, p. 238: *anf caugh, thanf though*). Past *inanc*, *V117*. *Ra*, 16, *C93*, *V147*. *Ra'd*, 148.

III. *Chöse*, 113. *Chös'd*, *V102*, *C110*. *Crouf*, *V91*. P.P. *at*, 22.

IV. *Awak*, 92. *Tah*, 138. *Asamin* (pres. part.), 98. Past *awak'd*, *C93*. *T chid*, *C99*. *T ch*, *V150*. *Saed*, *C9*, 112. *Laugh'd*, *V136*. *Dra'd*, *V142*. *Staff'd*, *C173*.

\* *ö* means before a dental, *e* before other consonants, *v* before a vowel.

V. *Bihawld*, 92. Past *vall'd*, D 112 *Knaw'd*, v98, c 140. P.P. *drote*, 35. *Zweept*, 159.

The following differ : Past *begun* : *fun*, 143. *Fout*, xiv. *Slid*, 156. *Saur*, 150. P.P. *unbidden*, 177. *Spawken*, 97. *Vorlorn*, 92. *Sworn*, 134. *Laden*, 158. *Knawn*, 140.

One recognises these p.p. immediately as literary English, for in the Southern dialects indigenous p.p. in *-en*, *-n*, are not possible. The past tense *begun* is also certainly wrong, and is chosen for the sake of the rhyme ; for inside the verse we find the weak *begin'd*. Therefore, with respect to the remaining three forms *fout*, *slid*, *swaur*, also, we will hold to Elworthy's assertion, *Transactions*, 1877-8, p. 187, according to which the verbs are weak.

On the other hand, in agreement with Elworthy, nineteen verbs have a weak past tense without ablaut, the only deviation being that they have the ending *d*, *t* also before consonants ; and ten past tenses with ablaut correspond with Elworthy's statement, except that they never have the ending *d*, *t* before vowels. Three questions here present themselves to us :

1. Does the *d*, *t* law which Elworthy sets up for the preterites and past participles of his dialect not exist in its strict conception ?

2. Have forms like *brauk't*, *draur'd* (before vowels), and *begin'*, *hirn'* (past tense, before consonants), first come into use since 1826 ?

3. Did Jennings avoid the forms *brauk't*, &c., because they appeared to him, the scholar, incorrect and barbarous ; and the past tense *begin'*, &c., because they were less easily understood by the reader of the poems than *begin'd* ?

The form *took'd*, which has escaped him once, shews that he must also have known *draur'd*, *brauk't*. As he has also occasionally used the dialectic form *chile* by the side of *child*, which he prefers, and *roun* for *round*, it is also probable that he was acquainted with the past tense *begin'*, &c. Question



g is therefore to be answered in the affirmative, and a to be retained. As to the decision of the first question, I am inclined to believe that the exact truth lies in the middle between Elworthy's rule of putting or dropping the *d*, and Jennings' way of observing, or rather disregarding, that law. I have the highest respect for Elworthy's excellent work, which compares with the very best ever done in the investigation of modern English dialects. The doubts, therefore, which I have already been obliged to utter, and the following restriction, which I think should be made to his formulation of the law, will not take away from his greater merits. The inconsistencies pointed out above, which here and there he has allowed to slip in, and the total want of any definite rule in Jennings' poem, lead me to conclude that the law regarding the appearance and disappearance of final *d*, is, in fact, not rigorously observed in the actual speech of West Somerset. This is just what one would expect to be the case. The preterites *lyp'nd* and *teyn*, for *t* and *te*, &c., which, it is true, should be used according to the initial letter of the subsequent word, in reality cannot but influence each other; and thus *lyp'nd* may take the place of *teyn* before a consonant, and *te* will occasionally replace *t* or *te* before a vowel. Initially those people who have the least contact with literary English, which does not make any similar distinction, are least subject to mixing up the forms. But I do not think that anybody's speech is free from the confusion. The purest Somerset dialect has a great number of verbs—viz., all those ending in a vowel or (vocalic) *y*—which only have one form for the preterite in both positions: such verbs, of course, help to destroy the regularity in the employment of the different preterites of the rust.

IV. Three works by Barnes:

1. *A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*, in *Trans. Phil. Society*, 1864.
2. *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, 1847.
3. *Homely Rhymes*, London, 1859.

In agreement with Elworthy (terminations excepted) are :

(a) Verbs without vowel change :

Ia. *Zee*, 2, 193. *Zeed*, 3, 200. *Azeed*, 1, 30; 2, 195. P.P. *awaigh'd*, 3, 54.

Ib. *Come*, 2, 193 (: *hwome*, O.E. *hâm*). Past tense *come*, c 3, 200; (: *hwome*), 3, 34. P.P. *acome*, c 3, 4; v 2, 198.

Ic. None.

II. Past *slided*, 1, 29.

III. Pres. *lose*, 2, 196; (: *choose*), 2, 158. Past *lost*, c 2, 185. P.P. *alost*, 2, 157; c 2, 11; d 2, 8.

IV. *Steppèn*, 2, 1. *Stepp'd*, v 2, 145.

V. Past tense *flow'd*, 2, 110. *Blowed*, 1, 29. *Crowed*, 1, 29. *Growed*, 1, 29. *Knowed*, 1, 29. *Drowed*, 1, 29. *Glowed*, 3, 25. P.P. *agrow'd*, 3, 68. *Aknow'd*, 3, 45. *Adrow'd*, 2, 197. *Auver-flow'd*, 2, 108.

(b) Verbs which have retained ablaut :

Ia. *Get*, 2, 192. *Got*, 2, 195. *Agot*, 2, 192. *Treaddèn*, 3, 136. *Trod*, 3, 62; 3, 30. *Atrod*, 3, 57. *Speäk*, 3, 204. *Spoke* v 3, 147. P.P. *spoke*, 3, 198. *Zit*, 3, 31. *Zot*, 3, 65. *Azot*, 3, 5.

Ib. *Brëak*, 1, 26; 2, 110. *Breäk*, 1, 44. *Broke*, v 3, 59; 3, 144; 3, 9; c 3, 9. *Abroke*, 1, 44; 3, 8; 3, 115.

Ic. Past tense *Clomb*, v 3, 27; 3, 198. *Vound*, v 3, 27. *Voun'*, v 3, 55; c 3, 146. P.P. *abound*, 1, 30; 3, 151. *Boun'*, 3, 194. *Aroun'*, c 3, 141. *Around*, 1, 30; 3, 46.

II. Past *rose*, v 3, 5; d 3, 133. *Wrote*, 3, 130. *Rod*, 3, 25. *Drove*, 3, 49; 3, 125. *Struck*, 3, 79. P.P. *awrote*, 3, 131.

III. Pres. *creep*, 3, 113. Past *crope*, 1, 29.

IV. *Took*, v 3, 202; c 3, 2. *Stood*, 3, 4. P.P. *atook*, v 3, 45; 2, 109.

Of examples in which the ablaut is wanting, contrary to Elworthy, there is only one : *climb'd*, c 3, 62 (comp. N.E.).

Examples with ablaut, contrary to Elworthy :

Ia. *Lay*, v 3, 145; 3, 79. *Given*, 3, 6.

Ib. *Bore*, c 3, 62 ; 3, 23 ; v 3, 36. *Above*, v 3, 68. Also *awore*, 3, 79.

Ic. Past tense *spun*, c 3, 109. *Begun*, c 3, 193 ; v 3, 155. *Sprung*, 3, 24. *Flung*, 3, 84. *Wrung*, 3, 35. *Zung*, 3, 194. *Clung*, v 3, 80. *Rung*, 3, 70. *Saung*, 3, 165. *Zunk*, 3, 104. P.P. *begun*, v 2, 193. *Awen*, 3, 141 : (: *adone*) 3, 112. *Flung*, 3, 28. *Asprung*, 3, 9. *Azung*, v 3, 101. *Asaung*, 3, 9. *Azunk*, v 2, 107 ; 3, 17. *Run*, v 2, 192.

II. *Shone* (: *stwone*, O.E. *stān*), 3, 64. *Smote*, 3, 30. P.P. *smitten*, 3, 28.

III. [P.P. *arroze*, v 3, 34. *Arroze*, 1, 41, in *Exmoor Scolding*, is also recognised by Elworthy. Not ablaut, but vowel change in *shot*, 3, 130. *Vled*, 3, 30. *Ashot*, 3, 193. *Arled*, 3, 194.]

IV. *Shook*, v 1, 112. *Vor-zook*, 3, 38. *Hore*, 1, 29. P.P. *ashook*, 2, 105 ; 3, 183. *Vorseäken*, 3, 61. *Asläin*, 1, 31.

V. *Held*, v 3, 203 ; 3, 136 ; 3, 144. *Vell*, c 3, 108 ; v 3, 35. *Hung*, v 2, 109. *Knew* (: *shoe*), 3, 27. *Ablovn* 3, 132. *Mown*, 3, 174. *Beaten* 3, 18. And for N.E. *scraped*, past *scrope*, 1, 29.

What renders the consideration of these differences uncertain is the circumstance that Elworthy and Barnes treat of different, although closely neighbouring, dialects. Some forms, it is true, betray themselves immediately as literary intruders : p.p. *asläin*, *vorseäken*, *smitten*, *gircn*, *ablovn*, *mown*, *beaten* ; pret. *knew* (: *shoe*), by the side of the correct form *knowed*. But to consider all the past tenses and p.p. with ablaut as literary would probably be too daring. The past tense *scrope* is assuredly dialectic. It is also noteworthy that the past tenses of Class Ic., *begun*, *sprung*, *clung*, *zunk*, &c., have *u* without exception, and never *a*, which in most verbs in literary English changes with *u*. So, perhaps, these past tenses with *u* are true Dorset dialect. Further, the p.p. *above*, *awore*, have a dialectic appearance (without *n*!). However, one must not be surprised if one is led astray by such speculations. The modern dialect poets all make use of an artificial language, a mixture of dialect and literary

English. And they could not, if they would, do otherwise, as there is no longer a pure dialect in England. For education, which is imparted by means of the literary language at school to all grades of the people, colours the speech of each dialect-speaking person, so that there exists a series of degrees, rising from the common labourer to the better educated. It is possible that the last-mentioned forms really still belong to the vernacular dialect of the lowest classes, and that the Dorset dialect is still of an older order than that of Somerset. But it is also possible that they are only used by the educated, who derive them from literary English, and twist them to suit the dialect.

With regard to the treatment of the *d* and *t*, Elworthy's rule does not strictly hold good. One finds *child*, v 3, 71, and *chile*, v 3, 79; *an*, c 3, 194; *roun'*, c 3, 194; *behind* and *mind*, 3, 61; *wind*, 3, 203; &c. Of course the forms without *d*, *t* are more genuine. The past tenses and p.p. with ablaut never have a *d* or *t*. Those without ablaut always do. Exceptions are the past tense *come* and p.p. *acome*. The fault lies with the literary English. Both have open *ō*, which (as concerns the past tense) is not by chance like the pres. vowel, but springs from the present. But Barnes must have considered the past tense identical with the literary English *came*, and wrote it without *d*, as he uses *spun*, *begun*, &c. *Acome* is also formed from literary English. Must not such a fact altogether strengthen us in our distrust of Barnes's forms?

V. Nathan Hogg. *Poetical Letters in the Devonshire Dialect*, fourth edition, London, 1860. The author is Henry Baird.

In agreement with Elworthy (termination excepted) are :

(a) Verbs without ablaut :

Ia. *Zee*, 5, 6. *Zeed*, 6. *Azeed*, 5, 7. *Gie*, 8, 19. *Gied*, 6, 9. *Lied*, 6.

Ib. *Kum*, 10. *Com*, 53, 55. Past *kum'd*, c9, v8. *Com'd*, v66, 31. *Becom'd*, c 29. P.P. *com*, 52. *Acom'd*, 31.

Ic. *Urning*, 7. *Urn'd*, v 5, 6, 8. *Urn'd*, c 52. Also *rin* (pres.): *Robinsin*, 55. *Burk*: *Turk*, 18. *Begin'd*, c 19 (: *wind*), 54.

III. Pres. *shet*, 20. Past *shet*, 20, 54. P.P. *shet*, 29, 56. *Shur'd*, 47 *Zoopin*, 47. (Mark that *sûpan* is still retained in the dialect.)

VI. *Laff'd*, 20. *Zward*, 55. *Drade*, 56.

V. *Holdid*, 20. *Drawd*, 53. *Val'd*, c 31, v 29. *Zlayp'd*, 53. *Zleep'd*, 10. *Blaw'd*, 29. *Graw'd*, 56.

And also *wair'd*, c 6. *Diy'd*, v 19.

(b) Verbs with ablaut :

Ia. *Git*, 10, 11. *Got*, 8, 9. *Ayot*, 8, 11. *Zot*, 47, 7, 9. *Spoak*: *cloke*, 55.

Ib. *Brauk*, v 10, c 5.

Ic. *Vound*, 55. *Voun*, 20, 19.

II. *Vraut*, 18.

IV. *Took'd*, c 8, v 5; 10, 56. *Took*: *cook*, 53, : *zook*, 52. *Stude*, 6, 9.

Forms which differ: *Zaw* (past tense of to *zee*): *znaw* (snow), 53; *baurn*: *caurn* (corn), 36; *begun'd*, c 9, 20, v 29. *Baurn* and *zaw* are borrowed from literary English for the sake of the rhyme; within the verse we find *zeed*. *Begun'd*, which is found by the side of *begin'd*, is the refined past tense and p.p. formed on the model of literary English *begun*.

Baird makes no regular difference in dealing with the final *d*, *t*. Compare also *cole*, v 47; *ole*, c 8; *bess*, c 10; *tole*, 35. In the conjugation of the weak verbs without ablaut he always sets *d*, *t* in the past tense and p.p.; p.p. *com*, instead of *acom'd*, is taken from literary English for the sake of the rhyme. *Took'd* (*took* only in rhyme) and *begun'd* prove that, also in the Devonshire dialect, formations with weak endings and ablaut as well are current; Jennings only offered the one *took'd*.

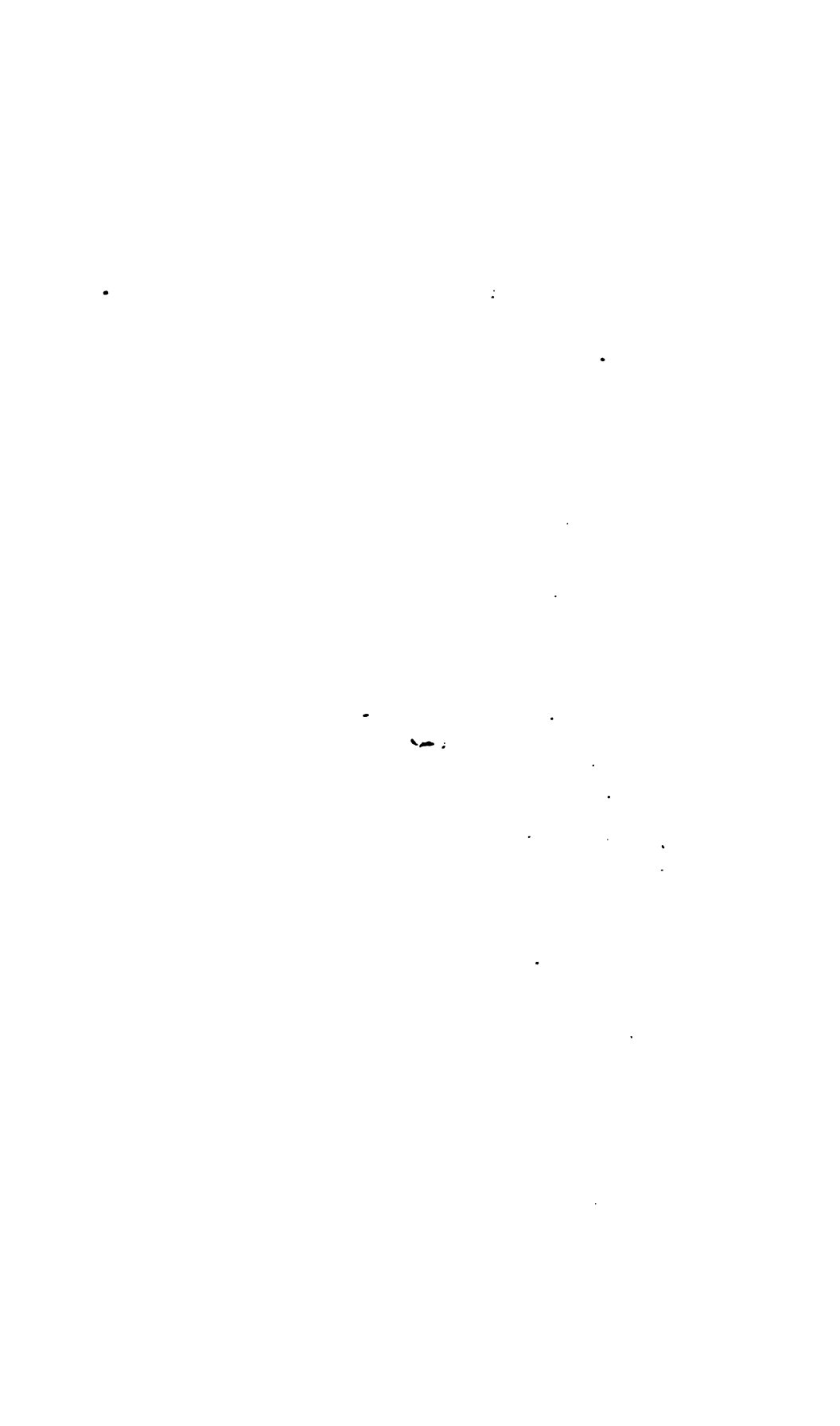
That Baird approaches nearer than Barnes and Jennings to the renderings of Elworthy, who strives to give the dialect as pure as possible, *i.e.*, the dialect of the common people, is easily explained from the contents of their respective writings. Baird describes humorous scenes of everyday life; that was best done with the simple uncorrupted dialect. Jennings and Barnes give us for preference lyric poems, with such artistic observations and sentiments as cannot be expressed in the simple and illiterate dialect.

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1

**ANGLO-FRENCH VOWEL-SOUNDS.**





SERIES **D.**  
MISCELLANEOUS.

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A WORD-LIST

ILLUSTRATING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF  
MODERN ENGLISH

WITH

ANGLO-FRENCH VOWEL-SOUNDS.

BY  
B. M. SKEAT.

LONDON:  
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PLATE OF REVEREND JAMES AND SON.

## PREFACE.

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THE following lists of words are taken from a collection made by my father under the title of "English Words found in Anglo-French." In his preface to this work, it is stated that the modern spelling of English words, whether of native origin, or borrowed from the French, is mainly due to French usage. The lists given below are an attempt to show that the modern pronunciation of the vowels in English words borrowed from the French has a certain correspondence with that of the Norman French, and, with few exceptions, follows regular laws. Even with regard to these exceptions, it is possible that one who had studied Phonology carefully might find them due to certain influences, such as a nasal or liquid following, which have modified the original pronunciation. To show how the Old French vowel has passed into the modern English sound, I have given side by side the Anglo-French word, the Middle English form, and the Modern English, together with the *approximate* pronunciation of the latter. The Phonetic notation is that employed by Mr. Sweet in his "History of English Sounds." The lists are arranged as far as possible in the order of the French vowel and the consonant following it. The lines mark off a difference in the English pronunciation. The Alphabetical Index at the end has been added to facilitate reference to the tables. The greater part of this was written out for me by a friend.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.—VOWELS.

The following is a summary of the results obtained from the examples given in this collection.

I. *a* (short). The French *â* corresponds to the English *ă* (*æ*) as :

F. *abbacie*, M.E. *abbacie*, E. *abbey* (*æbi*) : *except* when followed by *l, m, n, r, s*.

ai. These follow the above rule, *except* :

F. *albaistre*, M.E. *alblast*, E. *arblast* (*aarblast*), and 3 others (p. 2).

F. *alter*, M.E. *alter*, E. *altar* (*ôltar*) and 5 others.

F. *malencolye*, M.E. *malencolie*, E. *melancholy* (*melancoli*). This word has been purposely altered in consequence of a knowledge of the Greek spelling.

am. These follow the above rule, *except* :

F. *ensample*, M.E. *ensample*, E. *sample* (*samppl*).

an. These follow the above rule, *except* :

F. *avancer*, M.E. *avancen*,<sup>1</sup> E. *advance* (*avivans*), and 10 others (p. 3).

F. *danter*, M.E. *danten*, E. *daunt* (*dôunt*) and 2 others.

F. *manace*, M.E. *manace*, E. *menace* *menes*. The same change took place in French, even in the 12th century (*Littre*).

ar. These follow the above rule, *except* :

F. *apparaill*, M.E. *aparail*, E. *apparel* (*aperel*), and 14 others (p. 4).

F. *agard*, M.E. *agard*, E. *award* (*awôrd*)<sup>2</sup> and 4 others (p. 5).

F. *garenne*, M.E. *warenne*, E. *warren* (*wôren*)<sup>2</sup> and 2 others.

F. *desclarer*, M.E. *declaren*, E. *declare* (*dicléar*), and 3 others.

F. *darce*, M.E. *darce*, E. *dace* (*déis*).

<sup>1</sup> As it is hardly possible to give all the variations of the M.E. spelling, a typical form, resembling the French, has been chosen. But the spelling *anen* for *an* is extremely common, both in French and English.—W.W.S.

<sup>2</sup> The sound of *o* or *oo* is due to the preceding *r*; see p. viii. note 2.—W.W.S.

as. These follow the above rule, except :

F. *basme*, M.E. *basme*, E. *balm* (*baam*), and 5 others.

2. *a* (long). The French *ā* corresponds to the English *ā* (*éi*), as :

F. *fable*, M.E. *fable*, E. *fable* (*feibl*), p. 6.

3. *e* (short). The French *ĕ* usually corresponds to the English *ĕ* (*e*), as :

F. *treble*, M.E. *treble*, E. *treble* (*trebl*), p. 8.

*er* will be treated of separately below.

*Exceptions* : (a) The French *ĕ* sometimes becomes the English *i*.

F. *abregger*, M.E. *abreggen*, E. *abridge* (*əbrij*), p. 8.

F. *pelerin*, M.E. *pilgrim*, E. *pilgrim* (*pilgrim*).

F. *amenuser*, M.E. *amenusen*, E. *minish* (*minish*) and 3 others, p. 10.

F. *trepet*, M.E. *trevet*, E. *trivet* (*trivet*).

F. *descord*, M.E. *discord*, E. *discord* (*discòdd*), and 5 others, p. 11.

(b) The French *ĕ* sometimes (before *m* and *n*) becomes the English *æ* (*æ*).

F. *emboscher*, M.E. *enbuschen*, E. *ambush* (*æmbush*), p. 9.

F. *estandard*, M.E. *standard*, E. *standard* (*stændæd*).

F. *renc*, M.E. *renk*, E. *rank* (*rænk*).

(c) Note also French *ĕ* becoming Eng. *ee* (*ii*) and *ā* (*éi*).

F. *appel*, M.E. *apel*, *apeel*, E. *appeal* (*əpiil*), p. 8.<sup>1</sup>

F. *nette*, M.E. *net* (?), E. *neat* (*niit*), p. 11.

F. *arenger*, M.E. *arengen*, E. *arrange* (*əréinj*), p. 10.

F. *abesser*, M.E. *abessen*, E. *abase* (*əbéis*), p. 11.

4. *e* (long). The French *ē* corresponds to the English *ē* (*ii*), as :

F. *decre*, M.E. *decree*, E. *decree* (*decrii*), p. 12.

*Except* F. *arrener*, M.E. *arenen*, *arainen*, E. *arraign* (*əréin*), and 5 others, p. 13.

F. *leonesse*, M.E. *leonesse*, E. *lioness* (*laiənes*), and 2 others.

<sup>1</sup> This is the clue to the etymology of E. *peel*, a small castle. Just as E. *appeal* answers to F. *appel*, so E. *peel* is from O.F. *pel*, a castle.—W.W.S.

5. *er*. The French *er* corresponds to the English *er* (œ), as:  
 F. herbe, M.E. herbe, E. herb (hœb), p. 13.  
*Exceptions*. F. clerk, M.E. clerk, E. clerk (claac), and  
 8 others, p. 14.<sup>1</sup>  
 F. arere, M.E. arere, E. arrear (eriir), and 7 others.  
 F. beril, M.E. beril, E. beryl (beril), and 4 others.  
 (Note that in these 5 examples *r* is followed by short *i*.)  
 F. ferrou, M.E. ferrou, E. farrier (færiër).  
 F. querele, M.E. querele, E. quarrel (quorël).<sup>2</sup>  
 F. frere, M.E. frere, E. friar (fraiër).
6. *i* (short). The French *i* corresponds to the English  
*i* (i), as:  
 F. tribute, M.E. tribute, E. tribute (tribyut), p. 15.  
*Exceptions*. F. tricherye, M.E. tricherie, E. treachery  
 (trechèri).  
 F. cimitere, M.E. cimitere, E. cemetery (semetæri).  
 F. virgine, M.E. virgine, E. virgin (vørjin).
7. *i* (long). The French *ī* corresponds to the English  
*ī* (ai), as:  
 F. affiaunce, M.E. affiaunce, E. affiancé (əfaiəns), p. 16.  
*Exceptions*. F. fige, M.E. fige, E. fig (fig), p. 17.  
 F. chemise, M.E. chemise, E. chemise (shemiiz, shimiiz),  
 and 2 others, p. 18.
8. *o* (short). The French *ö* corresponds to the English  
*ö* (o), as:  
 F. obsequies, M.E. obsequies, E. obsequies (obsequiz),  
 p. 18.
- or will be treated of separately below.  
*Exceptions*. In several cases the French *o* becomes  
 Eng. *u* (ə).  
 F. robous, M.E. robous, E. rubbish (rəbish), and 27  
 others, p. 20.  
 F. bocher, M.E. bocher, E. butcher (buchər).

<sup>1</sup> See my article on the pronunciation of *er* as *ar* in N. & Q. 6 S. iii. 4.—W.W.S.

<sup>2</sup> The vowel-change in this word is due to the *w*-sound in the preceding *qu*. Similarly, *war*, *warble*, *warm*, *warn*, *warp* are pronounced (wor, worbl, worm, worn, worp). Similarly, *wo* is sounded as *wu*; as in *word*, *work*, *worm*, *worse*, *wort*.—W.W.S.

*Note also* F. conseil, M.E. conseil,<sup>1</sup> E. counsel (caunsel), and 6 others.

F. acoster, M.E. acosten, E. accost (æcòðst), p. 21.

9. *or*. The French *or* corresponds to the English *or* (òð), as :

F. divorce, M.E. divorce, E. divorce (divòðs), p. 19.

*Exceptions*. F. coruner, M.E. coroner, E. coroner (coronær), and 2 others.

F. ajorner, M.E. ajornen, E. adjourn (ædjæən), and 8 others.

F. morine, M.E. moraine, E. murrain (møren).

10. *o* (long). The French *o* corresponds to the English *o* (óu), as :

F. noble, M.E. noble, E. noble (nóubl), p. 21.

*Exceptions*. F. bote, M.E. bote, E. boot (buut), and 6 others.

F. clostre, M.E. cloistre, E. cloister (cloistær).

F. trofie, M.E. trofie, trufe, E. trifle (traifl).

11. *u* (short). The French *ü* corresponds to the English *ü* (ø), as :

F. subgit, M.E. subget, E. subject (sæbjæct), p. 22.

*Exceptions*. F. zucere, M.E. sucre, E. sugar (shugær), and 4 others.

F. blund, M.E. blond, E. blonde (blond), and 2 others.

F. cust, coust, M.E. cost, E. cost (còðst).

F. rubain, M.E. ruban, riban, E. ribbon (ribæn), and

F. butor, M.E. bitoure, E. bittern (bitæən).

12. *u* (long). The French *ū* corresponds to the English *ū* (uu), as :

F. acru, M.E. acruē, E. accrued (æcruud), p. 24.

In many cases the French *u* becomes the English *ou*, *ow*, as :

F. cuard, M.E. couard, E. coward (cauærd), and 22 others.

*Exception*. F. ruele, M.E. rouel, E. rowel (róuel).

<sup>1</sup> Just as the M.E. *an* often appears as *ann* (p. vi, note 1), so M.E. *ou* often appears as *oun*. This is particularly common in the suffix *-ion*, which is constantly spelt *-ioun*.—W.W.S.



## DIPHTHONGS.

13. **ai, ay; ae, ao.** The French ai, ay, ae, ao, correspond to the English ai or ay, ao, as :  
 F. arayer, M.E. arayen, E. array (ǽréi), p. 25.  
*Exceptions.* F. alaye, M.E. alaye, E. alloy (ǽloi), p. 25; and E. exploit, p. 26.  
 F. kaie, M.E. quay, E. quay (kii), and 2 others.  
 F. puisant, E. peasant (pesǽnt).  
 F. taille, M.E. taille, E. tally (tǽli); and 1 other.
14. **au.** The French au corresponds to the English au (òð), as :  
 F. auditor, M.E. auditour, E. auditor (òðditǽr), p. 26.  
*Exceptions.* F. lavender, M.E. lavender, E. laundress<sup>1</sup> (laandress).  
 F. gaugecour, M.E. gaugecour, E. gauger (géijer), and 4 others, p. 27.  
 F. raumper, M.E. rampen, E. ramp (rǽmp), and 5 others.  
 F. aunte, M.E. aunte, E. aunt (aant), and 7 others.
15. **ea.** The French ea corresponds to the English ea (ii), as :  
 F. seal, M.E. seel, E. seal (siil), and 4 others, p. 27.  
*Exception.* F. realme, M.E. realme, E. realm (relm).
16. **ee.** The French ee corresponds to the English ee (ii), as :  
 F. degree, M.E. degree, E. degree (degrii), p. 27.
17. **ei, ey.** The French ei, ey, correspond to the English ai or ay (éi), as :  
 F. affrei, M.E. afrac, E. affray (ǽfréi), p. 28.  
*Exceptions.* F. eise, M.E. eise, E. ease<sup>3</sup> (iis).  
 F. meynour, E. mainour, *luter* manner (in law); pronounced (mǽnǽr), p. 28.  
 F. deceit, M.E. deceit, E. deceit<sup>3</sup> (desiit), and 4 others.  
 F. leisir, M.E. leisir, E. leisure<sup>3</sup> (lezhǽr), and 1 other, viz. E. pleasure, p. 29.  
 F. cheys, M.E. chois, E. choice (chois), and 2 others.

<sup>1</sup> This sound is clearly due to the loss of *r*.—W.W.S.

<sup>2</sup> See p. vi, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Ease* and *deceit* were formerly (and are still provincially) pronounced (éiz, diséit), uniformly with *affray*. For (lezhǽr), the pronunciation (liizhǽr) is sometimes heard.—W.W.S.

F. *people*, M.E. *people*, *peple*, E. *people*<sup>1</sup> (piɪpl).

The French *eir* corresponds to the English *air* (*eir*), as :

F. *despeir*, M.E. *despeir*, E. *despair* (*despeir*), p. 28.

*Exception.* F. *veirdit*, M.E. *verdit*, E. *verdict* (vɛrdict), p. 29.

18. **ea.** The French *eu* corresponds to the English *eu*, *ew* (iu), as :

F. *ewere*, M.E. *ewere*, E. *ewer* (iuer), p. 29.

*Exception.* F. *feun*,<sup>2</sup> M.E. *fawn*, E. *fawn* (fòɒn).

The French *eur* corresponds to the English *ur* (*uur*), as :

F. *seurte*, M.E. *seurte*, E. *surety* (shuurti), and 1 other.

19. **ie.** The French *ie* corresponds to the English *ie* (ii), as :

F. *niece*, M.E. *nece*, *neice*, E. *niece* (niis), p. 29.

20. **iew.** The French *iew* corresponds to the English *iew*, as :

F. *view*, M.E. *vew*, E. *view* (viuu), p. 29.

- oe. The French *oe* corresponds to the E. *u* in the word *utas* (iuutæs). For other examples, see p. 30.

21. **oi, oy.** The French *oi*, *oy*, correspond to the English *oi*, *oy* (oi), as :

F. *coy*, M.E. *coy*, E. *coy* (coi), p. 20.

*Exceptions.* F. *joial*, *juel*, M.E. *jowel*, E. *jewel* (jiuel).

F. *coilte*, *cuilte*, M.E. *quilt*, E. *quilt* (cwilt).

{ F. *coiller*, M.E. *cullen*, E. *cull* (cæl).

{ F. *oynoun*, M.E. *oinoun*, E. *onion* (əniən).

22. **ou, ow.** The French *ou*, *ow*, correspond to the English *ou*, *ow* (au), as :

F. *alower*, M.E. *alouen*, E. *allow* (əlau), p. 31.

*Exceptions.* F. *toumbe*, M.E. *toumbe*, E. *tomb* (tuum).

F. *double*, M.E. *double*, E. *double* (dəubl), and 4 others.

F. *cours*, M.E. *cours*, E. *course* (còørs), and 3 others (though *ensfourmer* should rather be *enformer*).

F. *cloue*, M.E. *cloue*, *clowe*, E. *clove* (clóuv),<sup>3</sup> and 3 others.

<sup>1</sup> This curious word retains the spelling with *eo*, which was meant to indicate the sound of F. *eu* in the Mod. F. *peuple*. This sound was lost and supplanted by long *e*, formerly pronounced (éi), but now (ii).—W.W.S.

<sup>2</sup> But the better O.F. spelling is *faon*, which becomes E. *fawn* regularly.—W.W.S.

<sup>3</sup> In this difficult word it would appear that the *u*, being written between two

23. **ua.** The French *ua* corresponds to the English *ua* (*wéi*), as :  
 F. *assuager*, M.E. *assuagen*, E. *assuage* (*æswéij*), p. 31.  
 In this, the sole example, it seems that the *u* has become *w*, and the *a* has become (*éi*) regularly, as *age*, p. 6.
24. **ui.** The French *ui* corresponds to the English *oi*, *oy* (*oi*), as :  
 F. *destruire*, M.E. *destruien*, E. *destroy* (*destroi*), p. 32.  
*Exception.* F. *pui*, M.E. *pew*, E. *pew* (*piu*).

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There is an interesting article on French Phonology by Mr. Nicol, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, pages 629-636, under the heading *France*. As the information there given is very valuable in connection with this subject, I give the following epitome, beginning from page 632.

Old French orthography was phonetic; writers aimed at representing the sounds they used, not at using a fixed combination of letters for each word.

French and Provençal of the tenth century *agree* in treatment of Latin final consonants and the vowels preceding them. They agree in changing the Latin *û* from a labio-guttural to a labio-palatal vowel. Compare the *French* *lune*, *Provençal* *luna*, with *Italian* *luna*.

French of this period *differs* from Provençal—

(1) In absorbing, rejecting or consonantizing the unaccented vowel of the last syllable but one. *F.* *esclandre*, *Prov.* *escandol*, from *L.* *scandalum*.

(2) It changes an accented *a*, not in position, into *ai* before nasals and gutturals, and not after a palatal, and elsewhere into *é* (*West F.*) or *ei* (*East F.*), which develops an *i* before it when preceded by a palatal. *F.* *main* (*manum*), *Prov.* *man*; *ele* (*alam*), *East F.* *eile*, *Prov.* *ala*; *O.F.* *meitié* (*L.* *medietatem*), *Prov.* *meitat*.

(3) It changes the unaccented *a* in a final syllable into *a*, usually written *e*. *F.* *aime* (*amā*), *Prov.* *ama*.

vowels, was actually mistaken for *v* and so pronounced. Conversely, M.E. *pouer* (really *pover*) was read with *u*, and has become *poor*, though *poverty* is preserved.—W.W.S.

(4) It changes an original *au* into *ò*. *F.* or (*aurum*), *Prov.* *aur*; *F.* *rober* (*O.H.G.* *raubón*), *Prov.* *rauber* (*E.* *rob*).

(5) It changes the general Romanic *é* into *ei*. *F.* *veine* (*venam*), *Prov.* *vena*; *F.* *peil* (*pilum*), *Prov.* *pel*.

## SOUND-CHANGES.

**Latin c.** *Northern French* often has *tsh* (written *ch*) for *Parisian c*, and conversely *c* for *Parisian ch*. Hence *E.* *chisel* (*F.* *ciseau*, *Lat.* *cæsellum* ?); and *E.* *catch*, *Northern F.* *cachier* (*captiare*), *Parisian* *chacier*. The last of these gave *E.* *chase*.

**Teut. w.** *The initial Teutonic w* is retained in the north-east and along the north coast; elsewhere *g* is prefixed. *Picard* *warde*, *werre*. *Parisian* *garde*, *guerre*. *English* shows both forms, *ward* and *guard*.

In the twelfth century the *u* of *gu* dropped, giving *Mod. French* *garde*, *guerre* (with *gu=g*).

**Lat. a.** For the *Latin accented a* not in position, *West French* has *é*, *East French* *ei*, both taking *i* before them when a palatal precedes. *Norman* and *Parisian* *per* (*parem*), *oiez* (*audiatis*), *Lorraine* *peir*, *oieis*. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the close *é* changed to the open *è*, except when final, or before a silent consonant; *F.* *amer* (*amarum*) now having *è*, *aimer* (*amare*) retaining *é*.

*English* shows the Western close *é*; as: *peer*, *Mod. F.* *pair*, *Old F.* *per*; *chief*, *Mod. F.* *chef*, *Lat.* *caput*.

**Lat. e.** *Latin accented e*, not in position, when it came to be followed in Old French by *i*, unites with this to form *i* in the Western dialects, while the Eastern have *ei*.

*Picard*, *Norman*, *Parisian* *pire* (*pejor*), *piz* (*pectus*); *Burgundian* *peire*, *peiz*. This distinction is still preserved.

*English* words show always *i*; *price* (*prix*, *pretium*), *spite* (*dépit*, *despectum*).

NASALIZATION of vowels followed by a nasal consonant did not take place simultaneously with all vowels. *A* and *e* before *m* or *n*, or a guttural and palatal *n*, were nasal in the eleventh century. The nasalization of *i* and *u* (*Modern F.* *u*) did not take place till the sixteenth century. In all cases, the loss of the following nasal consonant is quite modern. It took place whether the nasal consonant was or was not followed by a vowel, *femme* and *honneur* being pronounced with nasal vowels in the first syllable till after the sixteenth century.

*English* generally has *au* (now often reduced to *a*) for the Old French *â*—*vaunt* (*vanter, vanitare*), *tawny* (*tanné, of Celtic origin*).

F. e. ASSIMILATION OF THE NASAL *e* TO NASAL *a* did not begin till the middle of the eleventh century, and is not yet universal in France, though it became general a century later. In the *Roland* there are several cases of mixture in the assonances *ant* and *ent*.

*English* has several words with *a* for *e* before nasals—*rank* (*rang, Old F. renc, Teut. hringa*); *pansy* (*pensée, pensatum*); but the majority show *e*—*enter* (*entrer, intrare*), *fleam* (*flamme, Old F. fleme, phlebotomum*). This distinction is still preserved in the Norman of Guernsey, where *an* and *en*, though both nasal, have different sounds.

F. ai. CHANGE OF THE DIPHTHONG *ai* TO *èi* and afterwards to *èè* (the doubling indicates length) had not taken place in the earliest French documents, the words with *ai* assonating only on words with *a*. Before nasals (as in *laine, lanam*) and *ie* (as in *payé, pacatum*), *ai* remained a diphthong up to the 16th century, being apparently *ei*, whose fate in this situation it has followed. *English* shows *ai* regularly before nasals and when final, and in a few other words—*vain* (*vain, vanum*), *pay* (*payer, pacare*), *wait* (*guetter, Teut. wahten*); but before most consonants it has usually *èè*—*peace* (*pais, pacem*), *feat* (*fait, factum*).

F. i. LOSS OR TRANSPOSITION OF *i* (=y-consonant) following

the consonant ending an accented syllable begins in the twelfth century. *Early Old F.* glorie (gloriam), estudie (studium), olie (oleum), *Mod. F.* gloire, étude, huile. *English* sometimes shows the earlier form—glory, study; sometimes the later—dower (douaire, *Early Old F.* doarie, dotarium), oil (huile, oleum).

1. THE VOCALIZATION OF *l* preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant becomes frequent at the end of the twelfth century. When preceded by open *è*, an *a* is developed before *l* while yet a consonant: eleventh century salse (salsa), beltet (bellitatem), solder (solidare); *Mod. F.* sauce, beauté, souder. In Parisian, the final *el* followed the fate of *el* before a consonant, becoming the triphthong *eau*; but in Norman the vocalization did not take place, and *l* was afterwards rejected. *Mod. F.* ruisseau, *Guernsey* russé (rivicellum).

*English* words of French origin sometimes show *l* before a consonant, but the general form is *u*; scald (échauder, excalidare); Walter (Gautier, *Teut.* Waldhari); sauce, beauty, soder (usually written solder).

The final *el* is kept; veal (veau, *O.F.* veel, vitellum), seal (sceau, *O.F.* seel, sigillum).

- F. *ei*. In the East and Centre, *ei* changes to *oi*, while the older sound is retained in the North-West and West. *Norman* estreit (étroit, strictum), preie (proie, praedam); twelfth century *Picard* and *Parisian* estroit, proie.

The Parisian *oi*, whether from *ei* or the *Old F.* *oi*, became in the fifteenth century *ue* (mirouer=miroir, miratorium), and in the sixteenth, in certain words, *e*, now written *ai*; français, connaître, from francois (franceis, franciscum), conoistre (conuistre, cognoscere).

Where it did not undergo the latter change, it is now *ua* or *wa*—roi (rei, regem), croix (cruis, crucem). Before nasals and palatal *l*, *ei* was kept—veine (vena), veille (vigila), and everywhere survives unlabialized in *Mod. Norman*: *Guernsey* ételle (étoile, stella).

*English* shows generally *ei* or *ai* for original *ei*—strait (estreit), prey (preie): but in several words has the

later Parisian *oi* — *coy* (*coi*, *quietum*), *loyal* (*loyal*, *legalem*).

Lat. *o* or *u*. THE SPLITTING OF THE VOWEL-SOUND from an accented Latin *o* or *u* not in position (reproduced in Old French by *o* and *u* indifferently), into *u*, *o* (before nasals) and *eu* (the latter first a diphthong, now = G. *ö*), is unknown to Western French till the twelfth century, and not general in Eastern.

The sound in the eleventh century Norman was nearer *u* (F. *ou*) than *o* (F. *ô*), as words borrowed by English show *uu* (at first *u*, then *ou* or *ow*), never *ôô*; but was probably not quite *u*, as Mod. Norman shows the same splitting of sound as Parisian. *Old F.* *espose*, *espuse* (*sponsam*), *nom*, *num* (*nomen*), *flor*, *flur* (*florem*), *F.* *épouse*, *nom*, *fleur*. *English* shows almost always *uu*; *spouse*, *noun*, *flower* (*Early Mid. Eng.* *spuse*, *nun*, *flur*): but *nephew* with *eu* (*neveu*, *nepotem*).

F. *qu*. LOSS OF *u* OR *w* FROM *qu* dates from the end of the twelfth century. *Old F.* *quart* (*quartum*), *quiter* (*quietare*), with *qu* = *kw*. *Mod. F.* *quart*, *quitter*, with *qu* = *k*. In *Walloon*, the *w* is preserved, *couâr*, *cuitter*; as is the case in the *English* *quart*, *quit*.

F. *gu*. The *w* of *gw* seems to have been lost earlier, *English* having simple *g*—*gage* (*gage*, *older guage*, *Teut.* *wadi*), *guise* (*guise*, *Teut.* *wisa*).

F. *ou*. THE CHANGE OF THE DIPHTHONG *ou* TO *uu* did not take place till after the twelfth century, and did not occur in Picardy, where *ou* became *au*,—*caus*, from the older *cous*, *cols* (*cous*, *collos*).

*English* keeps *ou* distinct from *uu*; *vault*, for *vaut* (*F.* *voûte*, *volvitam*), *soder* (*souder*, *solidare*).

F. *ie*. THE CHANGE OF THE DIPHTHONG *ie* TO SIMPLE *é* is specially Anglo-Norman. In Old French of the Continent these sounds never rhyme, in English they constantly do; and *English* shows, with rare exceptions, the simple vowel—*fierce* (*Old F.* *fiers*, *ferus*), *chief* (*chief*, *caput*), with *ie* = *ee*; but *pannier* (*panier*, *panarium*).

At the beginning of the modern period, Parisian dropped the *i* of *ie*, when preceded by *ch* or *j*—chef, abrégér (*Old F.* abregier, abbreviare); elsewhere, except in verbs, *ie* is retained—fier (ferum), pitié (pietatem).

F. au. In the sixteenth century, *au* changed to *ao*, then to *ó*, its present sound, rendering maux (*Old F.* mals, malos), identical with mots (muttos).

*au* of *eau* underwent the same change, but its *e* was still sounded as *ə* (e in que); in the next century this was dropped, making veaux (*Old F.* vœels, vitellos), identical with vaux (vals, valles).

A still later change is the GENERAL LOSS OF THE VOWEL (written *e*) OF UNACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES. This vowel preserved in the sixteenth century the sound *ə*, which it appears to have had in Early Old French. In later Anglo-Norman, the final *ə* (like every other sound) was treated exactly as the same sound in Middle English, *i.e.* it came to be omitted or retained at pleasure, and in the fifteenth century disappeared. In Old French the loss of the final *ə* was confined to a few words and forms. In the fifteenth century *ə* before a vowel generally disappears; and in the sixteenth century, *ə* after an unaccented vowel and in the syllable *ent* after a vowel, does the same. Avoient had two syllables, as now (avaient), but in Old French three syllables (as *L. habebant*). These phenomena occur much earlier in the Anglicized French of England—fourteenth century aveynt (*Old F.* aveient). But the universal loss of the final *e* did not take place in French till the eighteenth century, after the general loss of final consonants.

#### ORTHOGRAPHY.

All combinations of vowel-letters represented diphthongs. Thus *ai*=*a* followed by *i*; *ou*=*óu* or *òu*; *ui*=either *óí* (*Anglo-Norman ui*), or *yi*; and similarly with the others—*ei*, *eu*, *oi*, *iu*, *ie*, *ue*, (*æ*), and the triphthong *ieu*.



The dropping of silent *s*, the distinction of close and open *e* by acute and grave accents, and the restriction of *i* and *u* to vowel-sounds, and of *j* and *v* to consonant-sounds, are due to the sixteenth century.

The replacement of *oi*, where it had assumed the value *è*, by *ai*, did not begin till the last century, and was not the rule till the present one.

Since the sixteenth century, changes in French spelling have been very small. Modern French is as unphonetic as English, and has even lost some characteristics of the old language which English has preserved. Indeed, English preserves many features of French orthography, such as the use of *c* for the sound of *s*, of *j* (*i*) for the sound *dzh*, of *v* (*u*) for *v* (which was written *f* in A.S.), of *ch* for *tsh*, *w* for the runic letter having the same value, and of *qu* for *cw*.

In Norman, the Old French *ó* had become very like *u*, and in *English* went entirely into it; *o*, which was one of its French signs, then came to be often used for *u* in *English*—(come for cume).

*U* having often in Old French its Modern French value, was so used in *English*, and replaced the Old English (A. S.) *y* (busy for bysi, M. E. brud for brýd); and *y* was often used for *i* (day for dai).

In the thirteenth century, when *ou* had come to represent *u* in France, it was borrowed by *English*, and used for the long sound of that vowel (sour for sūr); and *gu*, which had come to mean simply *g* hard, was occasionally used to represent the sound *g* before *i* and *e* (guess for gesse).

Some of the early modern etymological spellings were imitated in *English*, as in the words phlegm, author.

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Mr. Nicol has also contributed the following valuable articles to the *Philological Society's Transactions*. On the diphthong *au*, *Transactions* for 1877-9, p. 562; on some points in Early *English* pronunciation, p. vi (of the same volume); on some *English* derivations, p. xii (of the same);

on Middle-English Orthography, p. ix; on Old French Labial Vowels, Transactions for 1873-4, p. 77.

There is an article by Mr. J. Payne, on The Norman Element in the spoken and written English of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, and in our Provincial Dialects, in the Transactions for 1868-9, pp. 352-449. Some remarks upon this article will be found in Mr. A. J. Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, p. 438. Mr. Ellis has also investigated the pronunciation of the Norman-French *ai* and *ei* in the same work, pp. 450-459; with some remarks upon Norman and English rhymes, pp. 460-466.

For frequent aid throughout this little work I am especially indebted to my father, at whose suggestion I first undertook it, and without whose aid I could not have completed it.

B. M. S.

CAMBRIDGE, *December* 19, 1884.



## ANGLO-FRENCH VOWELS.

### ab—ak.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
abbeye	abbeye	<i>abbey</i>	æbi
abbesse	abbesse	<i>abbess</i>	æbes
gaber	gabben	<i>gab</i>	gæb
habit	habit	<i>habit</i>	hæbit
action	action	<i>action</i>	æcshən
detractiun	detractiun	<i>detractiun</i>	ditræcshən
sac	sak	<i>sack</i>	sæc
sacrifise	sacrifise	<i>sacrifise</i>	sæcrifais
attacher	attachen	<i>attach</i>	ætæch
bachelor	bachelor	<i>bachelor</i>	bæchilə
adamant	adamant	<i>adamant</i>	ædəmənt
advent	advent	<i>advent</i>	ædvənt
adversarie	adversarie	<i>adversary</i>	ædvərsəri
saffran	saffran	<i>saffron</i>	sæfrən
agates	agate	<i>agate</i>	æget
dragun	dragoun	<i>dragon</i>	drægən
majeste	majeste	<i>majesty</i>	mæjesti
hakeney	hakeney	<i>hackney</i>	hæcni
makerel	makerel	<i>mackerel</i>	mæcərəl

### al.

allegorie	allegorie	<i>allegory</i>	ælegori
alom	alom	<i>alum</i>	æləm
balaunce	balaunce	<i>balance</i>	bæləns
challenge	challenge	<i>challenge</i>	chælenj
chalice	chalice	<i>chalice</i>	chælis
galie	galie	<i>galley</i>	gæli
galoper	galopen	<i>gallop</i>	gæləp
galoun	galoun	<i>gallon</i>	gælən
maladie	maladie	<i>malady</i>	mælədi
malice	malice	<i>malice</i>	mælis
mallard	mallard	<i>mallard</i>	mælərd
paleis	paleis	<i>palace</i>	pæles
talent	talent	<i>talent</i>	tælənt
taloun	taloun	<i>talon</i>	tælən

**al** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
vallee	valeie	<i>valley</i>	væli	
valour	valour	<i>valour</i>	vælər	
value	value	<i>value</i>	vælyu	36
alblastre	alblast	<i>arblast</i>	aarblast	
alemaunde	alemaunde	<i>almond</i>	aamənd	
palme	palme	<i>palm</i>	paam	
palmer	palmer	<i>palmer</i>	paamər	40
alter	alter	<i>altar</i>	òltər	
assalt	assalt	<i>assault</i>	əsòlt	
defalte	defalte	<i>default</i>	defòlt	
falcoun	faucoun	<i>falcon</i>	fòdcən	44
fals	fals	<i>fals</i>	fòðls	
palfrey	palfrey	<i>palfrey</i>	pòlfrī	
malencolye	malencolie	<i>melancholy</i>	meləncoli	

**am.**

champion	champion	<i>champion</i>	chæmpiən	48
clamour	clamour	<i>clamour</i>	clæmər	
damage	damage	<i>damage</i>	dæmej	
damoysesle	damoisel	<i>damsel</i>	dæmzəl	
examiner	examinen	<i>examine</i>	exæmin	52
gramaire	gramaire	<i>grammar</i>	græmər	
hamelet	hamelet	<i>hamlet</i>	hæmlet	
lampe	lampe	<i>lamp</i>	læmp	
lamprey	lamprey	<i>lamprey</i>	læmpri	56
ensample	ensample	<i>sample</i>	saampəl	

**an.**

abandoner	abandonen	<i>abandon</i>	əbændən	
ancestre	ancestre	<i>ancestor</i>	ænestər	
anguisse	anguise	<i>anguish</i>	ængwɪʃ	60
anys	anis	<i>anise</i>	ænis	
ban	ban	<i>ban</i>	bæn	
banere	bancre	<i>banner</i>	bænər	
bani ( <i>pp.</i> )	bunishen	<i>banish</i>	bænɪʃ	64
blanc	blank	<i>blank</i>	blænc	
blandir	blandisen	<i>blandish</i>	blændɪʃ	
blanket	blanket	<i>blanket</i>	blæncet	
brand	brand	<i>brand</i> (sword)	brænd	68
canevace	canevas	<i>canvas</i>	çænvəs	
chunel	chanel	<i>channel</i>	chænəl	

an (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	HEBREW.	PRONUNCIATION.	
franchise	franchise	<i>franchise</i>	frenchaiz	
ganjele (s.)	jangle	<i>jangle</i>	jangel	72
langage	langage	<i>langage</i>	langwij	
langour	langour	<i>langour</i>	langar	
manere	manere	<i>manner</i>	menar	
mansion	mansion	<i>mansion</i>	menšan	76
mantel	mantel	<i>mantle</i>	menail	
pan	pan	<i>pan</i>	pen	
panetrie	panetrie	<i>pantry</i>	pentri	
planete	planete	<i>planet</i>	plenet	80
rancher (r.)	ranchen	<i>ranchle</i>	rancl	
tannour	tannour	<i>tanner</i>	tanar	
vanite	vanite	<i>vanity</i>	vanii	
<hr/>				
avancer	avancen	<i>advance</i>	advans	84
avantage	avantage	<i>advantage</i>	advantej	
chancerie	chancerie	<i>chancery</i>	chaanseri	
comand (s.)	comand	<i>command</i>	comaand	
dance (s.)	dance, daunce	<i>dance</i>	daans	88
demand (s.)	demand	<i>demand</i>	demaand	
enchantier	enchanten	<i>enchant</i>	enchaant	
enhancer	enhancen	<i>enhance</i>	enhaans	
grant (s.)	grant	<i>grant</i>	graant	92
lance	lance	<i>lance</i>	laans	
transe	transe	<i>trance</i>	traans	
<hr/>				
danter	danten, daunten	<i>daunt</i>	doont	
espandre	spaunen	<i>spurn</i>	spoön	96
vanter	(a)vaunten	<i>vaunt</i>	voont	
<hr/>				
manace	manace	<i>menace</i>	menas	
<hr/>				
<b>ap.</b>				
baptisme	baptem	<i>baptism</i>	hæptizm	
cappe	cappe	<i>cap</i>	cæp	100
chapele	chapele	<i>chapel</i>	chæpl	
chapelein	chapelein	<i>chaplain</i>	chæplen	
chapitre	chapitre	<i>chapter</i>	chæptar	
<hr/>				
<b>ar.</b>				
arc	arc	<i>arc</i>	aac	104
archer	archer	<i>archer</i>	aachər	
armer (v.)	armen	<i>arm</i>	aam	
armour	armour	<i>armour</i>	aamər	
arsun	arsun	<i>arson</i>	aasən	108

## AR (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
art	art	<i>art</i>	aat	
barbour	barbour	<i>barbor</i>	baabør	
barre	barre	<i>bar</i>	baa	
bargaine	bargain	<i>bargain</i>	baagen	112
barge	barge	<i>barge</i>	baaj	
carcas	carcas	<i>carcase</i>	caacøs	
carfeux	carfourkes	<i>carfax</i>	caafæx	
carpenter	carpenter	<i>carpenter</i>	caapentør	116
carte	carte	<i>card</i>	caad	
char	char	<i>car</i>	caa	
charge	charge	<i>charge</i>	chaaj	
charme (s.)	charme	<i>charm</i>	chaam	120
chartre	chartre	<i>charter</i>	chaatør	
dart	dart	<i>dart</i>	daat	
departir	departen	<i>depart</i>	dipaat	
garde	garde	<i>guard</i>	gaad	124
gardin	gardin	<i>garden</i>	gaadøn	
garnement	garnement	<i>garment</i>	gaament	
garter	garter	<i>garter</i>	gaatør	
hardi	hardy	<i>hardy</i>	haadi	128
larder	larder	<i>larder</i>	laader	
large	large	<i>large</i>	laaj	
marbre	marbre	<i>marble</i>	maabl	
marche	marche	<i>march (boundary)</i>	maach	132
marchis	markis	<i>marquis</i>	maacwis	
mareschal	mareschal	<i>marshal</i>	maashøl	
mareys	mareys	<i>marsh</i>	maash	
martir (s.)	martir	<i>martyr</i>	maatør	136
parcele	parcele	<i>parcel</i>	paasøl	
parcenere	parcenere	<i>partner</i>	paatnør	
pardoun	pardoun	<i>pardon</i>	paadøn	
parlement	parlement	<i>parliament</i>	paalømønt	140
part	part	<i>part</i>	paat	
partie	partie	<i>party</i>	paati	
scarlet	scarlet	<i>scarlet</i>	scaalet	
<hr/>				
apparail	aparail	<i>apparel</i>	æpærel	144
baraine	baraine	<i>barren</i>	bæren	
barile	barile	<i>barrel</i>	bærøl	
baroun	baroun	<i>baron</i>	bærøn	
carier	carier	<i>carry</i>	cæri	148
cariage	cariage	<i>carriage</i>	cærej	
carole	carole	<i>carol</i>	cærøl	
caruine	caroine	<i>carrion</i>	cæriøn	
charette	charette	<i>chariot</i>	chæriët	152
charite	charite	<i>charity</i>	chæriti	

**ar** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
clare	clarre	<i>claret</i>	clæret	
garauntie	garauntie	<i>guarantee</i>	gærəntii	
garnison	garnison	<i>garrison</i>	gærīsən	156
mariage	mariage	<i>marriage</i>	mærej	
paroche	parische	<i>parish</i>	pærish	
agard	agard	<i>award</i>	əwòəd	
garderobe	warderobe	<i>wardrobe</i>	wòədrúb	160
quart	quart	<i>quart</i>	cwòət	
quarter	quarter	<i>quarter</i>	cwòətər	
rewarder	rewarden	<i>reward</i>	riwòəd	
garenne	warenne	<i>warren</i>	wòrən	164
guarant	warant	<i>warrant</i>	wòrənt	
quarel	quarel	<i>quarrel</i> ( <i>crossbow-bolt</i> )	cwòrəl	
desclarer	declaren	<i>declare</i>	dicléər	
escarcete	scarcete	<i>scarcity</i>	scéəsiti	168
parent	parent	<i>parent</i>	péərənt	
variance	variance	<i>variance</i>	véəriəns	
darce	darce	<i>dace</i>	déis	
marchant	marchant	<i>merchant</i>	mərçənt	172

**as.**

amasser	amassen	<i>amass</i>	əmæs	
bastard	bastard	<i>bastard</i>	bæstərd	
chastete	chastete	<i>chastity</i>	chæstiti	
jaspe	jaspre	<i>jasper</i>	jæspər	176
vassal	vassal	<i>vassal</i>	væsl	
facoun	fasoun	<i>fashion</i>	fæshən	
passiun	passioun	<i>passion</i>	pæshən	
basme	basme, baume	<i>balm</i>	baam	180
passer	passen	<i>pass</i>	paas	
plastre	plastre	<i>plaster</i>	plæstər	
pastour	pastour	<i>pastor</i>	paastər	
pasture	pasture	<i>pasture</i>	paastyər	184
rascaylle	rascaille	<i>rascal</i>	raascl	



## at-ax.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
bataile	bataile	<i>battle</i>	bætl
batre	bateren	<i>batler</i>	bætər
chatel	chatel	<i>chattels</i>	chætl(z) 188
matire	matere	<i>matter</i>	mætər
matines	matines	<i>matins</i>	mætinz
stature	stature	<i>stature</i>	stætyər
statut	statut	<i>statute</i>	stætyuət 192
gravel	gravel	<i>gravel</i>	grævl
savage	savage	<i>savage</i>	sævej
taverne	taverne	<i>tavern</i>	tævərn
travail	travail	<i>travail</i>	trævel 196
traverser	traversen	<i>traverse</i>	trævərs
maxime	maxime	<i>maxim</i>	mæxim
tax	tax, taxe	<i>tax</i>	tæx

## ā.

laite	laite	<i>laity</i>	léiti 200
fable	fable	<i>fable</i>	féibl
labur	labour	<i>labour</i>	léibar
table	table	<i>table</i>	téibl
bacin	bacin	<i>basin</i>	béisn 204
chace (s.)	chace	<i>chase</i>	chéis
embracer	embracen	<i>embrace</i>	embréis
enlacer	enlacen	<i>enlace</i>	enléis
espace	space	<i>space</i>	spéis 208
face	face	<i>face</i>	féis
grace	grace	<i>grace</i>	gréis
mace	mace	<i>mace</i>	méis
macun	masoun	<i>mason</i>	méisn 212
place	place	<i>place</i>	pléis
trace	traco	<i>trace</i>	tréis
naciun	nacioun	<i>nation</i>	néishən
oblacioun	oblacioun	<i>oblation</i>	obléishən 216
patience	patience	<i>patience</i>	péishəns
wafre	wafre	<i>wafre</i>	wéifər
ague	ague	<i>ague</i>	éigyu
aage	aage, age	<i>age</i>	éij 220
cage	cage	<i>cage</i>	céij
engager	engagen	<i>engage</i>	engéij
estage	stage	<i>stage</i>	stéij
gage	gage	<i>gage</i>	géij 224
page	page	<i>page</i>	péij
rage	rage	<i>rage</i>	réij
wage	wage	<i>wage</i>	wéij
lake	lake	<i>lake</i>	léik 228
	alien	<i>alien</i>	éilien

*ā* (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
bale	bale	<i>bale</i>	béil
masle, madle	male	<i>maïle</i>	méil
val	val	<i>vale</i>	véil 232
blamer	blamen	<i>blame</i>	bléim
chambre	chambre	<i>chamber</i>	chéimber
clame (s.)	clame	<i>claim</i>	cléim
dame	dame	<i>dame</i>	déim 236
desclamer	disclamen	<i>disclaim</i>	discléim
fame	fame	<i>fame</i>	féim
flambe	flambe, flamme	<i>flame</i>	fléim
canyn	canin	<i>canine</i>	céinain 240
angele	angel	<i>angel</i>	éinjel
estranger (v.)	estrangen	<i>estrangle</i>	estréinj
chape	chape, cape	<i>cape</i>	céip
chapon	capon	<i>capon</i>	céipen 244
eschap (s.)	escap	<i>escape</i>	escéip
estaple	staple	<i>staple</i>	stéipl
abasser	abasen	<i>abase</i>	obéias
bas	base	<i>base</i>	béis 248
blasoun	blasoun	<i>blason</i>	bléizn
cas	cas	<i>case</i>	céis
chasse	casse	<i>case (box)</i>	céis
evasioun	evasioun	<i>evasion</i>	eveizhen 252
haste	haste	<i>haste</i>	héist
past	paste	<i>paste</i>	péist
taster	tasten	<i>taste</i>	téist
wast	wast	<i>waste</i>	wéist 256
abatre	abaten	<i>abate</i>	obéit
date	date	<i>date</i>	déit
debate	debate	<i>debate</i>	dibéit
estat	estat	<i>estate</i>	estéit 260
patente	patent	<i>patent</i>	péitent
plate	plate	<i>plate</i>	pléit
rate	rate	<i>rate</i>	réit
translater	translaten	<i>translate</i>	trænsléit 264
matrone	matron	<i>matron</i>	méitrøn
patron	patron	<i>patron</i>	péitrøn
nature	nature	<i>nature</i>	néichër
cave	cave	<i>cave</i>	céiv 268
favour	favour	<i>favour</i>	féivər
mave	mavis	<i>mavis</i>	méivis
navie	navie	<i>navy</i>	néivi
pavement	pavement	<i>pavement</i>	péivment 272
saveur	saveour	<i>saviour</i>	séivjər
savourer	savouren	<i>savour</i>	séivər

## eb-eg.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
treble	treble	<i>treble</i>	trebl
effect ( <i>s.</i> )	effect	<i>effect</i>	effect 276
peck	pek	<i>peck</i>	pec
record	record	<i>record</i>	recòd
rectour	rectour	<i>rector</i>	rectør
secund	second	<i>second</i>	sēcənd 280
affection	affection	<i>affection</i>	əfēcshən
correctioun	correctioun	<i>correction</i>	cərecshən
electioun	electioun	<i>election</i>	elecshən
fleccher	fleccher	<i>fletcher</i>	flecør 284
creditor	creditor	<i>creditor</i>	creditør
medler	medlen	<i>meddle</i>	medl
nefu	neveu	<i>nephew</i>	neviu
legat	legat	<i>legate</i>	leget 288
eglenter	eglentier	<i>eglantine</i>	eghləntain
negligence	negligence	<i>negligence</i>	neglijəns
alleger	allegen	<i>allege</i>	əlej
plegge	plegge	<i>pledge</i>	plej 292
abregger	abreggen	<i>abridge</i>	əbrij

## el.

celle	celle	<i>cell</i>	sel
celer	celer	<i>cellar</i>	sələr
compeller	compellen	<i>compel</i>	cəmpel 296
deluge	deluge	<i>deluge</i>	deliuj
elefant	elefant	<i>elephant</i>	elephənt
felon	felon	<i>felon</i>	felən
geluse	jelous	<i>jealous</i>	jeləs 300
melodie	melodie	<i>melody</i>	melədi
prelat	prelat	<i>prelate</i>	prelet
appel	apel, apeel	<i>appeal</i>	əpiil
pelerin, pelrin	pilgrim	<i>pilgrim</i>	pilgrim 304

## em.

assembler	asemlen	<i>assemble</i>	əsembl
tempter	atempten	<i>attempt</i>	ətəmt
smir	blemisen	<i>blemish</i>	blēmish
tempt	contempt	<i>contempt</i>	cəntəmt 308
perur	emperour	<i>emperor</i>	empərər
me	gemme	<i>gem</i>	jem
mbre	membre	<i>member</i>	membər

**em** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
memorie	memorie	<i>memory</i>	meməri	312
resembler	resemblen	<i>resemble</i>	rizembl	
tempest	tempest	<i>tempest</i>	tempest	
temple	temple	<i>temple</i>	templ	
temprer	tempren	<i>temper</i>	temper	316
trembler	tremblen	<i>tremble</i>	trembl	
emboscher	enbuschen	<i>ambush</i>	æmbush	

**en.**

estandard	standard	<i>standard</i>	stændæd	
renc	renk	<i>rank</i>	rænk	320
benefiz	benefet	<i>benefit</i>	benefit	
beneicon	beneison	<i>benison</i>	benizən	
penance	penance	<i>penance</i>	penəns	
tenant	tenant	<i>tenant</i>	tenənt	324
tenement	tenement	<i>tenement</i>	tenemənt	
tənur	tenour	<i>tenor</i>	tenər	
tenure	tenure	<i>tenure</i>	tenyər	
comencer	comencen, comsen	<i>commence</i>	cəmens	328
defence	defence	<i>defence</i>	defens	
contencioun	contencioun	<i>contention</i>	cəntenshən	
mencion	mencioun	<i>mention</i>	mənsən	
pencion	pensioun	<i>pension</i>	pənsən	332
amender	amenden	<i>amend</i>	əmənd	
attendre	attenden	<i>attend</i>	ətənd	
decendre	descenden	<i>descend</i>	desənd	
despendre	despenden	<i>spend</i>	spənd	336
vendre	venden	<i>vend</i>	vənd	
enemite	enmite	<i>enmity</i>	enmiti	
engine	engine	<i>engine</i>	enjɪn	
vengeance	vengeance	<i>vengeance</i>	venjəns	340
venison	venison	<i>venison</i>	venzən	
penne	penne	<i>pen</i>	pən	
censure	censure	<i>censure</i>	sənsər	
enseigne	enseigne	<i>ensign</i>	ənsain	344
offense	offence	<i>offence</i>	əfəns	
sens	sens	<i>sense</i>	səns	
tens	tens	<i>tense</i>	təns	
apprentiz	aprentis	<i>apprentice</i>	əprentis	348
assent	assent	<i>assent</i>	əsənt	
autentik	autentik	<i>authentic</i>	òðthentic	
aventure	aventure	<i>adventure</i>	ədvençər	
consentir	consenten	<i>consent</i>	cənsənt	352

**en** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
<b>entrer</b>	entren	<i>enter</i>	entør	
<b>plente</b>	plente	<i>plenty</i>	plenti	
<b>sentence</b>	sentence	<i>sentence</i>	sentens	
<b>tonte</b>	tente	<i>tent</i>	tent	356
<b>vonte</b>	vente	<i>vent</i> (sale)	vent	
<b>envie</b>	envie	<i>envy</i>	envi	
<b>denzein</b>	denzein	<i>denizen</i>	denizæn	
<b>amenuser</b>	amenusen	<i>minish</i>	minish	360
<b>encens</b>	encens	<i>incense</i>	insens	
<b>menestral</b>	minstral	<i>minstrel</i>	minstrel	
<b>menever</b>	menever	<i>miniver</i>	minivør	
<b>arenger</b>	arengen	<i>arrange</i>	øréinj	364

**ep, eq.**

<b>accepter</b>	accepten	<i>accept</i>	acsept	
<b>ceptre</b>	ceptre	<i>ceptre</i>	septør	
<b>deputeo</b>	depute	<i>deputy</i>	depyuti	
<b>excepcion</b>	excepcioun	<i>exception</i>	ecsepshæn	368
<b>lepart</b>	lepard	<i>leopard</i>	lepæd	
<b>lepre</b>	lepre	<i>leper</i>	lepør	
<b>trepet</b>	trevet	<i>trivet</i>	trivet	
<b>equite</b>	equite	<i>equity</i>	equiti	372

**es.**

<b>desert</b>	desert	<i>desert</i>	dezæot	
<b>fesaunt</b>	fesaunt	<i>pheasant</i>	fezæot	
<b>present</b>	present	<i>present</i>	prezænt	
<b>rescouse</b>	rescous	<i>rescue</i>	resciu	376
<b>lescoun</b>	lessoun	<i>lesson</i>	lesæn	
<b>trespas</b>	trespas	<i>trespass</i>	trespæs	
<b>vespre</b>	vespre	<i>vesper</i>	vespær	
<b>assessour</b>	assessour	<i>assessor</i>	esesør	380
<b>confesser</b>	confessen	<i>confess</i>	cænfes	
<b>destresce (s.)</b>	distresse	<i>distress</i>	distres	
<b>excesse</b>	excesse	<i>excess</i>	exes	
<b>message</b>	message	<i>message</i>	mesæj	384
<b>mes</b>	messe	<i>mess</i>	mes	
<b>presso</b>	presse	<i>press</i>	pres	
<b>redresser</b>	redressen	<i>redress</i>	redres	
<b>vessel</b>	vessel	<i>vessel</i>	vesæl	388

## es (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
depression	depressioun	<i>depression</i>	depreshən
oppressioun	oppressioun	<i>oppression</i>	əpreshən
refreschir	refreschen	<i>refresh</i>	rifresh
session	sessioun	<i>session</i>	sehən 392
arest	arsten	<i>arrest</i>	ərest
chestaine	chestaine	<i>chest(nut)</i>	chesnət
destinee	destine	<i>destiny</i>	destini
geste	geste	<i>jest</i>	jest 396
molester	molesten	<i>molest</i>	molest
question	questioun	<i>question</i>	questyən
requeste	requeste	<i>request</i>	riquest
revestre	revesten	<i>revest</i>	rivest 400
vester	vesten	<i>vest</i>	vest
mesuage	mesuage	<i>messuage</i>	mesuej
mesure	mesure	<i>measure</i>	mezhər
tresor	tresor	<i>treasure</i>	trezhər 404
vezz	veche	<i>vetch</i>	vech
descord	discord	<i>diacord</i>	discòdd
destaunce	distaunce	<i>distance</i>	distəns
enqueste	enqueste	<i>inquest</i>	inquest 408
lesarde	lesarde	<i>lizard</i>	lizərd
meschief	meschief	<i>mischief</i>	mischif
mescreant ( <i>adj.</i> )	mescreant	<i>miscreant</i>	miscriənt
abesser	abessen	<i>abase</i>	əbéis 412

## et-ex.

abettement	abetment	<i>abetment</i>	əbetmənt
dette	dette	<i>debt</i>	det
discretion	discrecioun	<i>discretion</i>	discreshən
jeter	jetten	<i>jet</i>	jet 416
lettre	lettre	<i>letter</i>	letər
metal	metal	<i>metal</i>	metəl
nette ( <i>adj.</i> )	net (?)	<i>neat, net</i>	niit, net
brevete	brevete	<i>brevity</i>	breviti 420
crevace	crevace	<i>crevice</i>	crevis
evidence	evidence	<i>evidence</i>	evidəns
lever	levien	<i>levy</i>	levi
levere	leveret	<i>levoret</i>	levəret 424
severer	severen	<i>sever</i>	sevər
texture	texture	<i>texture</i>	textyər

## e (becoming ē).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
agreable	agreable	<i>agreable</i>	əgr̥iæbl
decre	decre	<i>decre</i>	dec̥rii 428
deitet	deite	<i>deity</i>	di̥iiti
glebe	glebe	<i>glebe</i>	gli̥ib
precept	precept	<i>precept</i>	pr̥iisept
breche	breche	<i>breach</i>	br̥iuch 432
secrei	secre	<i>secret</i>	si̥cret
cedre	cedre	<i>cedar</i>	si̥dər
credence	credence	<i>credence</i>	cr̥idəns
empler	empledēn	<i>implead</i>	im̥pliid 436
pler	plēden	<i>plead</i>	pli̥id
proceder	procedēn	<i>proceed</i>	pr̥osiid
bef	beef	<i>beef</i>	bi̥if
bref	bref	<i>brief</i>	br̥iif 440
feffer	feffen	<i>fef</i>	fi̥if
asseger	assegen	<i>besiege</i>	bes̥iij
egle	egle	<i>eagle</i>	i̥igl
egre ( <i>adj.</i> )	egre	<i>eager</i>	i̥igər 444
megre ( <i>adj.</i> )	megre	<i>meagre</i>	m̥iigər
legioun	legioun	<i>legion</i>	li̥ijən
region	region	<i>region</i>	ri̥ijən
bek	bek	<i>beak</i>	bi̥uk 448
conceler	concelēn	<i>conceal</i>	c̥ənsiil
reveler	revelēn	<i>reveal</i>	ri̥viil
tele	tele	<i>teal</i>	ti̥il
vel	veel	<i>veal</i>	vi̥il 452
<hr/>			
femele ( <i>adj.</i> )	femele	<i>female</i>	fi̥imeil
<hr/>			
seniour	seniour	<i>seignor</i>	si̥inyər
cesser	cessen	<i>cease</i>	si̥is
deces	deces	<i>decease</i>	di̥isiis 456
descre	descre	<i>decrease</i>	di̥icriis
<hr/>			
demesne	demesne	<i>demesne</i>	di̥imiin
<hr/>			
empescher	apechen	<i>impeach</i>	im̥piich
reles ( <i>s.</i> )	reles	<i>release</i>	ri̥iliis 460
resoun	resoun	<i>reason</i>	ri̥iizn
tresoun	tresoun	<i>treason</i>	tri̥iizn
beste	beste	<i>beast</i>	bi̥iist
feste	feste	<i>feast</i>	fi̥iist 464
encrestre	encresen	<i>increase</i>	in̥criis
eschete	eschete	<i>escheat</i>	es̥chiit
fet	feet	<i>feat</i>	fi̥it
feture	feture	<i>feature</i>	fi̥ityər 468
retail ( <i>s.</i> )	retail	<i>retail</i>	ri̥itēil

*e* (becoming *ē*) (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
retere	retere	<i>retreat</i>	ritriit
tretiz	tretis	<i>treatise</i>	triiitiz
achever	acheven	<i>achieve</i>	œchiiv 472
achevement (s.)	achevement	<i>achievement</i>	œchiivment
chevetain	cheftain	<i>chieftain</i>	chiiftein
fevre	fever	<i>fever</i>	fiivër
grevaunce	grevaunce	<i>grievance</i>	griivøns 476
relever	releven	<i>relieve</i>	riliiv

*e* (becoming *ā*).

arrener	arenen, arainen	<i>arraign</i>	øréin
effreer	afrayen	<i>affray</i>	øfrii
refrener	refreinen	<i>refrain</i>	refréin 480
regne	regne	<i>reign</i>	réin
resne	reine	<i>rein</i>	réin
sustenir	sustenen	<i>sustain</i>	sæstéin

*e* (becoming *i*).

leonesse	leonesse	<i>lioness</i>	laiønes 484
enquere	enqueren	<i>enquire</i>	enquair
requerir	requeren	<i>require</i>	riquair

**er.**

herbe	herbe	<i>herb</i>	hæb
amerciement	amerciment	<i>amercement</i>	æmæsmænt 488
mercerie	mercerie	<i>mercery</i>	mæəsəri
merci	merci	<i>mercy</i>	mæsi
perche	perche	<i>perch</i>	pæch
rehercer	rehercen	<i>rehearse</i>	rihæəs 492
sercher	serchen	<i>search</i>	sæch
guerdoun	guerdoun	<i>guerdon</i>	gædøn
verdur	verdure	<i>verdure</i>	vœdyər
averer	averren	<i>aver</i>	øvæ 496
heremite	heremite	<i>hermit</i>	hæmit
nerf	nerf	<i>nerve</i>	næv
serf	serf	<i>serf</i>	sæf
clerge	clerge	<i>clergy</i>	clæjji 500
verge	verge	<i>verge</i>	vœj
merle	merle	<i>merle</i> (thrush)	mœl
afermer	affermer	<i>affirm</i>	æffæm
enfermite	enfermite	<i>infirmity</i>	infæmiti 504
eskermir	skirmisen	<i>skirmish</i>	skæmish
hermine	ermine	<i>ermine</i>	œmin
sermoun	sermoun	<i>sermon</i>	sæmøn



ANGLO-FRENCH VOWELS (ER).

ER (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
terme	terme	term	tæm	508
vermine	vermine	vermin	væmin	
serpent	serpent	serpent	sæpənt	
deferre	deferren	defer	defæ	
enterrer	enterrən	inter	intæ	512
errer	erren	err	ə	
adversite	adversite	adversity	ədvæsiti	
persone	persone	person	pæson	
revers	revers	reverse	rivæəs	516
vers	vers	verse	væəs	
certein (adj.)	certein	certain	sætən	
revert	reverten	revert	rivæt	
vertu	vertu	virtus	vætɪn	520
servaunt	servaunt	servant	sævənt	
service	service	service	sævɪs	
clerk	clerk	clerk	clæc	
ferme	ferme	farm	fæm	524
gerlaunde	gerlaunde	garland	gælənd	
gerner	gerner	garner	gænər	
herneis	herneis	harness	hænəs	
merveille	merveille	marvel	mævəl	528
perdriz	pertricho	partridge	pætrɪdʒ	
persone	persone	parson	pæson	
serjaunt	serjaunt	sergeant	sædʒənt	
arere	arere	arrear	əriiər	532
cler	cleer	clear	cliiər	
chere	chere	cheer	chi:ər	
fers (adj.)	fers	fierce	fɪiərs	
per	per	peer	pi:ər	536
percer	percen	pierce	pi:ərs	
reregarde	reregarde	rearguard	ri:rgæəd	
terce	terce	tierce	ti:ərs	
beril	beril	beryl	beril	540
cerise	cherise	cherry	cheri	
merite	merite	merit	merit	
peril	peril	peril	peril	
verite	verite	verity	veriti	544
ferrou	ferrou	farrier	færiə	
querele	querele	quarrel	kworəl	
frere	frere	friar	fraiə	

## ib-iv.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
ribald	ribald	<i>ribald</i>	ribəld 548
tribute	tribute	<i>tribute</i>	tribyut
affliccioun	affliccioun	<i>affliction</i>	əfflicshən
vicaire	vicaire	<i>vicar</i>	vicər
victor	victor	<i>victor</i>	victər 552
adicion	addicion	<i>addition</i>	ədishən
condicion	condicion	<i>condition</i>	əndishən
enricher	enrichen	<i>enrich</i>	enrich
richesce	richesse	<i>riches</i>	riches 556
tricherye	tricherie	<i>treachery</i>	trechəri
dignete	dignete	<i>dignity</i>	digniti
ignorance	ignorance	<i>ignorance</i>	ignorəns
pygoun	pigeon	<i>pigeon</i>	pijən 560
vigile	vigile	<i>vigil</i>	vijil
vigur	vigour	<i>vigour</i>	vigər
bille	bill	<i>bill</i>	bil
billette	billette	<i>billot</i>	bilet 564
diligence	diligence	<i>diligence</i>	dilijens
piler	piler	<i>pillar</i>	pilər
pillory	pilory	<i>pillory</i>	piləri
vilein	vilein	<i>villain</i>	vilən 568
chimenee	chimene	<i>chimney</i>	chimni
image	image	<i>image</i>	imej
limite	limite	<i>limit</i>	limit
simple ( <i>adj.</i> )	simple	<i>simple</i>	simpl 572
affinite	affinite	<i>affinity</i>	əfniti
continuer	continuen	<i>continue</i>	cəntinyu
injurie	injurie	<i>injury</i>	injəri
instance	instance	<i>instance</i>	instəns 576
ministre	ministre	<i>minister</i>	ministər
oppinion	opinioun	<i>opinion</i>	əpinjən
prince	prince	<i>prince</i>	prins
vynter, vineter	vintener	<i>vintner</i>	vintnər 580
escripture	scripture	<i>scripture</i>	scriptyər
esprit	spirit	<i>spirit</i>	spirit
miracle	miracle	<i>miracle</i>	mirəcl
mirreur	mirour	<i>mirror</i>	mirər 584
issue	issue	<i>issue</i>	isyu
prison	prison	<i>prison</i>	prizn
visage	visage	<i>visage</i>	vizej
visiter	visiten	<i>visit</i>	visit 588
commission	commission	<i>commission</i>	cəmishən
omission	omissioun	<i>omission</i>	omishən
avisium	visioun	<i>vision</i>	vizhən

## ib-iv (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
divisiun	divisioun	<i>division</i>	divizhən	592
agistement	agistement	<i>agistment</i>	əjistment	
cristien	cristien	<i>Christian</i>	cristien	
resister	resisten	<i>resist</i>	rezist	
acquiter	aquiten	<i>acquit</i>	əquit	596
citezein	citesein	<i>citizen</i>	sitizən	
litere	litere	<i>litter</i>	litr	
pite, pitee	pite	<i>pity</i>	piti	
quite	quite	<i>quit</i>	quit	600
quittance	quittance	<i>quittance</i>	quitəns	
vitaille	vitaille	<i>victual</i>	vitl	
chivalrie	chivalrie	<i>chivalry</i>	shivəlri	
deliverer	deliveren	<i>deliver</i>	delivər	604
river	river	<i>river</i>	river	
<hr/>				
cimiter	cimiter	<i>cemetery</i>	semətəri	
virgine	virgine	<i>virgin</i>	vərjin	

## I.

affiaunce	affiaunce	<i>affiance</i>	əfaizəns	608
aliaunce	aliaunce	<i>alliance</i>	əlaiəns	
cri	cri	<i>cry</i>	crɑi	
frire	frien	<i>fry</i>	frɑi	
gyaunt, geaunt	giaunt, geant	<i>giant</i>	jaizənt	612
liun	lioun	<i>lion</i>	laiən	
viande	viande	<i>viand</i>	vaiənd	
libel	libel	<i>libel</i>	laibl	
license	license	<i>licence</i>	laisəns	616
vice	vice	<i>vice</i>	vais	
allie	allie	<i>ally</i>	əlɑi	
client	client	<i>client</i>	claiənt	
espier	espien	<i>espy</i>	espɑi	620
esquier	squier	<i>squire</i>	əkwɑir	
plier	plien	<i>ply</i>	plɑi	
quiete ( <i>adj.</i> )	quiete	<i>quiet</i>	kwaiət	
viele	viole	<i>viol</i>	vaiəl	624
estrif	strif	<i>strife</i>	strɑif	
obliger	obligen	<i>oblige</i>	əblɑiz	
assigner	assignen	<i>assign</i>	əsɑin	
signe	signe	<i>sign</i>	sɑin	628
vigne	vigne	<i>vine</i>	vɑin	
tigre	tigre	<i>tiger</i>	taigər	
guile	guile	<i>guile</i>	gɑil	
silence	silence	<i>silence</i>	sailəns	632
prime	prime	<i>prime</i>	praɪm	

ī (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
decline ( <i>s.</i> )	decline	<i>decline</i>	diclain
deviner	devinen	<i>divine</i>	divain
encliner	enclinen	<i>incline</i>	inclain 636
eschine	chine	<i>chine</i>	chain
espine	spine	<i>spine</i> (thorn)	spain
fin ( <i>s.</i> )	fin	<i>fine</i>	fain
line	line	<i>line</i>	lain 640
minour	minour	<i>miner</i>	mainēr
criour	criour	<i>crier</i>	craier
diocise	diocise	<i>diocese</i>	daiōsez
fyole	viole	<i>vial</i>	vaiəl 644
prior	prior	<i>prior</i>	praier
riote	riote	<i>riot</i>	raiēt
violence	violence	<i>violence</i>	vaiēlens
cypresce	cypresse	<i>cypress</i>	saipres 648
disciple	disciple	<i>disciple</i>	disaipl
pipe	pipe	<i>pipe</i>	paip
attirer	attiren	<i>attire</i>	etair
desir	desir	<i>desire</i>	dizair 652
environner	environen	<i>environ</i>	envairēn
ire	ire	<i>ire</i>	air
sire	sire	<i>sire</i>	sair
tirant	tirant	<i>tyrant</i>	tairēt 656
assise	assise	<i>assise</i>	əsaiz
avis	avis	<i>advice</i>	ədvaiz
degiser	degisen	<i>disguise</i>	disgaiz
despissant ( <i>p. pt.</i> )	despisen	<i>despise</i>	dispaiz 660
devise ( <i>s.</i> )	devise	<i>device</i>	divais
guise	guise	<i>guise</i>	gaiz
pris	pris	<i>price</i>	prais
prise	prise	<i>prize</i>	praiz 664
rys	rice, ryce (?)	<i>rice</i>	rais
disner	dinen	<i>dine</i>	dain
isle	isle	<i>isle</i>	ail
visconte	visconte	<i>viscount</i>	vaicaunt 668
delite ( <i>s.</i> )	delite	<i>delight</i>	dilait
enditer	enditen	<i>endite</i>	endait
mitre	mitre	<i>mitre</i>	maitēr
reciter	reciten	<i>recite</i>	risait 672
syte, sit	site	<i>site</i> (situation)	sait
title	title	<i>title</i>	taïl
arriver	arriven	<i>arrive</i>	əraiv
ivoire	ivoire	<i>ivory</i>	aivəri 676
revivre	reviven	<i>revive</i>	rivaiv
fige	fige	<i>fig</i>	fig

## ī (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
chemise	chemise	<i>chemise</i>	shemiiz
lige ( <i>adj.</i> )	lige	<i>liege</i>	liij 680
ligeance	ligeance	<i>allegiance</i>	eliijəns

## ob-op.

obsequies	obsequies	<i>obsequies</i>	obsequiz
obstacle	obstacle	<i>obstacle</i>	obstacl
robber	robben	<i>rob</i>	rob 684
cocodrille	cocodrille	<i>crocodile</i>	crocodail
doctrine	doctrine	<i>doctrine</i>	doctrin
occident	occident	<i>occident</i>	ocsident
boce	boce	<i>botch</i>	boch 688
roche	roche	<i>rock</i>	roc
coffyn	cofin	<i>coffin</i>	cofin
cofre	cofre	<i>coffer</i>	cofər
office	office	<i>office</i>	ofis 692
profit	profit	<i>profit</i>	profit
loger	logen	<i>lodge</i>	loj
mokerie	mokerie	<i>mockery</i>	mocəri
college	college	<i>college</i>	colej 696
columnpne	columnpne	<i>column</i>	coləm
dolour	dolour	<i>dolour</i>	dolər
folie	folie	<i>folly</i>	foli
joliete	jolite	<i>jollity</i>	joliti 700
olive	olive	<i>olive</i>	oliv
solaz	solas	<i>solace</i>	soles
acomplir	acomplisen	<i>accomplish</i>	ecomplish
comete	comete	<i>comet</i>	comet 704
comun ( <i>adj.</i> )	comun	<i>common</i>	comən
homage	homage	<i>homage</i>	homej
promesse	promes	<i>promise</i>	promis
amonester	amonesten	<i>admonish</i>	ədmonish 708
concord	concord	<i>concord</i>	conçòd
conquere	conqueren	<i>conquer</i>	conçər
conscience	conscience	<i>conscience</i>	conshəns
contract	contract	<i>contract</i>	contræct 712
contrarie	contrario	<i>contrary</i>	contrəri
converse ( <i>s.</i> )	converse	<i>converse</i>	convərs
cronicle	cronicle	<i>chronicle</i>	conricl
honour	honour	<i>honour</i>	onar 716
monstre	monstre	<i>monster</i>	monstər
nonage	nonage	<i>nonage</i>	nonej
respondre	responden	<i>respond</i>	respond
copie	copie	<i>copy</i>	copi 720
prophete	prophete	<i>prophet</i>	profet

OR.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
divorce	divorce	<i>divorce</i>	divòðs (divòes)
force	force	<i>force</i>	fòðs (fòes)
sorcerie	sorcerie	<i>sorcery</i>	sòðsəri 724
escorcher	scorchen	<i>scorch</i>	scòðch
porcioun	porcioun	<i>portion</i>	pòðshən
acord (s.)	acord	<i>accord</i>	ecòðd
corde	corde	<i>cord</i>	còðd 728
ordre	ordre	<i>order</i>	ðòðər
forfeit	forfeit	<i>forfeit</i>	fòðfet
forger	forgen	<i>forge</i>	fòðj
glorie	glorie	<i>glory</i>	glòðri 732
orient	orient	<i>orient</i>	òòriənt
pork	pork	<i>pork</i>	pòðc
forme	forme	<i>form</i>	fòðm
torment	torment	<i>torment</i>	tòðmənt 736
cornere	cornere	<i>corner</i>	còðnər
porpeis	porpeis	<i>porpoise</i>	pòðpəs
scorpioun	scorpioun	<i>scorpion</i>	scòðpiən
cors	cors	<i>corpse</i>	còðps 740
morsel	morsel	<i>morsel</i>	mòðsəl
desport	desport	<i>disport</i>	dispòðt
morter	morter	<i>mortar</i>	mòðtər
portal	portal	<i>portal</i>	pòðtəl 744
porte	porte	<i>port</i>	pòðt
portour	portour	<i>porter</i>	pòðtər
resortir	resorten	<i>resort</i>	rizòðt
coruner	coroner	<i>coroner</i>	coronər 748
foreste	foreste	<i>forest</i>	forest
oreison	oreison	<i>orison</i>	orizən

OS-OV.

apostle	apostle	<i>apostle</i>	əpòsəl
fosse	fosse	<i>fosse</i>	fòs 752
cotun	cotun	<i>cotton</i>	còtən
pot	pot	<i>pot</i>	pòt
potage	potage	<i>pottage</i>	pòtej
potel	potel	<i>pottle</i>	pòtl 756
novel	novel	<i>novel</i>	nòvl
province	province	<i>province</i>	pròvins
provost	provost	<i>provost</i>	pròvəst

## ● (becoming u).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
bocher	bocher	<i>butcher</i>	buchær	760
robous	robous	<i>rubbish</i>	ræbɪʃ	
boge ( <i>fur</i> )	boge	<i>budge</i>	bøj	
sodeyne	sodein	<i>sudden</i>	sædɛn	
bokeler	bokeler	<i>buckler</i>	bæclær	764
sojourn	sojourn	<i>sojourn</i>	søjæən	
colur	colour	<i>colour</i>	cælær	
combatir	combaten	<i>combat</i>	cæmbæt	
compasser	compassen	<i>compass</i>	cæmpæs	768
somoundre	somounen	<i>summon</i>	sæmən	
trompe	trompe	<i>trump</i>	træmp	
conduyt	conduyt	<i>conduit</i>	cændit	
confort	confort	<i>comfort</i>	cæmfæst	772
dongoun	dongoun	<i>dungeon</i>	dænjæn	
moneye	moneye	<i>money</i>	mæni	
tonel	tonne	<i>tun</i>	tæn	
sopere	sopere	<i>supper</i>	sæpær	776
ajorner	ajornen	<i>adjourn</i>	ædjæən	
attorne	attorne	<i>attorney</i>	ætæni	
corelue	corlue	<i>curlew</i>	cæliu	
forbir	forbisen	<i>furbish</i>	fæbɪʃ	780
fornir	fornisen	<i>furnish</i>	fæniʃ	
forure	fourrure	<i>fur</i>	fæ	
jorneie	jorneie	<i>journey</i>	jæni	
norice	norice	<i>nurse</i>	næərs	784
morine	moraine	<i>murrain</i>	mæren	
botiller	botiler	<i>butler</i>	bætlær	
cotillere	cotilere	<i>cutler</i>	cætlær	
reboter	rebuten	<i>rebut</i>	riβæt	788
moton	motoun	<i>mutton</i>	mætæn	
sotiltee	sotiltee	<i>subtlety</i>	sætli	
covert	covert	<i>covert</i>	cævæst	
estover (s.)	estover	<i>storer</i>	stævær	792
governer	governen	<i>govern</i>	gævæən	
plover	plover	<i>plover</i>	plævær	
recoverer	recoveren	<i>recover</i>	riçævær	
dozeine	dozeine	<i>dozen</i>	dæzn	796

## ● (becoming au, etc.).

conseil	conseil	<i>counsel</i>	caunsel	
confesse	confesse	<i>countess</i>	cauntes	
contrepleder	contrepleden	<i>counterplead</i>	caunterpliid	
corone	corone	<i>crown</i>	cræun	800

## o (becoming au, etc.) (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
monter	mounten	<i>mount</i>	maunt	
soner	sounen	<i>sound</i>	saund	
voer	vowen	<i>vow</i>	vau	
acoster	acosten	<i>accost</i>	æcòðst	804
estorer	storen	<i>store</i>	stòòr	
estorie	storie	<i>story</i>	stòòri	
restorer	restoren	<i>restore</i>	ristòòr	
ahoge	huge	<i>huge</i>	hiuuj	808
bote	bote	<i>boot</i>	bunt	
fol	fol	<i>fool</i>	fuul	
mover	moven	<i>move</i>	muuv	
pover, povre	pouer (pover)	<i>poor</i>	puur	812
prover	proven	<i>prove</i>	pruuv	
reprover	reproven	<i>reprove</i>	ripruuv	
clostre, cloistre	cloistre	<i>cloister</i>	cloistær	
trofle	trofle, trufle	<i>trifle</i>	traifl	816

## ö.

noble	noble	<i>noble</i>	nóubl	
robe	robe	<i>robe</i>	róub	
abrocher	abrochen	<i>broach</i>	bróuch	
abrocour	brocour	<i>broker</i>	bróucær	820
aprochier	aprochen	<i>approach</i>	æpróuch	
cloche, cloke	cloke	<i>cloak</i>	clóuc	
devocion	devocioun	<i>devotion</i>	divóushæn	
occyane	ocean	<i>ocean</i>	óushæn	824
reprocher	reprochen	<i>reproach</i>	ripróuch	
odur	odour	<i>odour</i>	óudær	
estole	stole	<i>stole</i>	stóul	
poleter	pulter	<i>poulterer</i>	póultærær	828
soldeier	souldier	<i>soldier</i>	sóuljær	
moment	moment	<i>moment</i>	móumænt	
conyng, conil	coning	<i>coney</i>	cóuni	
donour	donour	<i>donor</i>	dóuner	832
clos	clos	<i>close</i>	clóus	
deposer	deposen	<i>depose</i>	dipóuz	
entrepouer	entrepouen	<i>interpose</i>	interpóuz	
reposer	reposen	<i>repose</i>	ripóuz	836
coste	coste	<i>coast</i>	cóust	
ost	ost	<i>host</i>	hóust	
posterne	posterne	<i>postern</i>	póustærn	
rost, roste	rost	<i>roast</i>	róust	840



## ū (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
cote	cote	<i>coat</i>	cóut
notarie	notarie	<i>notary</i>	nóutəri
note	note	<i>note</i>	nóut
notice	notice	<i>notice</i>	nóutis 844

## u (short).

subgit ( <i>s.</i> )	subget	<i>subject</i>	səbjet
substance	substance	<i>substance</i>	səbstəns
suburbe	suburbe	<i>suburb</i>	səbəəb
trubler	trublen, troublen	<i>trouble</i>	trəbl 848
bucle	bocle	<i>buckle</i>	bəcl
succour	succour	<i>succour</i>	səcər
destruccioun	destruccioun	<i>destruction</i>	distrəʃhən
duche	duche	<i>duchy</i>	dəchi 852
huche	huche	<i>hutch</i>	həch
tuche ( <i>s.</i> )	touche	<i>touch</i>	təch
buffe	buffet	<i>buffet</i>	bəfet
ajugger	ajuggen	<i>adjudge</i>	æjɔj 856
juge	juge	<i>judge</i>	jɔj
jugleur	juglour	<i>juggler</i>	jəglər
adulterie	adulterie	<i>adultery</i>	ədɔltəri
annuller	annullen	<i>annul</i>	ənəl 860
hulke	hulke	<i>hulk</i>	həl
nul	nul	<i>null</i>	nəl
vultur	vultur	<i>culture</i>	vəlchər
assumpcion	assumpcioun	<i>assumption</i>	æsəmpʃhən 864
autumnal	autumnal	<i>autumnal</i>	òdətəmnəl
cumpainie	companie	<i>company</i>	cəmpəni
encumbrer	encumbren	<i>encumber</i>	enɛəmbər
humle, umble	humble	<i>humble</i>	həmbəl, əmbəl 868
nombre	nombre	<i>number</i>	nəmbər
summe	summe	<i>sum</i>	səm
tumberel	tumberel	<i>tumbrel</i>	təmbriəl
junctione	junctione	<i>junction</i>	jənɛktjər 872
trunc	trunk	<i>trunk</i>	trənc
truncun	trunsoun	<i>truncheon</i>	trənʃhən
uncle	uncle	<i>uncle</i>	ənəl
habundance	habundance	<i>abundance</i>	əbəndəns 876
plunger	plungen	<i>plunge</i>	plənɟ
cuntree	cuntree	<i>country</i>	cəntri
corruptiun	corruptioun	<i>corruption</i>	cərəpʃhən
cupe	cuppe	<i>cup</i>	cəp 880,
desturber	desturben	<i>disturb</i>	distəəb
turbut	turbut	<i>turbat</i>	təəbət
purchas	purchas	<i>purchase</i>	pəəʃes

## U (short) (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
<b>murdre</b>	<b>murdre, morder</b>	<i>murder</i>	mædər	884
<b>burgeys</b>	<b>burgeys</b>	<i>burgess</i>	bæjes	
<b>escurge</b>	<b>scurge, scorge</b>	<i>scourge</i>	scæj	
<b>purger</b>	<b>purgen</b>	<i>purge</i>	pæj	
<b>burnir</b>	<b>burnisen</b>	<i>burnish</i>	bænish	888
<b>returner</b>	<b>returnen</b>	<i>return</i>	ritæn	
<b>turner</b>	<b>turnen</b>	<i>turn</i>	tæn	
<b>purport</b>	<b>purport</b>	<i>purport</i>	pæpət	
<b>purpre</b>	<b>purpre</b>	<i>purple</i>	pæpl	892
<b>burse</b>	<b>burse</b>	<i>purse</i>	pæs	
<b>apurtenance</b>	<b>apurtenaunce</b>	<i>appurtenance</i>	epætenæns	
<b>curteisie</b>	<b>curteisie</b>	<i>courtesy</i>	cætezi	
<b>curtine</b>	<b>cortine, curtine</b>	<i>curtain</i>	cætən	896
<b>hurter</b>	<b>hurten</b>	<i>hurt</i>	hæt	
<b>nurture</b>	<b>nurture</b>	<i>nurture</i>	nææçer	
<b>turtre</b>	<b>turtle</b>	<i>turtle</i>	tætł	
<b>curage</b>	<b>corage</b>	<i>courage</i>	cærej	900
<b>cusin</b>	<b>cosin</b>	<i>cousin</i>	cæzn	
<b>discussionn</b>	<b>discussionn</b>	<i>discussion</i>	discæshən	
<b>usser, ussher</b>	<b>usher</b>	<i>usher</i>	æshər	
<b>acustumer</b>	<b>acustumen</b>	<i>accustom</i>	æcæstəm	904
<b>custume</b>	<b>custome</b>	<i>custom</i>	cæstəm	
<b>fustain, fustiane</b>	<b>fustain</b>	<i>fustian</i>	fæstjən	
<b>iustice</b>	<b>iustice</b>	<i>justice</i>	jæstis	
<b>buter</b>	<b>butten</b>	<i>butt</i>	bæt	908
<b>butun</b>	<b>botoun</b>	<i>button</i>	btən	
<b>glutun</b>	<b>glotoun</b>	<i>glutton</i>	glætŋ	
<b>guttere, goter</b>	<b>gotere</b>	<i>gutter</i>	gætər	
<b>luxurie</b>	<b>luxurie</b>	<i>luxury</i>	læshuri	912
<b>zucrc</b>	<b>sucre</b>	<i>sugar</i>	shuđer	
<b>bulle</b>	<b>bulle</b>	<i>bull</i> (edict)	bul	
<b>pullet</b>	<b>pullet</b>	<i>pullet</i>	pulet	
<b>pulpit</b>	<b>pulpit</b>	<i>pulpit</i>	pulpit	916
<b>busselle</b>	<b>busselle</b>	<i>bushel</i>	bushəl	
<b>acumplisen</b>	<b>acomplisen</b>	<i>accomplish</i>	æcɔmplish	
<b>blund (adj.)</b>	<b>blond</b>	<i>blonde</i>	blɔnd	
<b>cuvent</b>	<b>covent</b>	<i>convent</i>	coɔvənt	920
<b>parfurnir</b>	<b>parfournen</b>	<i>perform</i>	pæfɔðəm	
<b>cust, coust</b>	<b>cost</b>	<i>cost</i>	cɔðst	
<b>turney</b>	<b>tourney</b>	<i>tourney</i>	tæni, turni	
<b>rubain</b>	<b>ruban, riban</b>	<i>ribbon</i>	ribən	924
<b>butor</b>	<b>bitoure</b>	<i>bittern</i>	bitæən	

## ū.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
acru, acruē ( <i>pp.</i> )	acruē	<i>accrued</i>	æcruud
annuite	annuite	<i>annuity</i>	æniuuiti
cruelte	cruelte	<i>cruelty</i>	cruuelti 928
duel	duel	<i>duel</i>	diuuel
eschure, eschuer	eschuen	<i>eschew</i>	eschuu
suire	suen	<i>sue</i>	siuu
truan	truant	<i>truant</i>	truuent 932
rubi	ruby	<i>ruby</i>	ruubi
crucifier	crucifen	<i>crucify</i>	cruusifai
duc	duk	<i>duke</i>	diuuc
repugnēr	repugnen	<i>repugn</i>	repiuun 936
humur	humour	<i>humour</i>	hiuumēr
plume	plume	<i>plume</i>	pluum
rumour	rumour	<i>rumour</i>	ruumēr
union	union	<i>union</i>	iuuniøn 940
unite	unite	<i>unity</i>	iuuniti
cure	cure	<i>cure</i>	ciuur
enduror	enduren	<i>endure</i>	endiuur
jurour	jurour	<i>juror</i>	juurēr 944
obscurer	obscurēn	<i>obscure</i>	obsciuur
excuser	excusen	<i>excuse</i>	exciuuz
nusance	nuisance	<i>nuisance</i>	niuusəns
reclus	reclus	<i>recluse</i>	recluus 948
musike	musike	<i>music</i>	miuuzic
refuser	refusen	<i>refuse</i>	refiuzē
usage	usage	<i>usage</i>	iuuzēj
usure	usure	<i>usury</i>	iuuzhəri 952
conclusioun	conclusioun	<i>conclusion</i>	cæcluuzhən
confusioun	confusioun	<i>confusion</i>	cønfiuuzhən
effusioun	effusioun	<i>effusion</i>	efiuuzhən
intrusion	intrusioun	<i>intrusion</i>	intruuzhən 956
desputer	desputen	<i>dispute</i>	dispiuut
duete	duete	<i>duty</i>	diuuti
fruit	fruit	<i>fruit</i>	fruit
future	future	<i>future</i>	fiuuchēr 960
muet ( <i>adj.</i> )	mute	<i>mute</i>	miuut
sute, suite	sute	<i>suit</i>	siuut
cuard	couard	<i>coward</i>	cauārd
pruesce	prouesse	<i>proress</i>	prauēs 964
tuaille	touaille	<i>toxel</i>	tauel
vuū ( <i>s.</i> )	vou	<i>row</i>	vau
cucher	couchen	<i>couch</i>	cauch
renun	renoun	<i>renoun</i>	rinaun 968
renuncer	renouncen	<i>renounce</i>	rinauns
unce	ounce, unce	<i>ounce</i>	auns

**ū** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
abunder	abounden	<i>abound</i>	əbaund
bunder	bounden	<i>bound</i>	baund 972
rebundir	rebounden	<i>rebound</i>	ribaund
cunseil	conseil	<i>counsel</i>	caunsl
acunte ( <i>s.</i> )	acounte	<i>account</i>	əcaunt
encuntre ( <i>s.</i> )	encountre	<i>encounter</i>	ēcauntər 976
funteine	fountein	<i>fountain</i>	faunten
recunter	recounten	<i>recount</i>	ricaunt
remunter	remounten	<i>remount</i>	rimaunt
devurer	devouren	<i>devour</i>	divaur 980
flur	flour	<i>flower</i>	flaur
espuse	spouse	<i>spouse</i>	spauz
espuser	espousen	<i>espouse</i>	espauz
gute	goute	<i>gout</i>	gaut 984
rute	route	<i>rout</i>	raut
ruele	rouel	<i>rowel</i>	róuel

ANGLO-FRENCH DIPHTHONGS.

**ai, ay, ae, ao.**

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
alaye	alaye	<i>alloy</i>	oloi
arayer	arayen	<i>array</i>	aréi 988
assai	assai	<i>assay</i>	aséi
brayer	brayen	<i>bray</i>	bréi
convayer	conveien	<i>convey</i>	convéi
delay	delay	<i>delay</i>	delei 992
effrai	effray	<i>fray</i>	froi
jay	jay	<i>jay</i>	jei
lay	lay	<i>lay</i>	lei
paie	paye	<i>pay</i>	pei 996
praier	prayen	<i>pray</i>	préi
praye	preie	<i>prey</i>	prei
rai	ray	<i>ray</i>	rei
aide	aide	<i>aid</i>	ed 1000
waif	waif	<i>waif</i>	wéif
assailir	assailen	<i>assail</i>	aséif
bailier	bailien	<i>baill</i>	béif
bailif	bailif	<i>baillif</i>	béif 1004

**ai, ay, ae, ao** (*continued*).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
entraille	entraille	<i>entraile</i>	entréils
faillir	faillen	<i>fail</i>	féil
paele	paille	<i>pail</i>	péil
quaille	quaille	<i>quail</i>	cwéil 1008
taile	taile	<i>ontail</i>	entéil
taillour	taillour	<i>tailor</i>	téiler
chaine	chaine	<i>chain</i>	chéin
enchaener	enchainen	<i>chain, v.</i>	chéin 1012
gain (s.)	gain	<i>gain</i>	géin
grain	grain	<i>grain</i>	gréin
payne	peine	<i>pain</i>	péin
plain (s.)	plain	<i>plain</i>	pléin 1016
affaire	affaire	<i>affair</i>	eféir
aier	aier, air	<i>air</i>	éir
chaiere	chaiere	<i>chair</i>	chéir
raisin	raisin	<i>raisin</i>	réisən 1020
agait (s.)	agait	<i>await, wait</i>	wéit
caitif	caitif	<i>caitiff</i>	céitiff
traitur	traitour	<i>traitor</i>	tréitør
wayte	wayte	<i>wait, s.</i>	wéit 1024
guaiter	waiten	<i>wait, v.</i>	wéit
<hr/>			
gaole	gaole	<i>gaol</i>	jeil
<hr/>			
kaie	quay	<i>quay</i>	kii
plait, plai	plee, play	<i>plea</i>	plii 1028
traiter	traiten	<i>treat</i>	trit
<hr/>			
paisant	(?)	<i>peasant</i>	pesənt
<hr/>			
taille	taille	<i>tally</i>	tæli
vallant	vallant	<i>valiant</i>	væliənt 1032
<hr/>			
esplait, exploit	exploit	<i>exploit</i>	exploit

**au.**

auditour	auditour	<i>auditor</i>	òòdìtør
augurer	augurer	<i>augur</i>	òògər 1036
avaunt	avaunt	<i>araunt</i>	əvòònt
bawde	baude	<i>baud</i>	bòòd
braun	braun	<i>braun</i>	bròòn
cause	cause	<i>cause</i>	còòs
daubour	daubour	<i>dauber</i>	dòòbər 1040
haubere	hauberk	<i>hauberk</i>	hòòbərək
chauce	causee	<i>causeray</i>	còòzwei

22 (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.	
fraude haunter launde	fraude haunten launde	<i>fraud</i> <i>haunt</i> <i>laun</i>	friðd hòont lòon	1044
lavender	lavender	<i>laundress</i>	laandres	
gaugeour change graunge sauver sauvete	gaugeour change graunge sauven sauvete	<i>ganger</i> <i>change</i> <i>grango</i> <i>sare</i> <i>safety</i>	geijər cheinj greinj séiv scifti	1048
raumper saumon abaundoner avauntgarde fraunkelayn raundoun	rampen saumon abandonen avauntgarde frankeleyn raundoun	<i>ramp</i> <i>salmon</i> <i>abandon</i> <i>vanguard</i> <i>franklin</i> <i>random</i>	ræmp sæman æbændən vængard frænklin rændəm	1052 1056
aunte braunche chaunce chaunceler chaundeler chaunt remaunder esclaundre	aunte braunche chaunce chaunceler chaundeler chaunt remaunden sclaundre	<i>aunt</i> <i>branch</i> <i>chance</i> <i>chancellor</i> <i>chandler</i> <i>chant</i> <i>remand</i> <i>slander</i>	aant braanch chaans chaancelər chaandlør chaant rimaand slaandør	1060 1064
<b>ea.</b>				
fealte leal seal dean creatur	fealte leal seel deen creature	<i>fealty</i> <i>leal</i> <i>seal</i> <i>dean</i> <i>creature</i>	fiəlti liil siil diin criiçər	1068
realme	realme	<i>realm</i>	relm	
<b>ee.</b>				
degree see meen ( <i>adj.</i> ) ees, eise lees pees	degree see meen eese, ese lees pees	<i>degres</i> <i>see</i> <i>mean</i> <i>ease</i> <i>leese</i> <i>peace</i>	degrii sii miin iie liis piis	1072 1076

## ei, ey.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
affrei	afray	<i>affray</i>	əfréi
conveier	conveien	<i>convey</i>	cənvéi
fei (feid)	fei, fey	<i>faith</i>	féith 1080
obeier	obeien	<i>obey</i>	əbéi
purveier	purveien	<i>purvey</i>	pərvéi
veil	veile	<i>veil</i>	véil
dedeigne (s.)	dedaigne	<i>disdain</i>	disdéin 1084
demeine	demeine	<i>domain</i>	doméin
destreindre	distreinen	<i>distrain</i>	distréin
feindre	feinen	<i>feign</i>	féin
ordeiner	ordeinen	<i>ordain</i>	òddéin 1088
reines	reines	<i>reins</i>	réinz
remeindre (s.)	(?)	<i>remainder</i>	reméinder
restreindre	restreinen	<i>restrain</i>	restréin
veyn	vein	<i>vain</i>	véin 1092
veyne	veine	<i>vein</i>	véin
meinprise	meinprise	<i>mainprise</i>	méinpraiz
aqueyntance (s.)	aqueintance	<i>acquaintance</i>	əwéintəns
ateinte	ateinte	<i>attaint</i>	ətéint 1096
compleynt	compleint	<i>complaint</i>	cəmpléint
peynt	peint	<i>paint</i>	péint
pleinte	pleinte	<i>plaint</i>	pléint
pleintif	pleintif	<i>plaintiff</i>	pléintif 1100
queynt (adj.)	queint	<i>quaint</i>	cwéint
seint	seint	<i>saint</i>	séint
<hr/>			
eise	eise	<i>ease</i>	iiz
despeir (s.)	despeir	<i>despair</i>	despeir 1104
empeirer	empeiren	<i>impair</i>	impeir
feire	feire	<i>fair</i>	feir
heire	heire	<i>heir</i>	eir
meire	meire	<i>mayor</i>	meir 1108
preiere	preiere	<i>prayer</i>	preir
repeirer	repairen	<i>repair</i>	ripeir
<hr/>			
meynour	(?)	<i>mainour, manner</i>	mænər
preiser	preisen	<i>praise</i>	préiz 1112
estreit	streit	<i>strait</i>	stréit
<hr/>			
deceit	deceit	<i>deceit</i>	desiit
receite	receite	<i>receipt</i>	resiit
seiser	seisen	<i>seize</i>	siiz 1116
seisine	seisine	<i>seisin</i>	siziz
seison, sesun	seson	<i>season</i>	siizn





## oe (continued).

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
remoever, re- mover coeverfu	removen courfew	<i>remove</i> <i>curfew</i>	remuuv kærfiu
soeffrir	suffren	<i>suffer</i>	sæfær 1148
toelle (s.)	toil	<i>toil</i>	toil

## oi, oy.

coy	coy	<i>coy</i>	coi
employer	emploien	<i>employ</i>	emploi
enjoier	enjoien	<i>enjoy</i>	enjai 1152
joie	joye	<i>joy</i>	joi
loial	loyal	<i>loyal</i>	loiæl
voico	vois	<i>voice</i>	vois
voider	voiden	<i>void, v.</i>	void 1156
assoile (pr. s.)	assoilen	<i>assoil</i>	esoil
boillir	boilen	<i>boil</i>	boil
despoiller	despoilen	<i>despoil</i>	despoil
feuille (s.)	foil	<i>foil</i>	foil 1160
oille, oile	oile	<i>oil</i>	oil
soyl, soil	soil	<i>soil</i>	soil
adjoindre	adjoien	<i>adjoin</i>	ejoin
coign, coyng	coin	<i>coin</i>	coin 1164
enoint (pp.)	enoint	<i>anointed</i>	enoointed
joindre	joien	<i>join</i>	join
oignement	oinement	<i>ointment</i>	ointment
point	point	<i>point</i>	point 1168
noise	noise	<i>noise</i>	noiz
oyster	oistre	<i>oyster</i>	oistær
poiser	poisen	<i>poise</i>	poiz
poison	poison	<i>poison</i>	poizn 1172
moyte	moyte	<i>moiety</i>	moiæti
joial, juel	jowel	<i>jewel</i>	jiuel
coilte, cuilto	quilt	<i>quilt</i>	cwilt
coiller	cullen	<i>cull</i>	cæl 1176
oynoun	oinoun	<i>onion</i>	æniæn

**OU, OW.**

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
toumbe	toumbe	<i>tomb</i>	tuum
alower	alouen	<i>allow</i>	əlau
avower	avouen	<i>arow</i>	əvau 1180
avoueson	avouaison	<i>adrouson</i>	ədvauzən
bowel	bouel	<i>bowel</i>	baueɪ
dowere	doere	<i>dower</i>	daueə
pouer	pouer	<i>power</i>	paueə 1184
voucher	vouchen	<i>vouch</i>	vauch
poudre	poudre	<i>powder</i>	paudə
acounte (s.)	acounte	<i>account</i>	əcaunt
amounter	amounten	<i>amount</i>	əmaunt 1188
bounte	bounte	<i>bounty</i>	baunti
counte	counte	<i>county</i>	caunti
countenance	countenance	<i>countenance</i>	cauntənəns
foundre	founden	<i>found, v.</i>	faund 1192
goune	goune	<i>gown</i>	gaun
mountaigne	mountaine	<i>mountain</i>	mauntən
noun	noun	<i>noun</i>	naun
houre	houre	<i>hour</i>	aur 1196
flour	flour	<i>flour, flower</i>	flauə
tour	tour	<i>tower</i>	taueə
ouster	ousten	<i>oust</i>	aust
doute (s.)	doute	<i>doubt</i>	daut 1200
outrage	outrage	<i>outrage</i>	autreij
double	double	<i>double</i>	dəbl
frount	front	<i>front</i>	frənt
coureour	coriour	<i>courier</i>	cəriə 1204
jouste	jouste	<i>joust</i>	jest
moustre	moustre	<i>muster</i>	məstə
enfourmer	enformen	<i>inform</i>	infədm
cours	cours	<i>course</i>	cəʊs 1208
recours	recours	<i>recourse</i>	ricəʊs
court	court	<i>court</i>	cəʊt
cloue	cloue, clowe	<i>clow</i>	cləʊv
enrouler	enrollen	<i>enroll</i>	enrəʊl 1212
escrouet	scroue	<i>scrow, scroll</i>	scrəʊl
roule	roule	<i>roll</i>	rəʊl

**ua.**

assuager	assuagen	<i>assuage</i>	əsweij
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## ui.

FRENCH.	MID. ENGLISH.	MODERN.	PRONUNCIATION.
destruire	destruien	<i>destroy</i>	destroi 1216
esnui ( <i>s.</i> )	anoy	<i>annoy</i>	ænoi
bruiller	broilen	<i>broil</i>	broil
muiller	moillen	<i>moil</i>	moil
recuiller	recoilen	<i>recoil</i>	ricoil 1220
<hr/>			
pui	pew	<i>pew</i>	piu

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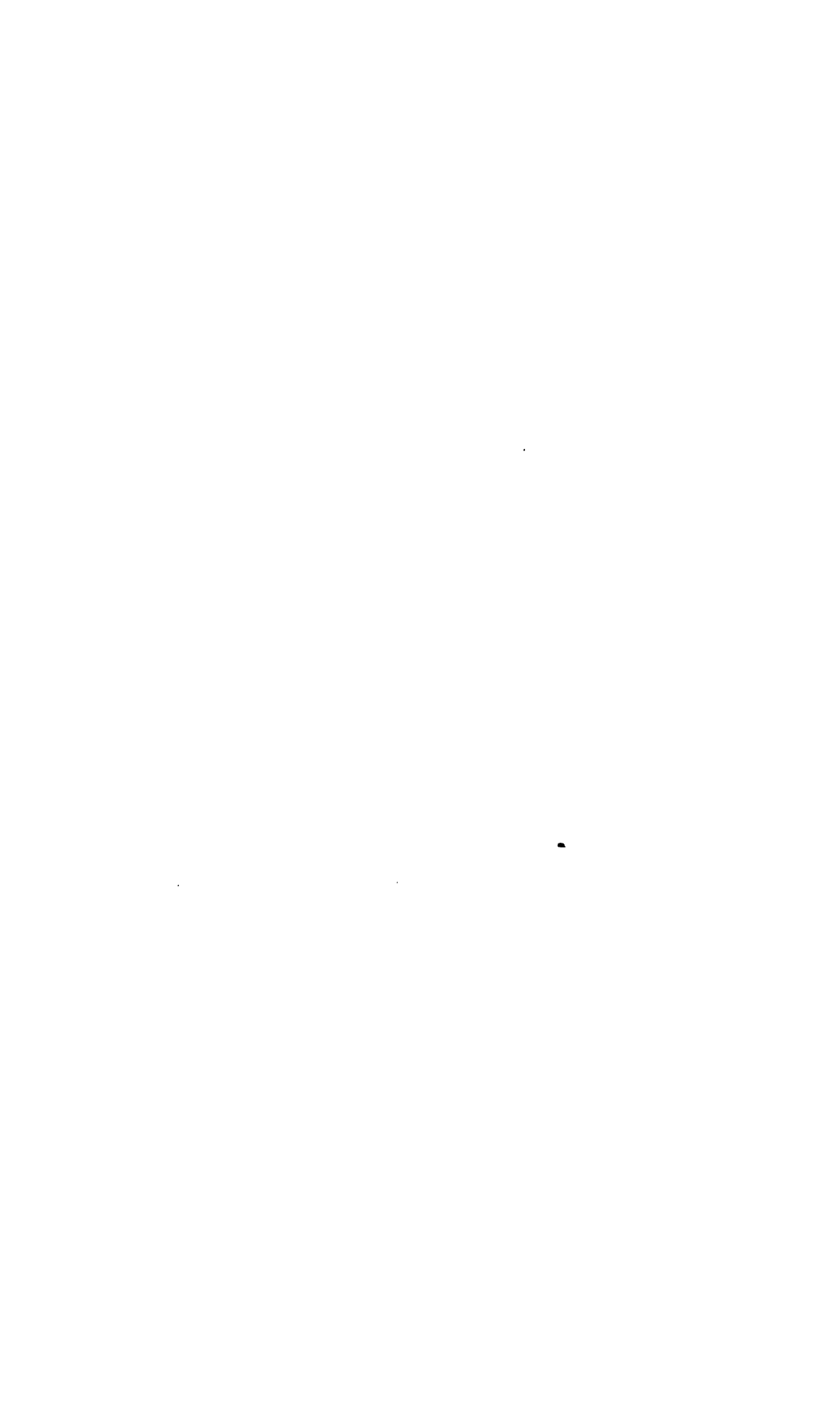
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